GEU. STARR.

ids and vitiating

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

**VOLUME XXXIX** 

SEA'S COLUMN.

WHO DID IT?

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TELEGRAM

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eccived and sold every day, you would say—impossible
BUT LOOK HERE! 100 Misses Lace Bonnets (worth \$1 to \$3 each), 28c.
A large stock of Parasols (value \$1.50 to \$3 each), 58c.
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Knit Worsted Goods-Take them away, price no object.

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AT OUR PATTERN COUNTER. Do You Wonder? Frank Leslie's, Faultiess, Perfect Fitting, Lady's PATTERNS AT 1-3 VALUE.

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# E.S. JENISON, ARCHITECT,

After three years' absence from his professional work (a large part of which has been spent in the Eastern cities), now returns to it, anxious to serve old and new friends, and will try to prove himself worthy their confi-

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Incorporated under the General Laws of the State of Illinois, Dec. 30, 1878.

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NEW ORGANS, slightly shopworn. NEW ORGANS, last year style of cases. In fact, the largest stock of the kind ever offered in this mar-ket, at prices that defy competi-tion, either for cash or on monthly

W. W. KIMBALL. Corner State and Adams-sts.

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SPECIAL ASSESSMENT. NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH IN-STALLMENT of said assessment, with accrued inter-est, is due and payable at the office of the South Park Commissioners, No. 67 Dearbon-st. Lots and lands delinquent for said seventh installment after the first day of March next will be returned for judgment and sale.

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IN LOTS TO SUIT LARGE BUYERS.

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OF FINE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

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That an opportunity may be had to remove the large amount of stock tow old, and to again refill the room from the upper facers. All will FOSITIVELY be sold without mercy. Sale daily disting the week (after Mon lay) at 10:30 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m.

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About March 1. Until that time shall make SPECIAL PRICES to all buyers. FURNITURE CURTAINS, WALL PAPER. CHICAGO CARPET CO.

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any and every LADY or GENT
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DR. DAY HAS REMOVED GOLD PEN Minty, removed from Briggs House to SI Clarkest. Single Pens made to order to suit any hand. Fens re-pointed.

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NO MORE

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than the cost for weighting scale of this alone.

The demand for a Family Scale of this kind at a reasonable price is so great that, notwith standing it is less than thirty days since we commenced manufacturing the "Little Detective," we are now receiving orders for thousands, and are still prepared to fill all that come. In this short time we have shipped to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and to points in every direction between.

have shipped to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and to points in every direction between.

Agents and Dealers in all localities are sending for them, and they will soon be for sale in every city, town, and village.

These Scales should not be confounded with the worthless Spring Scales that are forced upon the market, for every one is just as nicely adjusted and as thoroughly tested as if it was intended to weigh nothing but the most precious metals.

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Card Photos, EXTRA FINE, only \$3 per dozen. Sittings by appointment.

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Also vacrooms cor. Adams-st. and Fifth-av., at present occupied by Henry F. Shurlett & Co.
GEO. MCONNELL. 180 East Adams-st. STATE-ST. STORES TO RENT. Nos. 246 and 264, with basements, well lighted. Also, several very desirable lofts in state locality, well suited for sewing machine business of light manufacturing purposes.

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WASHINGTON.

Post-Mortem Examination of the Bill to Repeal Resumption.

The House Pronounces the Subject Dead by a Vote of 141 to 110.

Immigration. Undoubted Success in Store for the Railroad Tele-

graph Bill.

Restricting Chinese

Chicago Gets \$350,000 Out of the \$17,000,000 of Sundry Appropriations.

Murat Halstead Believes that Sherman Can Be Nominated.

He Credits Hayes' Administration with a Purity Not Seen Since Washington.

The Blodgett Testimony---The Cattle Disease--- A Senatorial Quarrel...Tobacco.

RESUMPTION. ANIMATED TALK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The House had a very animated session, and the Democrats made a record which will stop them from declaring that they have not been opposed to pro-ceeding with the Appropriation bills. The Republicans twice sought to take up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and were voted down each time by the Democrats. A record vote was taken which showed that the division was along the party line. The objective point of the Democrats was to go to the Speaker's table, in order that they might take action on the Senate amendments to the Tobacco Reduction bill.

In this they were successful. After a protracted parliamentary struggle the Speaker's table was reached, but it happened

that almost the first bill upon the table was the original House bill of last session to repeal the Resumption act, with the Senate amendment in the nature of a substitute, authorizing the reception of legal tenders for custems dues. The subject came back upon the House

and the debate was the echo only on greenback and inflation babbling of Congresses from the Forty-third until now. The House showed that events have taught the majority a lesson in financial wisdom which the two-thirds vote by which the Resumption Repeal act originally passed indicated it needed to be learned. By an overwhelming majority—the vote being 141 yeas to 110 nays—the House bill and Senate amendments were tabled, and the financial subject therewith dismissed for the session. But it was not to be dismissed without an earnest protest of the bandful of Greenbackers, who refuse to be converted. It was a parade day for Tom Ewing, Prince of Greenbackers and candidate for Speaker of the next House. He did not let the opportunity escape him, but, in a formal speech, presented the amendments agreed upon by the Banking and Currency Com-

ITS DYING EFFORT, the nature of which were long since heralded to the public. The amendments were, briefly, first, that United States notes shall be received for bonds the same as coin, and for duties, provided the notes received shall be applied to the redemption of bonds; second, whenever there are \$3,000,000 of legal tenders in the Treasury, there shall be a call at thirty days for bonds; third, the Secretary of the Treasury shall not have power to issue legal tenders in denomina tions of \$5,000 and \$10,000 for purposes of contracting the currency; fourth, that no bonds shall be sold for resumption purposes. On this Ewing made

THE LAST FINAL STAND OF THE GREENBACKERS, in this Congress. Gen. Garfield characterized the speech as a belated ghost that had come back to the minds of those who had forgotten it. There was the same frantic wall that resump-tion would be a failure; that it could not be sustained except on the shoulders of the Government; and that the Treasury, to maintain it, would contract the currency, violate the law, and ruin industry. The contant refrain of Ewing's speech was, that resumption would add to the bonded debt of the country and prevent prosperity. To this speech Gen. Garfield're-plied. The reception which his remarks met, and the vote which followed, shows that the House, at last, is disposed to take its hands off from the financial question.

GEN. GARFIELD,
in substanse, said: "All good business-men
and business interests are saying: 'Let the
currency alone; let business recover upon the
basis that we now have.' The storm-centre of
danger in this country is here. Congress should
take its hands off from tinkering with the business of the country. There will never be any
safety to the business as long as there is a single Greenbacker left in the United States. If
experiments shall show that Congress cannot
be trusted to let the greenback currency alone,
the unwisdom will be demonstrated of having
any such currency. The wisest thing is to let
the whole currency legislation of this country
stand exactly as it is to-day." The House indicated its agreement by the vote.

AN AMENDMENT GEN. GARFIELD,

proposed by Townsend, of Illinois, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all indebtedness under the Appropriation bills in equal proportions in silver, gold, and greenbacks, was only permitted to be read. It was not admitted for a vote. Judge Kelley sought to keep up with Ewing in his prediction of the failure of resumption, but his speech had no effect. Burchard and Cannon, of Illinois, both advocated non-interference with the currency. THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The second bill on the table was the House bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, as amended by the Senate, providing that, after the passage of this act, United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment of 4 per cent bonds, and after Oct. 1, 1878, they shall be receivable for duties on imports.

after Oct. 1, 1878, they shall be receivable for duties on imports.

Mr. Ewing, acting under authority of the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted amendments, first, striking out "Oct. 1, 1878," so as to make United States notes immediately receivable for navment of customs duties; second, "Provided that the money hereafter received from any sale of United States bonds shall be applied only to the redemption of other bonds bearing the highest rate of interest, and subject to call, and provided that, whenever, from time to time, the proceeds of the sales of bonds shall aggregate \$3,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a call for that amount of bonds, and interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease in thirty days from the date of such call; and all United States notes received into the Treasury shall be

reissued and kept in circulation without change in the aggregate amount of the several denominations existing on May 31, 1878, and it shall not be lawful to issue legal-tender notes of larger denomination than \$1,000."

MR. EWING SPOKE
in support of his amendment. He said the Senate amendment to repeal the bill which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive greenbacks for customs would bring into the Treasury \$130,000,000 in greenbacks every year. In that way \$130,000,000 of paper money, which was the active, mobile money of business, would be taken into the Treasury and held for three or six months, until the time came around to use it for the payment of interest on the public debt. Though he felt that the provisions would interfere with the business of the country, still he was in favor of it, because he wanted to dignify the greenback and give it all the powers of money, and because he wanted legislative deciaration after declaration that the odious purpose of the Resumption act to destroy the best money the people ever had had, or ever would nave, had been defeated forever, and that the greenback should go down to posterity as the most prominent and useful money in the country.

The amendment offered by him, providing that Prompt Passage of the Bill

country.

The amendment offered by him, providing that called bonds should bear interest only thirty days after the date of the calls, would save to the people the interest for sixty days upon those bonds. But the main point in his amendment was that which prevented the further sale of bonds of any denomination for resumption purposes. Referring to the scheme of resumption, he said that the people COULD NOT GET A CHANCE TO OBTAIN GOLD. There was only one counter over which gold

COULD NOT GET A CHANCE TO OBTAIN GOLD. There was only one counter over which gold was passed, and then in sums of not less than \$50. This country was in a condition of practical ensiavement to the foreigner. No less than \$1,200,000,000 of its debt was held abroad. It had to pay no less than \$70,000,000 a year to foreign shipping. In this way, and by the spendings of Americans residing abroad or traveling abroad, there was a drain of probably \$1,500,000,000 a year from this country. It was that drain which threatened the hoard of gold in the Treasury. Compared with that drain the \$141,000,000 of gold in the Treasury was a petty and contemptible provision on which to base the tremendous industries of a country, which were to live or die according to the success or failure of the resumption scheme. The pile of gold in the Treasury, although it might be fenced against the people of the United States, could not be fenced against the foreigner. In conclusion he said:

"NOW, FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"NOW, FELLOW-CITIZENS,

[Roars of laughter which for some time seemed to disconcert the gentleman], if I did believe it desirable that resumption should be maintained just as it is, I would still put a stop to the power of adding to this hoard in the Treasury, and thereby adding to the calamity which will come from a withdrawal of greenbacks to procure gold for this foreign drain. That is the purpose of the amendment as reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency."

Mr. Phillips supported the amendment offered by Mr. Ewing. He said: "In order to maintain the legal-tender currency at par, he thought it well to adopt the Senate amendment (that legal-tender notes be received for customs duties), and also to adopt the amendment submitted from the Committee on Banking and Currency."

Mr. Townshend spoke in favor of the proposition, which he desired to offer as an amendment, to the effect that, in payment of the obligations of the Government (not specially required to be paid in coin), gold, silver, and currency should be used in equal proportion to the amount of these forms of money then in the Treasury.

Mr. Kelley declared himself inflexibly op-"NOW, FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Treasury.

Mr. Kelley declared himself inflexibly opposed to an increase of the bonded debt, and also to an artificial contraction of the currency to which pitces and business had adjusted themselves. The increase of the bonded debaunder the present Administration was over \$100,000,000.

MR. GARFIELD, IN A TONE OF BITTER IRONY, MR. GARPIELD, IN A TONE OF BITTER IRONY, spoke of the debate as a solemn occasion on which the unburied remains of that old "subject," which had been supposed to be laid away in its last resting-place, had wandered back to these balls, "revisiting the gimpses of the moon." It was a sort of belated ghost. It brought back the echoes of the old currency debates in the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses. Those of his associates who, like himself, believed in resumption, might have possibly been excused for saying a little now and then about its success. The British men-of-war never passed Copenhagen without firing a broadside in commemoration of the bombardment of side in commemoration of the bombardment of its fortresses seventy-eight years ago. So the friends of resumption might be excused if they occasionally fired a salute over its success; but that the other side should fire a sort of fen de jole over that "lost cause" was astonishing. He ridiculed (in passing) the speech of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, published under the flaming heading, "Resumption impossible." Mr. Garfield went on to argue against the bill and amendments. He said all the great business interests of the country—all wise business-menwere saying, "Let the currency laws alone; let business recover itself on the basis we now have."

BUSINESS WAS RECOVERING.

He recalled what he had said last session, that the "storm-centre of danger" was this Capitol. He believed that it would have been a great blessing at any time within the last five years if Congress had passed the appropriation bills and gone home—if it had kept its hands off from tinkering with the currency and business of the country. His experience in the House made him fear there never would be permanent safety to the business of the country so long as there was a greenback left, because the greenbacks are a source of agitation and irritation. In conclusion, he moved that the bill and pending amendments be laid on the table.

Mr. Price also argued against the bill and amendments, and recalled the scenes in the House fifteen years ago, when the present advocates of paper money denounced the greenback issue as worthless. He believed from the attacks made on the National banks that, eventually, they would be driven to the wall, and will cat" currency would come into circuiation again.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Garfield. BUSINESS WAS RECOVERING.

again.
Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Garfield.
His colleague talked, he said. As If HE HAD THE WHOLE PEOPLE AT HIS BACK. In the elections of last fall the resumption question had enered into the discussion in almost all the States. The Republican party, planting itself on its achievments of resumptions, and the opposition party (whether Democrat or National) planting itself on the repeal of the Resumption law, the Republican party had come out of that contest in a minority in every State in the Union except six. His colleague, therefore, should not "bank" too highly on the assumption that the ecople of the country were content with the resumption scheme. Resumption did not mean an equalization of papermoney with gold. It meant the addition of from 50 to 60 per cent to the burden of all debts and taxes to be paid by the people. Will the people permit adding to the burden of their taxes their national, State, municipal, railroat, and individual debts, not less than \$5,000,000,000, by forcing prices down to the gold level! Unless the demands of the people were complied with by the passage of some such bill as this, the whole resumption scheme; yould be smashed, even though some political parties might have to be smashed.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinots, opposed particular-AS IF HE HAD THE WHOLE PEOPLE AT HIS BACK.

though some political parties might have to be smashed.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, opposed particularly that feature of the amendment which provided that called bonds shall bear interest for only thirty days. If the power of the Secretary to accumulate coin was taken away, in a week all the legal-tenders in the country would be rushed into the Treasury for redemption. It was just as necessary that the Government should have a reserve as that a bank should have one. have one.

Mr. Cannon was not willing to deprive the Secretary of his power to sell bonds for redemption purposes, because certain gentlemen wanted to appear consistent with their action in

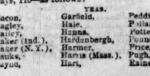
wanted to appear consistent with their action in former times.

Mr. Hazleton said the gentleman from Ohio (Ewing) had told the House to-day that he, as Fabius Maximus, would cleave the helmet of the present National banks. When Jackson had cleft the helmet of the old National bank he had scattered \$46,000,000 of the people's money to the winds.

UPON THAT GIGANTIC ERROR the Democracy was to horse itself and ride again to defeat.

Mr. Butier attempted to get the floor, but was cut off by a motion for the previous question.

The House then voted on Mr. Garüeld's motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 110—as follows:



PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Smalls, Smith (Pa.). Starin. Stenger, Stewart. Stone (Mich.) tone (la.), obertson (La.). Clymer, Co.b. Cooks, Cook, Cox (N. Y.), Cravens, Chittenden, ones (Ala.), Davidson, David (N. C.),

> THE CHINESE. PASSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna bill now awaits the action of the President to become a law. The Senate amendments were curred in this afternoon by the House without debate, by practically the same vote by

PASSAGE OF THE BILL BY THE HOUSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—After disposng of several bills on the table, the one was reached restricting immigration of the Chinese, with the Senate amendments thereto. Mr. Willis moved to concur in the Senate

amendments. Mr. Wilson moved to non-concur. He desired to have read those sections of the treaty with China affected by the bill. , Mr. Luttrell objected, whereupon Mr. Wilson remarked that the House was making a blunder

which it would hereafter regret. Mr. White moved to adjourn. Mr. Luttrell-i want the House to notice that t is a Republican who is trying to deteat this

Mr. White-I am opposed to the bill, and I do

not care who knows it.

Mr. White then moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Defeated—yeas, 95; nays, 140.

The Senate amendments were then concurred

The bill now goes to the President for ap proval. MONEY. SOME OF THE APPROPRIATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The following appropriations are in the Sundry Civil bill for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1880, reported to

cidental expenses of thirty-one lightships
Supolies of lighthouses
Repairs of lighthouses
Lighting and ouoyage
For rebuilding the tower at the South Pass
entrance to the Mississippi River.
Continuing the erection of lighthouse at
Standard Rock. Lake Superior. Mich.
Erection, removal, and repair of piers and
headlights on northern and northwestern lakes.
Building a steamer for service on the
Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.
Completion of the survey of the lakes
Record of the War of the Rebellion.
Fort Leavenworth military prison.
Artificial limbs.
Support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
Signal Service

Signal Service 35, 000 Rock Island Arsenal 17,000 Furniture for new building under the Treasury Department at Little Rock, etc. 120,000 The bill will aggregate about \$17,000,000. The estimates amounted to nearly \$22,000,000. The bill for similar expenses in the current year aggregated \$24,750,000.

HALSTEAD.

Becial Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.-Brisben Walker's Sunday Republic comes out in a new form to-morrow, in imitation of the London Truth. The paper contains an interview with Murat Halstead, in the course of which the latter gives expression to the following views: Speaking of the Presidential nomination, he said he thought Secretary Sherman would beat Gen Grant for the Republican nomination. He said: "Sherman is a man who, like Gen. Grant, has placed the country under a great obliga-tion. Gen. Grant guided the armies of the Union to the overthrow of the Rebellion. Secretary Sherman guided the finances of the country to the resumption of specie payments.

Both figured in important crises of the country's history. Grant has been rewarded. Sher-man will oe. Sherman's chances for the nointnation are excellent. He is a very clear-headed man, and, moreover, what some of his enemies affect not to believe, an honorable man. He lives a very pure, clean life,—above reproach,—and is much given to hard work. His mind is constantly taken up with the affairs of State, which he handles with masterly judgment.

JOHN SHERMAN IS NOT A THEORIST,

but a practical statesman. There is no man in the Republican party that would bring greater strength to the party in 1880. As to the Grant movement, its strength is by no means to be despised. I think, that it is, in fact, very dan-

#### CATTLE.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S BILL. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Following is the bill of the Treasury Department, sent to the Senate to-day, regarding the exportation of

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsist-ent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary to prevent the exportation from any in the United States to any port in a foreign c try of live cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneum

try of live cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia or any infectious disease.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is, in pursuance of the authority granted by the first section of this act, authorized to appoint one or more skilled persons as inspectors at the port of New York, and any other port of the United States from which he may have information that live cattles are being shipped, whose duty it shall be to examine carefully all live cattle offered for shipment at such ports; and if, upon such examination, it shall be found that any cattle about to be exported are infected with any infectious disease, that fact shall be reported without delay to the Collector of the Port, whose duty it shall be, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to refuse clearance to any vessel which shall take on board such cattle for exportation. The exporter of such cattle for exportation. The exporter of such cattle for contagious disease, and not in any infected berd, shall be entitled to a certificate from the Collector to that effect.

flect.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have athority to prescribe all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this act into flect, and all expenses attending the execution of the same shall be paid out of the appropriation for ollecting the revenues from customs: Provided, lowever, the Secretary of the Treasury may precribe by regulation such reasonable fees for in-

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate confirmed Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, Director of the

Collectors of Customs-J. P. Sanborn, Dis trict of Port Huron, and Digby V. Bell, District

Collector of Internal Revenue-Delos Miushal, Seventh Indiana District.
United States Marshals—James Torrans, District of Arkansas; John Parker, Western Dis

trict of Michigan.
Register of the Land Office—Charles B. Fox

Postmasters-Ohio-S. F Neal, Gailipolis; G. W. Detrich, Defiance; Samuel Watts, Jr., Ada; am Barkalow, Franklin; John Kail, Shelby William Barkalow, Franklin; John Kail, Shelby, Indiana—Chester F. Hall, Danville. Illinois—Allen F. Miller, Galva; F. Galiwer, Rockford, Iowa—Thomas M. Atherton, Osage. Michigan George A. Wells, St. Johns; G. C. Codd, Detroit. Wisconsin—Henry A. Patterson, Janesville; Lewis Swisher, Sparta; William W. Watson, Rawlins Prairie; Charles Seymour, LaCrosse; James W. Ferguson, Millersville, Minnesota—Amherst F. Graves, Red Wing. Kentucky—John Taylor, Richmond; Robert W. Sampton, Ashland: James Howard, Mount Sterling; J. C. S. Wintersmith, Elizabethtown. Missouri—George A. Patiet, Mexico.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

GLOVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The profesional investigator, Glover, noted for his corps of experts, has demonstrated peculiar abilities in the way of examining witnesses. He is reported at a session of the Committee this week to have attempted to make a physical assault upon a witness whose conduct displeased him. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, said to have interposed to ward off the attack.

There is a rumor that in discussing a trivial matter in executive session this afternoon some very heated words passed between Senators Burnside and Conkling, but it is not probable that as much will be made of it as was out of the Coukling-Gordon imbroglio of a year ago. THE DEMOCRATS

ability to organize the next House. These appre hensions arise from three reasons: First, fear of a Greenback organization; second, fears that two, certainly, of the Congressmen-King, of Louisiana, and Hill, of Florida-will be sent to the Penitentiary for election frauds; third, doubts as to Acklen's loyalty to the Democracy, in view of the fact that it was possible for him only to secure his election through the aid of Republicans, and the further fact that the Democrats never have ceased to denounce him. THE TOBACCO REDUCTION TAX

is certain to pass. The House, after its pro-tracted fight to-day, agreed that all the amend-ments should be considered as concurred in, ex-cept those which relate to the match tax, the bank tax, and to classes of rectifiers. These will be disposed of Monday morning.

THOMAS M. NICHOL, Secretary of the Honest-Money League, to-day through Representative George C. Hazelton, o Wisconsin, and the Hon. B. J. Waters, Kansas, presented to F. P. Denese, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greenback ton, the question of greenbackism and hones money. The Greenbackers seemed startled at e request for a joint debate, and desired until Monday for an answer.

THE CORBIN-BUTLER CASE is to be called up Monday. Senator Zach Chandler, who took his old seat in the Senate to-day, is expected to vote for Corbin; but, as Patterson and Conover will doubtless vote for Butler, the latter is likely to retain his seat. THE 8x7 PAINTING.

The Congressional Joint Library Committee has agreed to propose an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to buy the Fassett painting of the Electoral Commission by Mr. Fassett, formerly of Chicago.

It is now intimated that ex-Gov. Fenton will have the Berlin mission, and that Senator Conover may secure the Central American mission

PROF. DETMER. of the Chicago Stock-Yards, is expected here to

give his testimony before the Paddock Commit tee, which is investigating the pleuro-pneumonis cattle-disease.

who met in council here to-day, are a very con fident body of men. They claim not only the ability to elect the Speaker of the next House, but to elect the next President of the United States, and say that they are as certain of carrying Maine and Massachusetts this year as they are of eating their dinners. As they were certain to eat a dinner at the expense Gen. Butler at his residence this evening, and as he is known to be their controlling leader, there is little doubt that the Presidential candidat they have determined upon is Gen. Benjamin F.

THE SENATE spent the day on the Army Appropriation bill, and struck out all the reorganization features, together with the posse comitatus clause of the House bill. The debate was very tame, and did not assume a partisan character. There was more spirit in the partial discussion of the railroad telegraph subject, which followed, in the consideration of the Butler amendment to the bill. The subject goes over for final vote Mon-day at 3 o'clock. Doctor Green, President of the Western Union Company, to-night says that it appears probable that the Butler amendment n substance will be retained in the bill. The Western Union men have not thought so until the debate to-day. The discussion showed that, with the exception of Senators Conkling and Beck, there is no very proopponent of the amendment. Senator Jones, of Florida, Stanley Matthews, and Senator Thurman all earnestly advocated it. Senator Thurman put the question in a very practical ray when he said that telegraphing in this country is not a prerogative of the Crown or a

franchise to be conferred by Congress,-that he which have telegraphic lines cannot use them for commercial purposes except that the grant in their charters is not broad enough for such construction, and, if it is broad enough, he has no doubt that the Legislatures would be glad to extend their franchise as supplemental similar authorization from Congress. If any such authority was needed from the General overnment, he thought Congress would be glad to give it.

THE BLODGETT TESTIMONY has not yet been printed, and Chairman Knott insists that the subject cannot be brought be-fore the Committee until it is. There is something very extraordinary about this delay in the The Public Printer, within a day or two, in his public letter against Finley, has stated that the capacity of the Government Printing-Office would allow the printing of a book of a thousand pages in twenty-four hours, yet there is no very great pressure on the printing-office, and the manuscript was delivered more than a week ago. Persons who were somewhat active in securing the investigation think there is some reason besides the capacity of the Government Printing-Office for the delay in the presentation of the testimony.

JUDICIAL On the 18th of June, 1878, a law was passed providing for the holding of two terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Indiana at Fort Wayne. In nsequence of an omission of the law to author ize the Clerk of the Circuit Court there to act in person or to appoint a deputy for the terms to be held at Fort Wayne, the Judges decided that no term of the Circuit Court could be held here. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, has caused to be inserted into the Sundry Civil Appropriation ill a provision authorizing the Clerk of the Cirenit Court for Indiana to act as Clerk to the terms there held, and also to appoint a Deputy to keep an office of as Clerk of said Court at the City of Fort Wayne. Judge Harlan, of the Su-preme Court, has also interested himself in hav-ing this amendment put in the Sundry Civil bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—A preliminary meeting of the Greenbackers elected to the next Congress, and others affiliating with the National party, took place to-day. Thomas M. Nicoli, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, has challenged the Greenbackers

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE has authorized the Executive Committee to appoint an auxiliary body to act appoint an auxiliary body to the latter in all political the latter in all Committee will The Congressional Committee will appoint an Executive Committee for the also appoint an Executive Committee for the same purpose as the Auxiliary Committee. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was elected Assistant Treasurer, and Gen. Duncan S. Walker Assistant Secretary. Col. Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas, was appointed to the vacancy on the National Committee caused by the resignation of Abram S. Hewitt. Headquarters will be at Boston, and the next meeting will be held there Feb. 23, 1880.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS has agreed to report the bill limiting the allow-ance for expenses incurred in contesting seats in the House to \$1,000 in each case after the pres-

ent Congress.
THE PACIFIC ROADS. Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury asks Congress for authority to invest in first-mortgage bonds of the respective roads the moneys received from the Pacific Railroads on account of payment of the principal of the debt and semi-annual interest, as the 7 per cent United States bonds will soon be called in.

#### THE RECORD: SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22 .- The Vice President submitted a communication from the Postmaster-General in regard to the bill, recently passed, fixing the pay of letter-carriers He states that in addition to the estimates of \$2,000,000 for the pay of carriers during the next fiscal year, \$353,000 additional will be required under the new bill, and that \$71,000 additional will be required to pay their salaries during the remainder of the present fiscal year should the bill take effect upon its approval by

The credentials of Senator Zachariah Chandler having been presented and read, Mr. Chandler was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by his colleague, Mr. Ferry, and the oath of office was administered. Mr. Chandler occupies the same seat as when he was in the Senate several vears ago.

A letter was received from the Chief of Eners in regard to improving the harbor of Au Sable, Mich.; also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the exportation of live animals, and suggesting such legislation as will enable the Secretary to prohibit or restrict the exportation of live animals when disease exists among them, and that he have authority to appoint skilled persons to examine cattle, etc. He submits a draft of the bill to carry out his views. Referred.

The credentials of Senator Ingalls (re-elected) were filed. Mr. Davis presented the joint resolutions of the Illinois Legislature favoring a sufficient appropriation to improve the harbor of Quincy.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance reported, with amendments, the Senate bill for an interchange of subsidiary silver coin and United States notes. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cockrell submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill providing for a Board of Engineers to devise a method of deepening the channel of the Missouri River and mproving its navigation. Referred.

The resolution instructing the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire and report by what authority the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol, set apart for statuary, has been permitted to be used for any other exhibition, was agreed to. The bill to promote the education of the blind

was postponed, and the Army Appropriation bill taken up,-yeas, 32; nays, 18,-the pending question being on a motion to strike out the sections in regard to army reorganization. After some explanations, the question was

taken on a motion to strike out all the sections relating to army reorganization, upon the ground that there was not time to consider ther

| it was agreed | l to,-yeas, 45; na | ys, 18,—as follows:                 |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
|               | YEAS.              |                                     |
| Allison,      | Eaton,             | Merrimon,                           |
| Bailey.       | Edmunds,           | Mitchell.                           |
| Bayard,       | Ferry,             | Morgan,                             |
| Blaine,       | Grover,            | Morrill,                            |
| Booth,        | Hamlin,            | Oglesby,                            |
| Cameron (Pa   | .), Hereford,      | Paddock,                            |
| Cameron (Wi   |                    | Patterson,                          |
| Chandler,     | Hoar.              | Rausom,                             |
| Conkling,     | Howe,              | Rollins,                            |
| Conover,      | Ingalis,           | Sargent,                            |
| Davis (Ill.), | Kernan.            | Saulsbury,                          |
| Davis (W. Va  | .), Kirkwood,      | Spencer,                            |
| Dawes,        | Lamar,             | Teller,                             |
| Dennis,       | McCreery,          | Wadleigh.                           |
| Dorsey,       | McMillan,          | Windom-45.                          |
|               | NAYS.              | THE SECOND SHAPE AND ADDRESS OF THE |
| Anthony,      | Coke,              | Matthews,                           |
| Beck,         | Eustis,            | Plumb,                              |
| Bruce,        | Garland,           | Thurman,                            |
| Burnside,     | Gordon,            | Voorhees,                           |
| Butler,       | Harris,            | Wallace,                            |
| Cockrell,     | Jones (Fla.),      | Witners-18.                         |
| When the      | amendment prope    | osed by the Com-                    |
| mittee on A   | ppropriations to   | strike out of the                   |
| House bill th | ne provisions forb | idding the use of                   |
| troops at ele | ctions, and makin  | ig it a penal of-                   |
| fense to do s | o, as above stated | , was reached, it                   |

| House bill the<br>troops at elect<br>tense to do so<br>was agreed to | provisions for<br>ions, and mak<br>as above stat<br>without discu | strike out of the<br>rbidding the use of<br>ing it a penal of-<br>ed, was reached, it<br>ssion, and the pro-<br>yeas, 34; nays, 30,— |
|--|---|--|
|  | YEAS.   |  |
| Allison,   | Dawes,  | Morrill,   |
| Anthony,   | Dorsey,<br>Edmunds,   | Oglesby,<br>Paddock.   |
| Booth,   | Ferry,  | Patterson,   |
| Bruce,<br>Burnside,  | Hamlin,<br>Hear,  | Plumb,<br>Rollins,   |

| Ilison,        | Dawes,        | Morrill,     |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| nthony,        | Dorsey,       | Oglesby,     |
| Blaine,        | Edmunds.      | Paddock.     |
| sooth.         | Ferry.        | Patterson.   |
| ruce,          | Hamlin.       | Plumb,       |
| urnside.       | Hoar.         | Rollins,     |
|                | Howe,         |              |
| ameron (Pa.),  |               | Saunders,    |
| ameron (Wis.)  |               | Spencer,     |
| handler,       | Kirkwood,     | Telier.      |
| onkling,       | McMillan,     | Wadleigh,    |
| onover,        | Matthews,     | Windom-34.   |
| avis (Ill.).   |               |              |
|                | NATS.         |              |
| alley,         | Garland,      | McDonald,    |
| arnum.         | Gordon,       | Maxey,       |
| avard.         | Grover,       | Merrimon,    |
| eck.           | Harris.       | Morgan,      |
| utler.         | Hereford.     | Ransom,      |
| ockrell,       | Hill.         | Saulsbury.   |
| oke.           | Jones (Fla.), | Thurman,     |
| avis (W. Va.). | Kernan.       | Voorhees.    |
|                |               | Waliace,     |
| ennis,         | Lamar,        |              |
| aton,          | McCreery.     | -Withers-30. |

STATUE UNVEILED. NEWBURYPORT, Feb. 22.-The bronze statue mittee on Appropriations, striking out the House-bill provisions that each member of the of Washington was unveiled to-day in the presence of an immense throng of people. The next two graduating classes of the Military Academy, after graduating, may elect to re-

ceive the gross sum of \$750 and mileage, and the acceptance of this sum shall render him incligible to appointment in the army until two years after his graduation; also striking out the section providing that the officers who may be detailed to service in the Pay Department shall give bonds the same as the Paymaster; also that appointments to the grade of Paymaster may be made from persons who have served as Additional Paymaster, of not over 45 years of age, were agreed to.

The Senate, by a vote of year 29, nays 30, refused to strike out the section authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms to any established college or university having not less than 150 students.

Mr. Howe said there was a recentric provison in the first part of the bill which read, "For the cost of telegrams, and telegrams authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies which may have telegraph lines, for the Government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the Government, according to the provisions of Title 65, Revised Statutes." Mr. Howe said. if the transfer of the business of telegraphing to the railroad companies were to be made, it should be at least with the restrictions now imposed upon the existing telegraph companies. He submitted an amendment so as to provide that said railroad companies "shall file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed on telegraph companies by Title 65, Revised Statutes."

In explaining the amendment Mr. Howe said Title 65 gave the Government a right to pur-

of the telegraph lines at an apprai value. He proposed to transfer to the railroad companies the same power to do telegraph business which the telegraph company had; but

the Government should have the same right to obtain their lines at the appraised value.

Mr. Beck was opposed to the Government purchasing telegraph lines. He was opposed to the Government doing private commercial business. He favored the repeal of the act of 1888, and said if the privilege conferred by that act and said if the privilege conferred by that act be conferred upon the Government as to all tel-egraph lines, perhaps, at no distant day, the Government might attempt to purchase them. The amendment of Mr. Howe was agreed to by a rising vote,—yeas, 36; nays, 20,—when the reas and navs were ordered and discussion upor

be amendment was continued.

Mr. Beck gave notice that he would submit a mendment repealing that portion of the act of 1866 which allows the Government to pur-

hase telegraph lines.

Mr. Jones said he wanted no advantage for the railroad companies in this legislation, and submitted as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. How a proposition to strike out of the House bill the words, "Which may have tele-graph lines for the Government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the Govunent, according to the provisions of Title 65 ereby authorized to construct, maintain, and perate telegraph lines for the general public and Government, subject to all the provisions of Title 65 of the Revised Statutes of the United

States."

Mr. Thurman said that if the effect of this bill could be to establish an opposition which could not be purchased by the present great telegraph company, it was the duty of every Senator to vote for it.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, again took the floor, but, before concluding his remarks, yielded to

but, before concluding his remarks, yielded to Mr. Thurman, and, after a brief discussion, a was agreed that the Senate should now adjourn or bave an executive session, and that the dis-cussion of the Telegraph bill should be resumed Mouday at noon, and a vote taken on the pend-ing amendments at 3 p. m. without further de-

Before the agreement was made Mr. Jones, at the request of Mr. Conkling, modified his amendment so as to read "Construct, maintain, amendment so as to read. "Construct, main's and operate telegraph lines, and to use the lines or wires they now have for the general public." Mr. Ferry introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to sell or lease to the Port Huron & Northwestern Railroad Company a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservations and to authorize the City of Port. eservation, and to authorize the City of Por Huron to grant the said Company the right-of-way through Pine Grove Park. Referred. The credentials of Senators Logan, of Illinois, Call, of Florida, and Slater, of Oregon, were

Mr. McDouald introduced a bill for the relief of Representative Springer. Referred. This bill authorizes the Court of Claims to determine the amount due Mr. Springer for professional services rendered to the United States in the case of the Centennial Board of Finance, notwithstanding he was a member of Congress at the After a brief executive session, the Senate

HOUSE. The Senate bill was passed authorizing the sale of public property in Cincinnati. The Committee on Ways and Means reported

back the Sugar bill, so as to have it reprinted and made the pending order. So ordered. Mr. Wilson moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to the Speaker and members

of the West Virginia House of Delegates in the city. Adopted. Mr. Willis (Kv.) asked leave to take from the Speaker's table, for the purpose of concurring in the Senate amendments, the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

Mr. Lapham objected. Mr. Hale moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative bill. The motion was antagonized by Messrs. Tucker and Harris, who desired the morning hour to take up the Tobacco bill.

A vote by tellers on Mr. Hale's motion resulted-110 to 109. The Speaker voted in the negative, thus tying the vote and defeating the motion. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and resulted-yeas, 117; navs. 139. Messrs. Cutler and Morse voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs Butler Jorgensen, Wren, Page, Davis, Ittner, Cole, Metcalf, and Pollard with the Democrats

in the negative. By a non-party vote of yeas 187 to pays 64 was laid upon the table the bill reported from the Committe on War Claims, reimbursing Mag offl. Barron, and others, of Tennessee, for supplies taken by the Union army during the War. Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenses in the State Department, submitted a ort, with a resolution requesting the Speaker ssue a warrant for the arrest of George F. Seward as a contumacious witness. Ordered printed, and notice given that the matter be called up for action on Monday.

Business on the Speaker's table was then con-

The House bill, with Senate amendments, to amend an act to amend the Customs-Bevenu law and to repeal moieties was agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the bill reducing the tax on tobacco were then taken up.

Mr. Tucker, by instructions from the Committee of Ways and Means, moved nonconcurence in the amendments and appointment of a ommittee of Conference.

Mr. Foster, although opposed to the bill and mendments, moved concurrence as to the test

Mr. Dwight moved to lay the bill and amendnents on the table. Negatived-yeas, 77; nays, There was a scene of great confusion and up-

There was a scene of great contusion and up-roar in respect to the manner in which the amendments should be voted on.

The Speaker suggested that the vote should be taken on the amendments in gross, except as to those on which separate votes should be de-Separate votes were demanded on the amend-

Mr. Townsend, of New York, insisted on having the amendments voted on one by one.

The first amendment, on the subject of bonds of Collectors, was concurred in; also the second erely verbal, and the third amendment, for the appointment of thirty-five Inter-nal Revenue Agents.

Mr. Burchard, of Ill., suggested that, as the

amendments were not printed, the House should adjourn and let the amendments come Mr. Tucker appealed to the friends of the bill

to vote sgainst adjournment, and to dispose the amendments to-night.

The House refused to adjourn. On the next vote there was no quorum voting and the proposition to adjourn was renewed, several members declaring, as they could not see the amendments in print, they could not

intelligently.

e House again refused to adjourn—60 to 93. After another scene of confusion, the Speaker extracted the House from the difficulty, and, at his suggestion, all the amendments were concurred in in gross, with the exception of those referring to the tax on rectifiers, on matches, on banks, and to the time when the bill shall take

These amendments will come up Monday, and meantime the amendments will be printed.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported and ordered printed.

Recess till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

## FOREIGN.

The Nihilist Assassins Wound the Governor of Charkoff.

Continued Uncertainty and Alarm Regarding the Plague.

In One Village Only Forty-three Out of 1,100 Persons Escape.

Foreign Trade Gaining Ground. A British Officer with 1,200 Men

Totally Surrounded in

Zululand.

Bismarck's Scheme to Crowd Out

James McHenry Stamps the Recent Erie Railroad News as a Canard.

RUSSIA. MORE NULLISM. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.-Prince Krapot

kine, Governor of Charkoff, while returning Friday night from a ball, was fired at and severely wounded. THE PLAGUE. CORROBORATION OF ALL PREVIOUS SAD RE-PORTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 .- A letter from St. Petersurg says of the plague in Russia: It has spread in the southern provinces at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died with it within the last five days. The victims when taken live about two hours and turn BLACK ALL OVER

as a negro. All the physicians ordered to the care of the sick have died within twenty-four nours after their arrival. Corpses are burned and so are the houses in which the people die Whole towns have been laid waste the past few days. Government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces, so that people cannot get out and spread the disease. Any who attempt to break through the cordo

SHOT DEAD ON THE SPOT. The people are beginning to feel uneasy all over the Empire. The Government, of course does not allow the news to get out. All reports are suppressed, but the worst of all i that nobody can get out of the Empire. The Austrian and German Governments have placed double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers, preventing all persons from entering their territory from Russia. All persons from Russia by railroad are

STOPPED AT THE FRONTIER, and detained twenty days in quarantine, their baggage and clothing disinfected, and, if they prove all right after a lapse of twenty days, they are permitted to cross the border. During the twenty-days' quarantine the people are housed in large sheds and barns, without any accommodations or comforts. Of course knowledge of this fact keeps the people from traveling. There is no possibility of slipping out anywhere. The Government is doing all in its power to prevent the disease from spreading, but if it is not stayed soon, the victims

PATE BY THOUSANDS It is much worse than the vellow fever daily. was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier a month ago, who on leaving Turkish territory pulled off from a dead Turk on the battle-field a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart, a girl of 19 years. She tied it around her body, and danced about for joy, in a room in which were some twenty-five people. hours she died, and in five hours after the introduction of the shawl into the room the whole party of twenty-five had died. All turned black. In three days the whole town, containing 1,100 people, had died, with the exception of fortythree persons, who had fled in time. From this town the pest commenced spreading all over the

ALARM. BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Considerable alarm is feit at the statements in East Prussian papers that recruits from South Astrakhan are being placed on the Russo-German frontier.

THE COURT PHYSICIAN'S REPORT. The Eritish Medical Journal prints the fol lowing: "The letter with which we are favored by Dr. Zdekaner, Court Physician to the Czar, states that the plague is nearly extinct. On the 11th inst, there remained only one case at Selitrena. Although the epidemic was purey local, and did not go beyond the villages of Wetlianaka, Selftrena, and Michaelowka, vet the mortality was over 80 per cent. The Government feels, therefore, called upon to enforce the strictest quarantine and other sanitary

GERMANY. BAYARD TAYLOR.

By Oable to New York Herald.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The body of Bayard Tayor, late Minister to Germany, was sent to Ham urg vesterday, and was put on board the steamship Gellert, which sails for New York Wednes

TRADE PROTECTION GROWING IN PAVOR. To the Western Associated Press.
BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The North German Gazette continues to publish addresses of adhesion to Bismarck's new commercial policy. The addresses are regarded as proof of the tendency of opinion throughout the country. The agr culturists are the most active protectionists, be the addresses represent all classes of citizen and every branch of production. Among th National Liberals a most depressed tone

manifest, and, in the event of a dissolution the Reichstag, the party would be practically extinguished. IN THE REICHSTAG. BERLIN, Feb. 22 .- The Reichstag to-day ap proved the Austro-German treaty of commerce after a speech by Herr Delbruck, who, in speak ing of the commercial policy, said he would no hesitate to leave, though with a heavy hear the path pursued by Bismarck, if he found "tha the interest of the country required it. Ge many's legislation was not responsible for th

## TURKEY.

present depression in trade, which prevailed i

free trading and protectionist countries alike.

DIPLOMATIC CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.-In consequence of the representations of United States Consu Heap, the Grand Vizir has abandoned the pr posal to replace the Turkish Minister at Wash inton by a Charge d' Affaires. EVACUATION.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Gen. Todleber telegraphs that he commenced evacuating Adr anople the 18th of February, and that the Turk are occupying each position abandoned.

ZULULAND.

THE APPAIR REDUCED, PROBABLY TO ORDER. CAPE Town, Feb.22.—Latest information from Maritzburg states that the total loss in the attack on Col. Glyn's camp on the 22d of January is now estimated at only from 250 to 300 whites Col. Wood's column has been victorious in all its encounters with the enemy. Col. Pearson, still occupies an intrenched position at Ekowe. Lord Chelmsford and the headquarters of the rived at Help Makaar. staff intend making an effort to join Col. Pear-

CETEWAYO is reported discouraged, the fearful havoc among his finest troops having counteracted the effect of their victory. Every confidence is now felt by the public in prompt reparation for the recent disaster. The native contingent has been forcibly disarmed and disbanded. Col. Pearson, with 1,200 British troops, is intrenched at Ekowe, thirty miles within the enemy's territory. His communications have been inter-rupted for some days. The bush surrounding the post is infested with Zulus, but Col. Pearson has two months' provisions.

FRANCE.

THE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.
PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Marquis D'Harcourt, the retiring French Ambassador atLondon, will go to Windsor to-day to take leaveof the Queen. It is reported that Admiral Pothuan succeeds D'Harcourt. Teiserence De Bort goes to Vienna, as French Ambassador. GAMBETTA'S DISCIPLINE.

An early rupture is predicted between Gam-betta, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and his Republican followers, in conse quence of his severe discipline in the Chamber and the vigor with which he prevents interrup tions from any quarter. THE GOLD-BUGS PLATING IT ON GERMAIN. Paris, Feb. 22.-The decline to-day in 5 per

cent rentes was because of a report that Germain would be elected President of the Budget Commission. Germain is favorable to the conversion of rentes. GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBLIN, Feb. 22.—Dr. Butt has resigned the leadership of the Home-Rulers. The Doctor is in had health.

LONDON, Feb. 22,-Silver to-day is 50% pence LONDON, Feb. 22 .- The Duke of Newcastle is ROWING.

Sporting circles talk of sending Elliott to Australia to row Trickett for the championship of the world. IMPORTANT DENIAL.

James McHenry has given notice that he will all a meeting early in March to separate the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad completely from its connection with the Erie, and cons quently to oppose the amalgamation project.

#### AFGHANISTAN. SHERE ALI ABOUT TO DIE.

By Cable to New York Herald. LONDON, Feb. 23 .- A cablegram from Tash kend says: "A letter from the Russian Military Surgeon, in attendance on Shere All, was re ceived here this afternoon. It is dated Tashanigan, Feb. 13, and contains of great importance. The surgeon writes that the Ameer's life is despaired of, gangrene hav-ing attacked his whole left side. It is, therefore, considered probable that he is already dead. The Afguan Ambassalors are expected to arrive at Tashkend to-morrow."

#### NORDENSKJOLD.

DIPLOMATIC REQUEST.

By Cable to New York Herata. LONDON, Feb. 22.-A cablegram from Berlin says: "It is announced that the Swedish Gov ent intends to request the Washington Cabinet to order all vessels proceeding to the Alcutian Islands to search for the Lena and Vega, of the Nordenskjold exploring expedition which may make their appearance in the straits

#### EGYPT.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—The English Government in timates a desire to Rivers Wilson that he remain Minister of Finance. Confidential nego tiations between the English, French, and agreement to leave the direction of affairs in the hands of the Khedive as President of the Council, with Wilson Minister of Finance and De Bligneres Minister of Public Works.

#### HAYTI. FIGHTING. HAVANA, Feb. 22 .- Advices from Havti to the

13th inst. state the President, Canal, has com-Senjamin, and is master of the island. Guzman Blanco has arrived at St. Thomas on his way to Venezuela. His partisans have possess Laquaira and Caraceas. CHINA. THE MARCH OF EVENTS. BERLIN, Feb. 22.-The Chinese Governmen

perienced engineers and spinners in Germany to establish cotton mills in China, so as to free that country from its dependence upon English and Russian importers.

has purchased machinery and engaged ex-

the express from Buffalo at Detroit Junction. Both engines were badly wrecked and the bag-BRAZIL. TELLOW FEVER. RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 22.-The yellow fever

### increasing. The deaths daily are from five to

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23-1 a. m.-Indica tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from southwest to northwest, no decided change in emperature, and stationary or slight rise in

parometer.
For the Lower Lake region, southwest to northwest winds, slowly rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather, followed by slight fall in temperature during the night.

For the Upper Lake region, slightly colder northwest to southwest winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light snow. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, a slight fall in temperature, and winds mostly from north to west, clear or partly cloudy weather, and slowly tellus weather and slowly tellus weather. y cloudy weather, and slowly rising barometer juring a portion of the day, followed by variable

uring a portion of the day, followed by variable ands and failing barometer. The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers will fall Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven. Cautionary signals cond.
Milwaukee, and Ludington.
Local Observations.
Chicago, Feb. 22. Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Vel. Kn. Weather

6:33 a. m. 29.747 36 | 90 W . . . 5

| 11:18 a. m. 2        |          | 60 4                | W  |         | . Cloudy.    |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------|--|---------|--------------|
| 2:00 p. m. 2         | 1.871 4  | <b>8</b> 5.8 (1.96) | 8 W  |         | . Clear.     |
| 3:53 p. m. 2         | 3.827 4  | 10 4                | S IVV 1                                    | 4       | Clear.       |
| 9:00 p. m. 2         | 1.8.6 2  | 37 6                | W 1  | 2       | Hazy.        |
| 10:18 p. m. 2:       |          |                     | W 1  | 6       | Lt. snow     |
| ALCOHOLD BUT THE THE |          | The second          |  | . 1     | · [ De. ano. |
| Maximum.             |          |                     |  |         | 1            |
|                      | GENE     | BAL O               | BREEVATIONS                                |         | 1            |
|                      |          | Ca                  | ICAGO. Feb.                                | 22 - 10 | :18 p.m.     |
| Stations.            | Bar.     | Ihr.                | wind.                                      | Rain    | Weather      |
| Alpany               | 29.70    | 22                  | 8., fresh                                  | 09      | Fair.        |
| Boise City           |          | 50                  | S. F., gen                                 | .04     | Pair.        |
| Breckinridge         |          | 2                   | N W merak                                  | *****   | Close.       |
| Buffaio              |          | 27                  | N. W., brisk                               | *****   | Cicar.       |
| Cairo                |          | 46                  | N. Guncia                                  | *****   | Clear        |
| Cheyenne             |          | 41                  | N. W., brisk                               |         | Clear.       |
| Chicago              |          | 35                  | W bullet                                   | *****   | Cicar.       |
|                      |          | 41                  | W. brisk.                                  |         | Con Silow    |
| Cincinnati           |          | 33                  | St W butter                                | *****   | Cicar.       |
|                      |          | 31                  | W., light<br>S. W., brisk.<br>N. W., fresh | *****   | Cicar.       |
| Davenuort            | 200, 190 | 46                  | C W. Iresu                                 | .01     | Lt. show.    |
| Denver<br>Des Moines | 20% Out  | 35                  | Ca Way Million                             | *****   | P. Mil.      |
|                      |          |                     | N., light                                  |         | Cloudy.      |
| Detroit              |          | 31                  | S. W., fresh.                              |         | Cienr.       |
| Doige City           |          | 36                  | 8. W., gen                                 |         | Clear.       |
| Duiuch, Minn         |          | 5                   | W., brisk                                  |         | Ulcar.       |
| Escanaba             |          | 4                   | W., geatle.<br>N. W., fresh                |         | Clear.       |
| Fort Garry           |          | -8                  | N. W., fresh                               | ******  | Clear.       |
| Fort Gibson          |          | 419                 | N., fresh                                  |         |              |
| Grand Haven          |          | 33                  | W. gale                                    |         | Clear.       |
| Indianapolis.        |          | 37                  | W., light                                  |         |              |
| Keokuk               |          | 40                  | W. fresh                                   |         | Clear.       |
| La Crosse            |          | 22                  | N. W., brisk                               |         | Clear.       |
| Leavenworth          |          | 42                  | W., fresh                                  |         | Clear.       |
| Louisville,          |          | 42                  | N. W., gen.                                |         | Smoky.       |
| Madison              |          | 27                  | W. brisk                                   | *** **  | Clear.       |
| Marquette            |          | 10                  | N. W., fresh                               |         | Clear.       |
| Memphis              |          | 46 .                | N. E. fresh                                |         |              |
| Milwausee            |          | 30                  | W., brisk                                  |         |              |
| Nashville            |          | 42 .                | Calm                                       | .01     | Clear.       |
| New Orleans.         |          | 63                  | S., fresh                                  |         | Fair.        |
| North Platte.        | 29.78    | 28                  | W. fresh                                   |         | Clear.       |
| Omaha                |          | 38                  | N., fresh                                  |         | Cloudy.      |
| Uswczo               |          | 31                  | S.E., fresh.                               |         | Clear.       |
| Pembina              | 30.03    | -10                 | N. W., fresh                               |         | Clear.       |
| Pioche, Nev          | 29.17    | 45                  | S. gentie.                                 |         | Clear.       |
| Pittsourg            | 29.84    | 35                  | S. W., fresh                               |         |              |
| Port Huroa           |          | 30                  | W., brisk                                  |         |              |
| Rochester            |          | 33                  | W., brisk                                  |         | Clear.       |
| Sacramento           |          | 61                  | W., light                                  |         | Clear.       |
| sale LakeCity        | 30.16    | 43                  | N. E. gen                                  |         | Clear.       |
| Sandusky             |          | 35                  | S. W., brisk                               |         | Clear.       |
| San Francisco        | 30, 18   | 55                  | W., light                                  |         | Clear.       |
| Shreveport           |          | 64                  | N., frest                                  | .51     | Hy. rain.    |
| St. Louis            | 30,01    | 42                  | W., Iresh                                  |         | Clear.       |
| St. Paul.            | 23 49    | 14                  | W fresh                                    | 1/4     | Clour        |

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-Arrived, from Hamburg; and the State of Nevada, fro HORRIBLE.

A Crowd of People at Stockton, Cal. Gather to See a Pump Work.

The Steam-Engine Explodes in the Midst of the Multitude.

Passage of the Engine Through the People for 150 Feet.

Twenty-six Wounded. A Slough Supposed to Contain a Large

Number of Bodies.

Sixteen Persons Torn to Atoms and

Heads, Hands, Legs, and Trunks Scattered in Every Direction.

STOCKTON. STOCKTON, Cal., Feb. 22.-A terrific explosion ccurred at half-past 2 o'clock to-day, at the head of Stockton Slough, on Eldorado street. A crowd of more than two hundred people ssembled to witness the trial of THE NEW PROPELLER PUMP

set in the slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated. The body of the engine was blown a distance of 150 feet through the crowd. The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some

falling into the slough from the bridge.

Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge. Others lay strewn dead and dying on the streets, blown from fifty to 100 feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces; others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies.

FACES, HANDS, AND WHOLE PERSONS steamed in the dirt, and smoke, and cinders.

The wounded were promotly cared for, and the dead left undisturbed until the excitement had subsided, when they were removed to the Coroner's office.

THE EXPLOSION was the result of recklessness on the part of the engineer. The steam gauge refused to work, and, after the engineer had attempted to fix it and failed, he screwed down the safety valve and went on with the work. The explosion occurred about fifteen minutes fterward. J. M. Kirkpatrick, merchant, John Uriell,

James Curry, blacksmith, George W. Foltz, carpenter, Millard Folsom, William Allen, sporting man Michael Crowell, H. B. Bishop, Jr., student. Robert B. Johnson, James Cosgrove, laborer, Charles Creanor, W. C. Taylor, B. S. Clowes, farmer. Foo Fee, Chinaman, Thomas Sedgwick,

J. F. Avery, engineer in charge of the engine. THE WOUNDED imber twenty-six, three or four of whom are not likely to recover. Many were blown a considerable distance and

scaped uninjured. The body of the engine, weighing 2,500 ounds, was blown over the telegraph wire and anded on the plaza. Men are still engaged in dragging the slough hopes of recovering the bodies supposed to

have been thrown in the slough by the explo-Flags thrown to the breeze in honor of the nemory of Washington were lowered half after

the explosion.

ALEDO, Ill., Feb. 22 .- The dwelling of William Strawhacker, on Bay Ialand, near New Boston, burned on Thursday last with entire contents. A babe 8 months old perished in the JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 22 .- Yesterday after on the barn of Mr. J. S. Daniels was discov-

BURNED TO DEATH.

ered to be on fire, and at the same time the screams of a boy were heard, but it was impossible to rescue him. The boy was Mr. Daniels' 4-year-old son. It is supposed he was playing in the barn with matches. RAILROAD ACCIDENT. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—The passenger train on the Canada Southern Railroad, which

left this city at 6:30 this evening, collided with

#### gage cars ditched. The fireman of the Buffalo train had both legs crushed. It is feared his injuries will prove fatar. The passengers of both trains escaped unhurt.

CANADA. Repeal of the Insolvent Act\_Waring and nal and the Hydraulic Lift-Lock.

Moncron, N. B., Feb. 22.—David Pottinger has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Inter

Colonial Railway. Special Dispatch to The Tribune OTTAWA, Feb. 22.-In the House of Commons, Mr. C. C. Colby has proposed a new bill to repeal the Insolvent act; which makes provision or the winding-up of estates. The announce ment of Mr. Colby's measure was received with approbation by influential members on both sides of the House, but it is doubtful whether

The report of the Minister of Marine and

Fisheries has been laid before the House. The

the measure will pass this session.

otal number of light-stations in the Dominion was 427, light shown 518, steams fog-whistles and automatic log-horns 29. The casualties during he year past were 339, tonnage 134,640, live lost 121, and damage \$2,901,375. The total number of vessels on the register-books of the Dominion was 7,469, measuring 1,333,015 tons egister, being an increase compared with 1877 of 107 vessels and 22,547 tons. The num er of steamers was 834, with a gross onnage of 182,935 and a net tonuage of 116,620 tons. Assuming \$30 per ton s the average value, the total will be \$39,990,-50. The tonnage of the British Empire, inuding Canada and the Colonies, was in 1878 s much as 7,860,702 tons. The United States comes next, with 2,444,408 tons; but this does not include the tonnage on the inland waters. forway is next, with a tonnage of 1,413,503 ons; followed by Germany, with 1,087,606. rom this it will be seen that Canada comes be ween Norway and Germany, and stands fourth the list. The number of new vessels built Canada during the year and registered was 39, measuring 100,873 tons,—showing a decrease impared with 1877 of ninety-one vessels. New runswick has 1,142 vessels, 335,965 tonnage; ova Scotia 3,003, tonnage 553,365; Quebec ,976, tonnage 248,349; Ontario 958, tonnage 35,440; Prince Edward Island 322, tonnage ,250; British Columbia fifty-one, tonnage 482; Manitoba seventeen, tonnage 1,161; total 469, tonnage 1,333,015. The report on the fisheries of the Dominion now that the products of the fisheries in 1877

show that the products of the fisheries in 1877 were valued at \$12,029,957, and in 1878 at \$13,-373,486,—being an increase of nearly \$1,500,000. This was principally in cod, mackerel, salmon, and looster fisheries. The value of fish exported was \$6,229,386, against \$5,874,360 in 1877, being an increase of \$1,055,000. The total expenditure for fish-culture amounts to \$20,088. Under the heading of Fish-Culture much interesting and valuable information is given. The whole number of young fish distributed in the spring of 1878 was 27,754,500; and, of this number, 21,300,000 were whitefish. In the autumn of 1878, 25,951,000 viviled eggs were deposited in the several fish-breeding establishments of

in the several fish-breeding establishments of the Dominion.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

QUEBEC, Feb. 22.—Detective Skeflington has itreal to arrange with telegraph-

way-stations, to whom the police authorities this city may telegraph to search trains from the city may telegraph to search trains from the city may telegraph to search trains from the city may be the city

this city may telegraph to search trains from Quebec 220n which fugitives from justice may be apposed to be on board.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

To Bonto, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Special Parliamentary Committee to whom the petition of the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal Company was referred, met, and neard Mr. Frank Turner, an English engineer, explain the construction and works, of what is known as the "hydraulic lift-lock," invented by Mr. E. Clark, one of the engineers who were engaged in the construction of the Menal Bridge. The only lock of the kind in existence is on the River Wesver, at Anderton, in Cheshire, England, but there, according to Mr. Turner, it has been a perfect success. During the three years it has been in operation it has cost nothing for repairs, though it has been lifting from 100 to 150 larges per day. The cost of the lock was \$100.00; but this includes an extension rendered necessary by the intervention of the river; and, moreover, it was ouilt at a time when the price of iron was at the highest point it has been at for many years. The working expense is only \$50 a week, one man being able to work is at for many years. The working expense is only \$50 a week, one man being able to work it unsided. It is adapted for vessels of 300 tons, and is so constructed that one barge ascends while the other descends; the lock may, however, be constructed single as well as double, according to configurations. ever, be constructed single as well as double, according to convenience, and may be made of any capacity by the addition of more hydraulic power. Although there is only one toek in use on this principle as yet, the principle has been applied to docks, and will probably soon be utilized for the improvement of the navigation of the Volga. It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the mode of working of the lift-dock without referring to plans or models, but it may be stated that the hight through which vessels are raised by it is fifty feet. The vessel to be raised or lowered is kept affoat. which vessels are raised by it is fifty feet. The vessel to be raised or lowered is kept affort, during the ascent or descent, in an iron trough which is really a portion of the bed of the canal, in the double lock the upper trough is supplied with a greater amount of water than the lower one, and the former consequently descends. The force is rendered stronger by means of water accumulated in a tank attached to the system in such a way that its contents can be sed for forcing down one trougt, and in this sed for forcing down one trough, and in this Applying his explanation to the case of the Huren & Ontario Canal, Mr. Turner called attention to the fact that the deep cut through the hight of land would have to be seven or eight miles long and 197 feet deep at the deep.

est part; that the enormous amount of excara-tion required would make it extremely difficult to dispose of the earth taken out of the canal, and that the depth and width of the cut would entail a great cost for bridging. It was impoentail a great cost for bridging. It was impossible without a survey to say precisely how much of the excavation could be dispensed with, but by the use of the hydraulic lift-lock, the first cost of the canal would probably be reduced from \$38,000,000, the original estimate, to one-half of that amount, while there would be a saving of time in passing through to the extent of onethat amount, while there would be a saving of time in passing through to the extent of one-third. In the case of this cann! the hight of the litts would be about seventy-five foet, and if the money were ready to go through with the work, the undertaking could be completed within five years. Twelve lift-locks would suf-fice, while fitty would be required on the oid plan. By the lift-lock system there is little waste of water, except by evaporation, a fi-teen-inch pipe from some perennial source being teen-inch pipe from some perennial source being sufficient to supply all that was needed after the canal was once full. It was quite likely that the necessary water could be procured from the Holland, Don, Credit, or Humber Rivers; and reservoirs might be constructed to store up water in through the winter when the canal was not in use. On this plan no water would require to be taken from Lake Simcoe. A survey sufficiently thorough to furnish the information on which to base tenders could be completed for about \$10,000. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Turner for his explanations, and he was requested to reduce them to wraing for the use of the Com-

After Mr. Capreol had given a brief outline of the points he would like to have submitted to the House, the Committee adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—No mails have been received since Thursday, owing to the snow block-ade. The drifts in some places are twenty feet

#### OBITUARY. VOLNEY HASCALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 22.—The Hon. Volney Hascall died here last night at 11 o'clock. He had long been associated with important in-terests in Kalamazoo, and his loss to the comnunity is deeply felt. He was born in Genes see County, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1820, and settled in Kaluta growth 1830. He was admitted to the Bar in 1843, and soon after became a law-part ner of Elisha Belcher. In 1845 he became sole editor and proprietor of the Kalamazoo Gazette In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchan-an Register of the General Land-Office of the several important political positions during the dominancy of the Democratic party, and had, during the last few years previous to his death, resided abroad in England, France, and Switzer-land.

## ONE OF WIRTZ'S JUDGES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 22.—At 10 o'clock to-day Maj, Isaac Burch Lippitt, of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and Thirty-eighth Wiscon Volunteers, died. Many soldiers, officers and privates, were present. He took a prominent part in the Wirtz court-martial at Washingto and was connected for some time with the Da Commonwealth of this city. He died of a wou received in the service.

### FINANCIAL.

A Boston Reff. Estate Dealer Fails for a Million and a Quarter.
Boston, Feb. 22.—Henry Bigelow Williams, real-estate agent, 45 Milk street, has filed a petition in bankruptev. Liabilities, \$2,266,931. Among the several creditors are the John Hancock Mutual Life Company, \$100,000; the City Institution for Savings, of Lowell, \$440,000; the Provident Institution, of Boston, \$100,000; the Five Cent Savings Bank, of Lowell, \$100,000; the Massachusetts Hospital Life-Insurance Com-pany, \$245,000. No unincumbered assets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The National Associa-tion of Veterans of the Mexican War met today. Gen. Denver, of Ohio, presided. A Committee was appointed to visit Washington, and press upon Congress the equity of their claim to be placed upon the pension list. Gen. James Shields will deliver the oration to-night.

The officers elected included the following:

President, Gen. J. W. Denver. of Ohio; Vice

Presidents, John Love, of Indiana; Maj.-Gen.

W. F. Barry, and Gen. Benj. Alvord, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, and Surreon-General W. Maxwell, U. S. A., and two from each State. The Association will meet at Nortolk, Feb. 23, 1880. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—The Ohio Mexican War Association met here to-day. About 100 members were present. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to give the survivors of the Mexican war the same recognition which is given to the soldlers of the late War. The following officers were elected: President. following officers were elected: President, feerge W. Morgan; Vice-President, Thomas L. Young; Secretary, S. A. Leckey, of Sidney. Most of the day was given to speeches and remi-

THE CATTLE AND MEAT TRADE. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-The officers of steam hip lines and shippers of beef in this city are forwarding large quantities of dressed beef in refrigerators, and will continue to do so while he orders of the Privy Council remain in force. The ffelvetia carries out a large quantity of dressed meat and a large number of Western borses. The general impression seems to be that the bid of the Canadian Government for Western earth with Vestern cattle will not benefit the cat ers in Canada to any great extent.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—The reception of the remains of Gen. Chilton, of Georgia, was an imposing affair. The State and city were well represented by officials, while veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia and citizens formed a large portion of the procession. The body was placed in Hollywood.

GEN. CHILTON.

THE WINNIE WING. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Feb. 22.—The schooner Winnie Wing is outside the harbor bound against the ice in a furious storm, where a tug annot reach her.

STRIKING BACK. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Longshoremen, by a strike, having detayed the departure of the steamers Albambra and Knickerbocker, for Hal-ifax and New Orleans respectively, the owners say they will not re-employ the strikers.

STATE A The Legislature of K graph Man in

geon Probability of the Que as Far as the I Carry

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KAN

AN IMPORTAN

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22. av committed Smith, Mi Union Telegraph Comp Arms for imp for contempt in refusing Senatorial Investigati Senatorial Investigating closing the contents of passed through the Tope Senatorial contest. App on Monday to the Suprehabeas corpus, and effortisoner released on te formality in the proceed the case will be an and a decision right of the other tribunal, to com vate dispatches passing Telegraph Company. ever been made on this ern Union Company pr test case. The officers cago have forwarded to exhaustive argument of mitted to the Supremental has been assigned to the fice in the Capitol buildi

RATE The bill regulating I tem, was up for final House, and the vote a Not receiving a constitution of the vote was reconsider would be r The Senate has passe hibiting the sale or me the State of Kansas.

the close of the session,

summons of the Com

A bill passed the He Patriot Guard for the repelling Indian invasi the authorities.
All the appropriation to the head of the cale their passage before the it is understood the oathy wth the move

Mr. Smith, in reply to pounded to him by the lowing reply: To the House of Ryon Sidney Cla
—Sm: I most respectful taken by the House of Ryonr Sergeant-at-Arms to of the House to answer pearing before the Comma. M. F. Randelph is C. missnreebension of A. M. F. Randolph is C
a misapprehension of
to Mr. Randolph, of the
not decline to go before
communication I used tha
hold myself in readines
Committee at any time y
I had been instructed
Western Union Telegraph
any orizinal telegrams in
of the Company, and so
but I should have appear time on notice or reque any and all questions pu not involving the rights

Company; to preserve ween such Company Telegraph Cumpany helpsing the answer it debehaif, in support of its any tribunal any original of intrusted to it for trant to another. Such commit ceived, and I cannot, the answer. The Telegraph Mr. W. C. Webbhas instructed me to ask appear for such Company Investigating Committee sentatives as such attorand present the Companducing such original tele contents. Most respective A COMM

THE FOLLOWI was then adopted: ras then adopted:

Resolved, That the smitted to and detained sergeant-at-Arms in the mainder of the session further order of the He shall have been purges which he was arrested committee authorized the nummons served on him. Smith was then place geant-at-Arms, and is

ILL THE REVENT SPRINGFIELD, All., I Sub-Committee of the eome to a final agreemed to their respective ment of a Revenue Revenue law. The named members of the McClellan, Riddle, V. Representatives Mate Allen of Whiteside, and Hallidy. The Con gauize at sonce, and duties assigned to it. probability that the C complete its labors in eral Assembly to sit t

Special Dispate
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. Vestigating Committed labors to-night. Commeral other builders a lued, and the bonds of ers were thoroughly the Committee resire

Dalton, and Herrod

in the case, but Will

IND

ty report, the nature vulge. It is likely th cur with the majorit tance was elicited to-NEB A NY Special Dispar Lincoln, Neb., Fet a wing to the new Sta this evening, to cost in the Senate. This is of a new Capitol at the Legislature. urriedly erected in

000. Our people fe the Legislature, w throughout the State ARE PERSONA LITTLE ROCK, Ark the Legislature sat

The Senate was occussion of the bill to utant General. troubles are the mo botish the office. See the leading spaces ure. Represent nom the police authorities of graph to search trains from a fuzitives from justice may be

hoard. s. saatch to The Tribune. Feb. 22.—The Special Parlia-tee to whom the petition of ario Ship-Canal Company was heard Mr. Frank Turner, an beard Mr. Frank Turner, an explain the construction and nown as the "hydraulic lift-by Mr. E. Clark, one of the re engaged in the construction and the lift of the re engaged in the construction, in Cheshire, England, ing to-Mr. Turner, it has ress. Durling the three years ration it has cost nothing from 100 to f. The cost of the lock was includes an extension renthe intervention of the river; was built at a time when the the highest point it has been the intervention of the river; was built at a time when the the highest point it has been s. The working expense is ne man being able to work it pied for vessels of 300 tons, and that one barge ascends escends; the lock may, howelf since a well as double as well as double. escends: the lock may, howd single as well as double, aclience, and may be made of
e addition of more hydraulic
there is only one lock in use
as yet, the principle has
eks, and will probably soon be
provement of the navigation
is impossible to convey any
the mode of working of the
eferring to plans or models,
tated that the hight through
raised by it is fifty feet. The
d or lowered is kept affoot,
or descent, in an iron trough
trion of the bed of the canal,
the upper trough is supplied

the upper trough is supplied ount of water than the lower mer consequently descenda-lered stronger by means of d in a tank attached to the n one trougt, and in this planation to the case of the Canal, Mr. Turner called atwould have to be seven or ad 197 feet deep at the deepmornous amount of excava-d make it extremely difficult earth taken out of the canal; and width of the cut would for bridging. bout seventy-five feet, and if eady to go through with the taking could be completed. Twelve lift-locks would suffile the system there is little except by evaporation, a distance perennial source being y all that was needed after, ce fail. It was quite hiely y water could be procured to for might be constructed to

was tendered to Mr. Turner s, and he was requested to ling for the use of the Comal had given a brief outline of the Cuairman.

No malls have been relay, owing to the snow block-some places are twenty feet

tly thorough to furnish the nich to base tenders could be nt \$10,000.

TUARY. EY HASCALL.

ch., Feb. 22.—The Hon. Vol-cre last night at 11 o'clock. associated with important in-zoo, and his loss to the com-leit. He was born in Genes-Feb. 2, 1820, and settled in O. He was admitted to the con after became a law-parther. In 1845 he became sole tor of the Kalamazóo Gazette.
ointed by President Buchan-General Land-Office of the Michigan. He had also held

WIRTZ'S JUDGES. tch to The Tribune Wis., Feb. 22.—At 10 o'clock Burch Lippitt, of the Fourth Many soldiers, officers and esent. He took a prominent court-martial at Washington, I for some time with the Daly this city. He died of a wound rvice

NANCIAL.

Estate Dealer Falls for a n and a Quarter. 2.—Henry Bigelow Williams, 5 Milk street, has filed a peticv. Liabilities, \$2,256,931. creditors are the John Han-lompany, \$100,000; the City ings, of Lowell, \$440,000; the on. of Boston, \$100,000; the Bank, of Lowell, \$100,000; Hospital Life-Insurance Com-punincumbered assets. IN VETERANS.

22.—The National Associaof Ohio, presided. A Comat to visit Washington, and at the equity of their claim the pension list. Gen. James the oration to-night. d included the following W. Denver, of Ohio; Vicewe, of Indiana; Maj.-Gen.
m. Benl. Alvord, U. S. A.;
us Stanley, and SurgeonU. S. A., and two from each
ion will meet at Norfolk,

he same recognition which
are of the late War. The
were elected: President,
Vice-President, Thomas L.
A. Leckey, of Sidney.
The control of th

AND MEAT TRADE. 22.—The officers of steam-s of beef in this city are intities of dressed beef in out a large quantity of large number of Western hapression seems to be Canadian Government for to benefit the cattle-deal-reat extent.

CHILTON. b. 22.—The reception of nilton, of Georgia, was an State and city were weil s, while veterans of the ginia and citizens formed procession. The body was

NIE WING. Feb. 22.-The schoone lous storm, where a tug

G BACK. The Longshoremen, by d the departure of the Knickerbocker, for Hal-respectively, the owners doy the strikers. STATE AFFAIRS.

The Legislature of Kansas Puts a Telegraph Man in Its "Dungeon."

Probability of the Question Being Taken as Far as the Lawyers Can

Formation of a Commission Which Is to Frame an Illinois Revenne Law.

The Colored Gentlemen in the Arkansas Legislature Rise to Explain.

> KANSAS. AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.
> Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—The Legislature to TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—The Legislature to-day committed Smith, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to the Sergeant-at-Arms for imprisonment in the Capitol building for contempt in refusing to appear before the Senatorial Investigating Committee and dis-closing the contents of all telegrams which passed through the Topeka office relating to the Senatorial contest. Application will be made on Monday to the Supreme Court for a writ of on Monday to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and efforts made to have the prisoner released on technical grounds of informality in the proceedings. If this fails, the case will be argued on its merits, and a decision rendered as to the right of the Legislature, or any other tribunal, to compel the disclosure of private dispatches passing between patrons of the Telegraph Company. No judicial decision has ever been made on this question, and the Western Union Company proposes to make this a test case. The officers of the Company at Chicago have forwarded to their attorney here an exhaustive argument of the question, to be submitted to the Supreme Court. The prisoner has been assigned to the Governor's private office in the Capitol building, to be retained until the close of the session, or until he obeys the summons of the Committee, or is released by

RATLROADS. The bill regulating Kansas railroads, in ac-The bill regulating Amass Tantons, in accordance with the Hilinois Commissioners' system, was up for final passage to-day in the House, and the vote stood 53 yeas to 51 nays. Not receiving a constitutional majority, the bill falled to pass. Notice was given that a motion to reconsider would be made op Monday.

LIQUOR.
The Senate has passed the bill forever prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor in the State of Kansas. VARIOUS.

A bill passed the House to-day creating a Pairfot Guard for the frontier, with a view to repelling Indian invasions, and appropriating \$25,000 for its maintenance under control of the authorities.

the authorities.

All the appropriation bills have been advanced to the head of the calendar, in order to secure their passage before the close of the session, as it is understood the Governor's not in symitation of the session. MR. SMITH'S ANSWER.

Mr. Smith, in reply to certain questions propounded to him by the Speaker, made the fol lowing reply:

lowing reply:

To the Hon. Sidney Clark, Speaker of the House
-Sm: I most respectfully submit that the action
taken by the House of Representatives, requiring
your Sergeant-at-Arms to bring me before the bar
of the House to answer for contempt in not appearing before the Committee of which the Hon.
A. M. F. Randcloh is Chairman, is based upon
a misapprehension of my communication
to Mr. Randolph, of the date 20th inst. I did
not decline to go before the Committee. In my
communication I used the following language: "I
hold myself in readines to appear before your communication I used the following language: "I hold myself in readines to appear before your Committee at any time you may desiruate." I had been instructed by the managers of the Western Union Telegraph to decline to produce any original telegrams in my lands as a custodian of the Company, and so informed the Committee, but I should have appeared, nevertheless, at any time on notice or request, or would have answered any and all questions put to me by the Committee, not involving the rights or duties of the Telegraph Company; to preserve the confidence existing between such Company and its patrons, the Telegraph Company has advised me that it has forwarded by mail

A COMMUNICATION nclosing the answer it desires me to make in its behalf, in support of its right to withhold from behalf, in support of its right to withhold from any tribunal any original message or parts thereof intrusted to it for transmission from one person to another. Such communication has not been received, and I cannot, therefore, now submit the answer. The Telegraph Company has employed Mr. W. C. Webb as its attorney, and has instructed me to ask that he be permitted to appear for such Company, and for me, before the Investigating Committee and the House of Representatives as such attorney, to represent views and present the Company's protest against producing such original telegrams or disclosing their contents. Most respectfully, E. H. SMITH, Manager, Topeka, Kas.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION

was then adopted:

Resolved, That the said E. H. Smith be committed to and detained in close custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the Capitol during the remainder of the session, or until discharged by further order of the House, to be taken when he shall have been purged of the contempt upon which he was arrested by testifying before the Committee authorized to continue the investigation and produce the telegrams required by the summons served on him.

Smith was then placed in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is now held there.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

Springfield, 111., Feb. 22.—The Conference Sub-Committee of the Senate and House have ed to their respective Committees the appointment of a Revenue Commission to devise a Revenue law. The Chairman of these respective Committees to-day announced the followingnamed members of the Commission; Senators McClellan, Riddle, Watson, and Hanns, and Representatives Matthews, Watson, Warren, Allen of Whiteside, Harrington, Wentworth, and Hallidy. The Committee will meet and organize at Force, and enter upon the arduous duties assigned to it. There seems but little probability that the Committee will be able to complete its labors in time for the present General Assembly to sit upon the result of their

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The State-House vestigating Committee practically concluded its labors to-night. Commissioner Nelson and several other builders and architects were exam ined, and the bonds of the architects and builders were thoroughly examined. At 9 o'clock the Committee retired for consultation, remaining for only a few minutes. Tully, Gordon, Dalton, and Herrod agree that there is nothing in the case, but Willard will present a minority report, the nature of which he declines to divulge. It is likely that Overmeyer will not concur with the majority. No evidence of importance was elicited to-night.

NEBRASKA.

A NEW CAPITOL Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 22.—The bill for building a wing to the new State-House passed the House this evening, to cost \$75,000. It has already passed the Senate. This insures the speedy erectio the Legislature. The present Capitol was hurriedly erected in 1868 at a total cost of \$100,-000. Our people feel jubilant at the action of the Legislature, which is generally approved throughout the State.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22.—Both Houses of the Legislature sat, notwithstanding the holiday.

The Senate was occupied mostly in the discussion of the bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General. The Scott County militia troubles are the moving cause for the effort to abolish the office. Senators Kerr and White were the leading speakers pro and con on the

fered to obligate himself not to make another speech during the session if permitted to call up under suspension of the rules the bill as a

special order Tuesday next.

Representative Furbish (colored) rose to a personal explanation, holding up a copy of the Little Rock Gazette, which accused him of false-Little Rock Gazette, which accused him of false-hood in his testimony before the Bribery Com-mittee. He denounced Col. Roots in the most scurrilous terms, and insisted on Roots being brought back from abroad (where he now is) to stand an examination before the Committee. Representative Dawson (colored) in a per-sonal explanation on the same provocation, in-sisted on the recall of Roots.

Representative Fishback presented a resolu-tion reciting the alleged facts of the infraction of the right of suffrage during Republican ascendency in Arkansas. He said Senator Gar-land solicits such action by the Legislature for use before the Senate Committee on the Blaine resolutions. OUTRAGES.

Representative Pindali's Levee bill passed the SENATOR-ELECT WALKER

arrived en route to Washington. He appeared before the Investigating Committee to-day, and declared that the testimony of Representative Lee yesterday was sheer perjury, and influenced by corrupt motives. He had never offered or paid money to influence or procure any vote.

VIRGINIA. THE STATE DEBT. RICHMOND, Feb. 22.-The bill providing for the settlement of the State debt passed the Sen ate to-day by a vote of 30 to 11. It now goes to

FIRES.

AT WILMINGTON, ILL.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—At noon to-day a fire broke out in the middle of a block of frame buildings in the business portion of this city. The fire department, under Chief Barnhart, was promptly on hand, however, and the Holly pumps made short work of what would soon have been a configuration. A hair store and stock belonging to Miss Robinson, and one or two adjoining buildings, suffered perhaps to the extent of \$500 in the aggregate.

AT LANARK, ILL. Beecial Dispatch to The Tribers.

LANARE, Ill., Feb. 22.—About 4 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Hon. D. W. Dames' cheese factory and feed mill, which was entirely consumed; together with about 2,000 bushels of grain in the mill. Loss, \$12,000; no insurance. Undoubtedly the work of an

The alarm of fire from Box 296 at 3:15 yester-day was caused by the burning of a smokeouse in the rear of No. 188 West Taylor street, owned by Capt. Baldwin and occupied by Pettv-bridge & Latcham. Damage to building, \$50; to stock and fixtures, \$300; covered by an \$800 policy in the Royal Canadian.

AT JANESVILLE, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 22.—A small dwelling-house on South Main street, owned by Charles W. Storry, of Chicago, was set on fire about 9 o'clock last night, and, although soon extinguished, was badly damaged by water.

AT FOND DU LAC. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 22.—At noon the house owned by S. O. Raven, on Allgonia street, burned. Loss, \$800; insurance, \$300, in the Springfield Fire & Marine.

AT NEWPORT, KY. CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Gunkle's foundry and Knot's furniture warehouse, at Newport, Kv., were burned last night. Loss, \$7,500; unin-

AT SUMMER CITY: HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The fire yesterday at ummer City, P. E. I., during a dreadful storm, urned a number of dwellings and stores.

AT CORNING. CORNING, N. Y., Feb. 22.-The Southern Tier ouring mills burned last night. Loss, \$40,000; asurance, \$35,000.

REVENUE REFORM. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—At last the solons of our State see the necessity of a modification in our Revenue law, and may some good come out of it. The editorials of The Tribune have been far-reaching and instructive, as have also some suggestions offered by contributors: yet the To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—At last the solons of our suggestions offered by contributors; yet the system of taxation is a great science, and many committeeman may lack the requisite under standing thereof. I have read carefully and with deep interest the editorials on the subject, and think they can bear a tew suggestions, with

your kind permission: The Revenue law should contain a mode of assessing more directly and distinctly, and be more explicit. It should only comprise the following objects: Citizenship, occupation, and real estate.

Is citizenship property? Most assuredly, and the highest-priced at that; for to become a citizen of a free country is certainly a great boon to a liberty-loving man. If taxation is to be just, equal, and uniform, then Tom, Dick, and Harry, who enjoy citizenship and exercise the rights of full-fledded American citizens, shall pay a just, equal, and uniform share towards the maintenance of the Government under which they live and claim protection in their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and happiness; therefore every voter, male citizen of 21 years, should be valued at \$1,000, and pay a tax.

Is it right to tax a man's occupation? Certainly! Why? Because he derives benefits from the community and claims protection from the Government in plying his trade, art, mental or physical labor for the maintenance of life and happiness; therefore, the laborer, the artisan, the professional, the merchant, the manifacturer, the importer, and jobber should pay an adequate share, such as his station will justly permit and will be equitable in reference to his fellow-citizens, For instance:

Laborer, \$300 a year..............\$ 3 the highest-priced at that; for to become a citi-

How to tax real estate? At its fair and cash value,—that is, 100 per cent, to make it conform to the foregoing, and in strict compliance with the law and good common sense. For in-

## Stance:

## House and lot worth \$500, at 100 per cent. \$ 5

## House and lot worth \$10,000, at 100 per cent. \$ 100

## Farm, etc., worth \$1,000, at 100 per cent. \$ 500

## Business blocks worth \$100,000, at 100 per cent. \$ 1,000

## and so on. Assessments to be made only once in flive years except, where treat improvements.

and so ob. Assessments to be made only once in five years, except where great improvements have been made, which have been duly recorded. Would this mode bring enough revenue, and would the rates not be burdensome? This mode is in strict obdience to law and commonsense, and not at all burdensome. For instance, we need in Cook County a general tax of \$5,000,000:

50,006 citizens at \$10... 20,000 laborers at \$3 ... 50,006 citizens at \$10. \$
20,000 laborers at \$3
15,000 mechanics at \$6
5,000 artisans at \$10
3,000 professionals at \$50
1,000 professionals at \$50
1,000 mechanics at \$100
5,000 middlemen at \$20
500 merchanis at \$1,000
500 merchanis at \$1,000
450 manufacturers at \$1,00
450 manufacturers at \$100
2,000 employes ditto at \$3
10,000 employes ditto at \$6
4,000 artisan-employes at \$10
2,000 dramshops. saloons, at \$50
3,000 clerks and barkeepers at \$10

\$1,581,000 150,000 lots, farms, est. at \$500, at \$5. 750,000 75,000 lots, farms, est. at \$1,000 at \$10 750,000 30,000 lots, farms, est. at \$5,000, at \$50 1,500,000

50,000 citizens pay a total of. ..... \$5,081,000 This is only an example. To go more into detail is the work of our legislators, and would make this article too long. The rate is set at 100 per cent valuation, tax rate one cent on the dollar. A laborer who owns his own home, valued at present at \$500, pays this year on the West Side 4.9 per cent, which is \$24.50, when, conviging to the above scale, he would nay a West Side 4.9 per cent, which is \$24.50, when, according to the above scale, he would pay a citizen, occupation, and real-estate tax of \$18 to satisfy a valuation of \$1,800. Now, which is the best and the cheapest way out of this? Certainly the straightest, dictated by common sense and justica.

RENO.

Post-Interpreter Girard Writes an Open Letter to the Major.

He Indicates Considerable Contempt for the Person He Addresses.

Cowardice, Mendacity, Vanity, and Vulgarity Among Girard's Innuendoes.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 22.—The following open letter to Maj. Reno appears in to-day's Bismarck Tribune :

" To Maj. Marcus A. Reno-Majon: in the issue of the Chicago Times of Jan. 9 you are represented as testifying, in you effort to acquit yourself of the charge of cowardice, that you discharged Girard from the Government service in the latter part of 1875 because you believed him to be guilty of stealing. Those who do not know you, sir, may not make due allowance for you, and may do me the injustice to place absolute confidence in your veracity. To guard against such an error, I take the liberty of confronting you with your worst enemy,-a state ment of fact. You did discharge me as post interpreter May 6, 1876, assigning as a reason that you expected to go out of command of the Lincoln column, that you must economize, and that you could employ three teamsters for my

I CAN NOW UNDERSTAND THE ECONOMY in discharging an interpreter, as you probably foresaw that there would be no occasion for one, so far as your relations with the Indians were concerned.

"Gen. Custer, contrary to your plans and expectations, returned and assumed command, and, after hearing your reason for my discharge, restored me to my position on the 12th of the same mouth. Why did you not make official complaint to your superior or institute proceedings yourself against me? The fact is, you displayed another trait of character always associated with that which distinguished you at the battle of the Little Big Horn,-petty tyrapny. Custer you could not harm, but you could his humble friends, so you discharged Girard, Major, what evil genius tempted you to suggest a comparison of character between you and me? You, whom a too generous country educated and trained for an bonorable profession-to see you conspicuous only for a meanness and unmanliness in your capacity of commanding officer at Abercrombie, where your insults and persecu-

THE INDIGNATION OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, and culminated in your dismissal from the military service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,-you, I say, do yourself an injustice in contrasting yourself with an humble interpreter, whose simple ambition never arose before the humble discharge of his humble duty. Your name, since this flasco, has secured to itself some prominence by its association with a chief whom you betraved, and this has ended in an inquiry into your conduct at the Little Big Horn. I commend your prudence in this course, if not in others, as more than two years and a half clapsed before your wounded honor asserted itself, and asked for a Court of Inquiry, the coveted regime. You are safe at last, sir, and safety is the goal you have been striving for most of your life; but, remember, Major, you once secured a certain kind of safety; was it worth the price? Your modesty would not allow you to imagine that your feat of horsemanship on that occasion would excite such profound interest in the minds of your countrymen, nor did you believe, WHEN BEHIND THE BARRICADES ON THE HILL, where you so strategetically eluded the sight of your command and the fire of the Indians, that you would be exposed and pilloried as you have been in Chicago. Pity for you prevented have been in Chicago. Pity for you prevented your comrades from charging you with a quali-ty of which the public verdict convicts you. I. you bear any resemblance. And yet I am informed you sometimes assume Napoleonic attitudes, but they are only attitudes, and are not significant of anything warlike. Major, among the other amusing elements of your statement before the Court was your attempt to statement before the Court was your attempt to criticise Custer's military abilities. What must his comrades, especially Gen. Merritt, have thought, as you, with your limited capacity and narrow, beclouded horizon, attempted to criticise a soldier whose life is a challenge to your own dead level, and whose death you will never emulate? In answer to a question by Recorder Lee, you state that you heard I was then at Little Big Horn.

WAS THIS THE SOURCE OF YOUR INFORMATION ? Perhaps so. It is in keeping with your recollections of the memorable 25th of June, 1876, and you swore you would not believe any report brought to you by me on that occasion. Major, the question will naturally suggest itself. Upon what have you been feeding that you have grown so great in your own esteem? You forget Major, that you were

get, Major, that you were NOT BEING TRIED BY SNOBS, but by an American constituency who will place a just estimate on your snobbish assumptions of superiority, and with that constituency I leave the question as to who did his duty, you or I, on the occasion referred to. In leaving you, Major, let me correct, any impression your may have that I am arguing with you on points of facts, or matching my veracity against yours.

My respect for myself and my iriends will not permit me to do my reputation such injustice. I merely call your attention to a few naked truths with which you are perhaps already familiar, but which, with characteristic modesty therever the truth is concerned, you would eave for some one else to push forward

F. F. GUARD.

Mr. C. E. Gorham, Assistant General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, who has been in ill health for the last few weeks, left for Florida last evening, accompanied by his wife, to remain there a month or so in order to recover from his malady.

The Executive Committee of the Transports tion Association will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city Tuesday to organize and to elect officers of the Association for the ensuing year. When this is accomplished, the new agreement not to give free passes as a consideration for business will be put into effect.

No further information about Angell, the defaulter, has been received by Mr. Pullman. It is probable that the vessel having him on board will not make a landing until Monday. As soon as some necessary ceremontes will have been gone through with at the Court in Philadelphia Angeil will be started off for this city. He is expected to arrive here about the middle of this week.

A company has been organized for the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Coleman, Micn., to Mount Pleasant, Mich. The road will tap the Fint & Pere Marquette Railroad at Coleman, and will be about twenty miles long, and its estimated cost is \$75,000. The Company is styled the Saginaw & Mount Pleasant Railroad Company. The road will, it is expected, be completed and in operation in ninety days. operation in ninety days.

operation in ninety days.

Mr. S. F. Piersou, Commissioner of the Indianapolis Eastbound Pool, reports the tonnage and earnings from it passing through Indianapolis Eastward to have been as follows since the establishment of the pool: November, 44,340½ tons, bringing a revenue of \$233,396; December, 33,726½ tons, bringing a revenue of \$208,907; January, 37.297½ tons, revenue, \$671.215. Of the January shipments 25,427 tons of 8 per cent, were grain and flour, and 7.822 tons, or 21 per cent, meats and lard. dianapolis Eastbound Pool, reports the tonnage and earnings from it passing through Indianapolis Eastward to have been as Iollows since the establishment of the pool: November, 44, 340% tous, bringing a revenue of \$203,907; January, 37,297% tons, revenue, \$198,371; total, 118,363% tons, revenue, \$671,215. Of the January shipments 25,427 tons or 68 per cent, were grain and flour, and 7,823 tons, or 21 per cent, meats and lard.

A day or two ago Mr. C. J. Ives, Superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, celebrated his silver wedding, which was made the occasion by the employes of the road at Cedar Rapids, it is ployed for their popular chief. Some fifty of them marched in a body to the residence of Mr. Ives, and Mr. C. J. Brocksmit Auditor of the road, on behalf of the employes, presented Mr. and Mrs. Ives with a complete and rich set of silverware, consisting of fifty pieces. Mr. Ives also received a very complimentary letter from the Board of

Directors at New York, with their wishes for his continued good health, happiness, and pros-

EDISON.

That Electric Light. New York Correspondence Indianapolis Journal. Edison has not yet introduced the electri light into actual use as a substitute for gas, and thereat there is a great "pooh!" of incredulity on the part of those who formerly spoke of him as of some mysterious miracle-worker. Proba bly there never was an inventor so put and kept under whip and spur as this Edison.

Six months ago he announced with rather un-wise precipitation, perhaps, that he was on the track of an electric light which would supersede luminous gas for all purposes and in all places. Since that he has been chased up like a hare be-fore the hounds. A month had not passed when newspapers began to ask impatiently "Where is that new electric light?" and in an other month the question became ironical.

Journals which a year ago believed that Edison could climb to the moon if he only wanted to, have now so lost confidence that they doubt if he will ever seriously injure the gas monopoly The fact is that Edison is as simple-hearted and ingenuous as a boy; he is a warmly social and

ingenuous as a boy; he is a warmly social and sympathetic being, somewhat voluble when among friends, and he wholly lacks the reticence of the closet scientist. If he finds something new, or even gets squarely on its track, he wants everybody to know it who is interested.

Now I feel certain, dear Journal, that this electric light is a sure thing. Gas stock has partially recovered its former price, I know, but electric-light stock has risen ten times as much. The Electric-Light Company has \$300,000 of stock whose par value would be \$100 a share. Not a share of it can be bought to-day, as far as I can ascertain, at less than \$500! Did a "failure" ever make such a showing before in the ure" ever make such a showing before in the history of the world? I ran out to Menlo Park last Monday. It is twenty-four miles out on the Pennsylvania Central, and costs \$1 for the

ound trip.

I found them all working as hard as ever, and

I found them all working as hard as ever, and ail as confident as ever. "Edison has more time than he used to have," said his secretary, Griffin; "he isn't so much bothered by callers, and you can't think how grateful he is."

"This electric light," said Edison, "is just as certain as sunshine, and don't you forget it. They must give me time for it, and if they don't I shall take time. I have never said I would have it done in a week." Inventors generally take years to produce great results."

He held a small bundle of wires in his hand, which run down through the floor somewhere, and every half minute or so he would touch with their ends a cylinder of iron before him, about as large as a double kegs of beer. As he brought the wires in contact with a key at the end, bright sparks of blue and gold twinkled around it, of, perhaps, I should call them jets rather than sparks, for they blazed rather than twinkled, emitting strong light which dazzled the eyes like looking in a furnace.

"This is my new generator," said he; "those old generators (pointing to a Gramme and a Wallace) are all right in principle but not powerful enough for my purpose."

"I have been reading Prof. Morton's articles,"

"I have been reading Prof. Morton's articles,"
I said, "wherein he holds that an adequate electric light cannot be produced that does not cost three times as rouch as gas."
Edison laughed heartily, and he replied:

Edison laughed heartily, and he replied:

You will excuse me from showing Morton's
fallacies in detail, but I have no hesitation in
saving that he does not know what I am doing
at ail, and when he ascertains he will be the
most surprised man in the world. Now you
newspaper men must give me six mouths or a
year in which to fluish up this thing; but meantime, I will prove its practicability long before
that."

"How does the generator come on?" I asked, "How does the generator come on?" I asked, looking at the barrel of magnets.

"That's coming out all right," he replied, "my only trouble is that some of the electricity stays inside, instead of steeping out and making itself useful. But I'll coax it out."

"What can I say about the lights?"

"You can say that in a few week I will have these shops lighted at night with twelve electric lights."

lights, and I expect to supply them from two-horse power. This will be far cheaper than any gashight ever burnt in the world."

"How much cheaper, Mr. Edison?"

"Well," said the inventor, putting his soft hat a little more on the back of his head with a

greasy hand that looked like a coal-heaver's, and bringing another clear flash from the re-volving armature, "the lowest cost of the ordi-nary city gas to the manufacturer is one cent an hour for two jets; I believe I can furnish six electric lights for the same price."

"That would necessarily mean the extinction of gas companies," I commented.

"Wait a few weeks," said the inventor, "and Griffin shall telegraph you to come up."

I may add that his assistant. Bachelor, standing by with a coil of fine copper wire in his

hands, and his expert mathematician, sitting at his left, armed with a pencil and a book full of figures, dipped in with words of acquiescence and expressions of faith in the ultimat result which amounted to certainty.

The Electric Light Company has put \$200,000 in cash into his hands. It is being spent at the rate of several hundred dollars a day. On every side lathes are spinning, forges ringing, and men at work preducing this, that, or the other device. Edison himself has a results salary of \$25,000 a year.

ducing this, that, or the other device. Edison himself has a regular salary of \$25,000 a year, and is the most plainly-dressed and unpretentious man in the building, bent constantly on achieving results.

We soon took our leave of the busy man (my wife was with me), and went over to the house to call on Mrs. Edison, led by "Dot." a bright-eyed prattler of 6, whom we found with her father. His residence is a handsome cottage, and the porch commands a view of ten miles, north, east, and south. Mrs. Edison is a cheerful, comely lady, of quite stately proportions, five feet ten inches high.

Mrs. Edison is a cheerful, comely lady, of quite stately proportions, five feet ten Inches high, and weighing not less than 200. In response to enthusiastic calls, the young Edison, William Leslie, was produced, a wonderfully rosy, chubby, good-natured lump, 4 months old, and turning the scale quick at twenty pounds. "He never cries, hardly," said the nurse.
"Your husband is very busy!" we said.
"O, dreadfully overworked, always," said she. "But he takes more time now. He spends most of his nights at home this winter, at least after 8 or 9 o'clock, and he sleeps more than he has done for years. You may have noticed that he shows the effects of it. He is getting quite robust."

shows the effects of it. He is getting quite robust."

"Where's Tommy?" I asked, for I noticed the absence of the second child, a rather sickly boy of 4, whom I had seen last fall.

"Oh," said his mother, "didn't you know? He's gone to Jacksonville, Fla., with my sister, and we are going there next week. My other sister here (turning to a lady in the room to whom we had been presented) and I, with Dot and the baby. We shall go from there to the Rahamas, where we shall leave Tommy for some Bahamas, where we shall leave Tommy for some

Bahamas, where we shall leave Tommy for some weeks."

"Mr. Edison can't go," I suggested.

"O. no; I asked him, but I knew it was preposterous to think of it. But he has promised me that just as soon as he gets the electric light finished and one other invention off of his hands he will go to Europe with us and stay two years," and the hady's face lighted up with the pleasant anticipation of having him so much.

He isn't very comestic nowadays," I ventured He isn't very comestic nowadays," I ventured

"No, indeed, he can't be," said she. "But when he comes to the house he plays with the children in the most boisterous manner. He runs around like a squirrel, and amuses them immensely."

"He plays the piano, too, very well indeed," said the sister. "He doesn't know one note from another, but he will go into New York to an opera and come back and repeat an aria very accurately, and piay it with a good deal of expression."

"When he comes in here sometimes," continued the sister, "he sometimes gets into a corner and dives into a book and notices no-body; out the minute he suspects his wife feels neglected he flings books, machinery, and everything, and devotes himself to her. He is one of the best husbands in the world,"

According to an agreeable and inexorable law of 1803, no Frenchman can give his child a name not in the calendar or to be found in history. A Parisian maire recently ruled out "Aramis" on this ground, and his Worship of the Sixth Arrondissement has been much perplexed over the rondissement has been much perplexed over the proposition of a citizen to call his daughter "Odette."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Remembrance of the Glorious Father of True Liberty.

Respect Paid to His Memory from New York to San Francisco.

Probability that the People Still Object to One-Man Power.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 22.—Washington Birthday was ushered in by a national salute at public and private buildings. A noon a Federal salute was fired. At the same time the veteran members of the old Twenty-fourth Regimen formed in four ranks to the number of sixtyfive, and, headed by a band, marched to the depot at the foot of Wiseonsin street, to await the arrival of the 1 o'clock train and escort Gen. Sheridan, Col. Sheridan, and Gen. George Forsythe, their honored guests, to the Plankinton House. The distinguished party on stepping from the cars were shown to carriages that had been provided for them, and the return march was then conducted through Wisconsin street Broadway, East Water street, and Grand av enue to the hotel. A large concourse of people were gathered at the depot, and lined the side walks along the line of march to welcome Gen Sheridan and his party. To-night the members of the Twenty-fourth are holding a reunion banquet at the Plankinton House, at which Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Forsythe, and Col. Sheridan are present. The affair has been handsomely gotten up, and is a perfect success.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22.—The observation of Washington's birthday here consisted in the annual parade of the Governor's Guards. The company turned out this morning, and, preceded by a band, marched to the State-Ho which was reached just as the Senate and House were about to convene. The boys marched into the rotunda, and, the music having attracted a large gathering of legislators and pages, went through the manual of arms very creditably. The line of march was then resumed, and the guard marched through the principal streets of

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Washington's Birthday anniversary was marked in this city by thousands of flags thrown to the breeze, by a general closing of public offices, departments, and business houses. A severe snow-storm prevented the parade of the veterans of 1812. The annual celebration of the Order of United American Mechanics at Cooper Institute was one of the most successful in the history of the Order.

OTTAWA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—In these laterdays it would eem that the memory of Washington was no onger green in the hearts of his countrymen. Here in Ottawa there is nothing to denote this day as being more than any Saturday, except a piece or two of bunting. Merchants and mechanics are plying their usual vocation with usual

MENDOTA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Feb. 22.—The citizens of Mendota were right loyal to-day over the celebration of Washington's Birthday. The banks and principal stores were gaily draped and festooned with flags, banners, and the historical batchet as a tribute of respect and esteem for him whose memory is ever dear to the American

whose memory is ever dear to the American citizen.

TERRE HAUTE. IND.

Special Dismatch to The Tribuns.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was observed with due solemnity today. The day opened inauspiciously, a drizzling rain with sleet prevailing during the earlier portion of the day. A procession was formed at 3 o'clock. The Governor's Guard presented a fine appearance. Several business-houses were decorated, and large crowds were in the city.

"But the Nationals claim to have sixteen votes."

"Yes, I know; and if they have they certainly hold the balance of power. But I guess when it comes to the scratch they won't have that many votes. Some of them, I think, will act with us'; and, having thus indicated that his habitation was still in the Democratic family, he departed on other business.

A Greenbacker, speaking of Mr. Ewing's position, said: "He has too much at stake, I think, in Ohio, to warrant his severing his consection with the Democratic party there. He has his eye on the Senatorship, and doubtless thinks his best chance is to remain where he orated, and large crowds were in the city.

MADISON, WIS. Madison, Wis., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthlay was honored here to-day by the adjournment of the Legisature, the closing of the State ffices, and a salute of 100 guns. The Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society held a meeting to-day, and voted to hold the State fair in this city from Sept. 8 to 12.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 22.—Washington' Rirthday was observed here by the closing of firing of a national salute, a fine display of binting, and a grand ball this evening at Tur-ner Hall, given by the German Odd-Fellows' Society.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 25.—The Hon. Henry M. Cheever, of Detroit, to-day delivered the customary annual address before the law students on Washington's Birthday, and was istened to by several hundred students.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was kept here only by a display of flags from the public buildings and a salute at noon, fired by direction of the House of Representa-

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 23.-Five companies of the Eighth Regiment National Guards are celebrating the day by a battalion parade, under command of William Hanna, Colonel of the

KALAMAZOO. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 22.-Washington's birthday was observed here by a military parade. The procession was a fine one, and was

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated at the Wesleyan University this morning with a fine programme in Amie Chapel, beginning at 10 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Wasnington's birth-day was generally celebrated in the city and interior towns by a suspension of business, mili-tary parades, and public and private festivities.

ELGIN, III., Feb. 22.—Our citizens observed Washington's Birthday appropriately this afternoon. The military, band, Fire Department, and Elgin Guards gave a street parade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the Janesville Gaurds and Janesville veterans by a grand dress NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The United States

troops, militia, and independent military organ-izations united in a parade in honor of the day. WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON. D. C., Feb. 22.—The customary
observance of Washington's Birthday took place

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Feb. 22.—There was a general obervance of the holiday here and throughout New England. The centennial of Putnam's famous ride was celebrated at Greenwich, Conn., salutes, a grand processios, and addressess were features. President Hayes and others sent let-ters of regret at being unable to attend.

THE GREENBACKERS. They Claim the Balance of Power in the

Binnetch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washingron, D. C., Feb. 21.—The headquarters of the National Greenback party, at the Metropolitan Hotel, are lively to-night with the assembling Greenbackers-elect to the Forty-sixth Congress. Murch, the young, keen-eyed, long-mustached slaughterer of Eugene Hale, was on hand early to welcome the new arrivals, who, as they came, reported first to Col. Cran-dall, Secretary of the Executive Committee and then conferred with Murch and De La Matyr, who seem to be regarded as the leaders of the new party in Congress. Up to 8 o'clock to-night five Members-elect have reported at the headquarters, three others had announced their arrival in town, and letters had been received from nine more, stating that they were en route, and would be here as soon as steam could bring them. De La Matyr, the tall, gaunt, eloquent minister elect from Indiana, came in early, and stayed until nearly 8 o'clock, when he went to one of the up-town churches to deliver a lecture on "The Incorruptible Statesmen," and all the new-fledged Congressmen went with him to learn something of this almost unknown animal. The list of those present and en route is as follows: The Eev. Gilbert De La Matyr. Indiana; F. H. Murch, Maine; Nicholas Ford, Missouri; Gen. J. B. Weaver, Iowa; E. H. Gillette, Iowa; Albert P. Forsyth, Illinois, and Bradley Barlow, Vermont, all here. William M. Lowe, Alabama; Seth W. Slocum, Pennsylvania; Daniel L. Russell, North Carolina; George W. Jones, Texas; G. W. Ladd, Maine; James W. Singleton, Illinois: A. E. Stephensou, Illinois; Emory Speer, Georgia; and Henry Persons, Georgia, all enroute. This makes a total of sixteen, who, it is claimed at the headquarters, are pledged to act together as Greenbackers, besides several members of the present House, who, it is claimed at the headquarters, are pledged to act together as Greenbackers, besides several members of the present House, who, it is claimed, will act with the Nationals, don't want it known at present. This list doubtless includes Kellev and Wright, of Pennsylvania, and Felton, of Georgia, who are almost certain to act with the Nationals. rival in town, and letters had been received

TALKING WITH MR. MURCH TALKING WITH MR. MURCH
to-night, your correspondent remarked, after
looking over-the above list: "If you are sure of
all these gentlemen, you certainly hold the balance of power in the next House, and can control its organization."

"We certainly do told the balance of power,"
he replied, "and we know what we can do with
it. Our men are of the sort we can depend
upon, too, I think."

"The Democrats do not concede you so many
yotes."

votes."

"I know it," he replied. "They claim, for instance, that Mr. Ladd and myself, from Maine, and the gentlemen from Iowa, Messra. Weaver and Gillette, will act with them. I can not answer for Mr. Ladd, but I can answer for myself; and here are Messra. Weaver and Gillette to answer, for themselves." Whereupon the gentlemen alluded to quietly remarked that the Democrats had made a mistake in counting them.

laded to quietly remarked that the Democrats had made a mistake in counting them.

"Isn't there some doubt about Lowe, of Alabama!" queried your correspondent.

"Not a bit, said Col. Crandall, joining in the conversation. "I know that he is all right, and I tell you we are sure of our men. We have nineteen certain, and I might say that we are sure of twenty-one."

All the members present acquiesced in this positive statement, and all acted like men pretty, sure of their belief. Those here held a preliminary meeting to-hight to arrange matters for to-morrow's conference, which, all reports to the contrary, is simply and solely a conference of National Greenback Congressmen-elect for the purpose of getting acquainted and perfecting a Congressional organization. The talk to-night is of the election of Mr. Murch as Chairman and Col. Crandall Secretary of their Congressional organization, with power to call Chairman and Col. Crandall Secretary of their Congressional organization, with power to call a caucus whenever it may seem politic to hold

WHAT GEN. EWING THINKS. Meeting Gen. Ewing in the corridor of the Capitol, your correspondent accosted him with this tough coundrum:

"General, who will organize the next House?"

"The Democrats will be able to accomplish that, I guess," he replied, smiling.

"But the Nationals claim to have sixteen

This and other talk at the headquarters tonight indicates very clearly that the Greenbackers do not intend to make Gen. Ewing their
candidate for Speaker. If the event shall prove
that the Nationals have as many votes as they
claim, the Democrats will doubtless try to
change the rule and have a plurality elect instead of a majority, as was done when Gen.
Banks was made Spiaker of the House. The
Nationals, however, understand this game, and
think they are prepared for it. Gen. Butler has
invited the National members-elect to a dinner
in their honor, to be given by him while they
are in conference here.

A JACK OF ALL TRADES.

His Suit Against a Railroad Company— Claiming Percentage for Encouraging Mennonite Immigration. New York Times, Feb. 18

M. L. Hiller began a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company of Nebraska, and the case was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Wallace and a jury. The plaintiff is represented by Lexow & Haldane as counsel, and the defendants by Evarts, Southmayd & Choate and ex-Judge Pierrepont. Hiller claims \$114,and ex-Judge Pierrepont. Hiller claims \$114,-600 for services rendered as an agent in promot-ing the immigration of Mennonites and their settlement on lands belonging to the defend-ants, and also for loss and damage occasioned by the defendants' alleged breach of contract with him as such agent. He asserts that in November, 1873, the defend-ants employed him for a period of five years at a salary of \$6,000, besides certain commis-sions. He says he sold 30,000 acres to the Men-nonite immigrants the first year, on which there is due him a commission of \$15,000, and for the remaining four years he estimates his commis-

nonite immigrants the first year, on which there is due him a commission of \$15,000, and for the remaining four years he estimates his commissions and percentages at about \$96,000. On Dec. 16, 1874, the defendants dismissed him from their service for his alleged failure to carry out his part of the contract. He testified vesterday that he visited various Mennonite communities in this country and in Russia, and induced about 2,000 of them to settle on the defendants' lands.

On cross-examination, he said he was a Prussian and a Jew by birth, but that he did not adhere to that faith; he was a Universalist. In reply to Mr. Choate's inquiry, he said the only Universalist Churches he had attended in New York or vicinity were those of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Frothingham; he represented himself to Mennonites in Russia as a Protestent, but had never been baptized; he associated with men of his own race, and the question of religion was never discussed among them. When he first came to this country, he went into the shoeblacking business, then into the manufacture of spoons; dealt in shoes; became a peddler, a dealer in laces, and next, a partner with C. B. Richards. Then he turned up a banker and foreign exchange dealer in Chambers street. He afterward went into the chemical brokerage and infe-insurance business, and, in 1870, became an employe of Jay Cooke & Co. Prior to that time he had transacted a business amounting to \$600,000 or \$500,000 a year, though he began with a capital of only \$1,000. He remained with Jay Cooke & Co. until they failed, in 1873, having charge of the business of the land department of the Northern Pacific Raflroad, and attending to its colonization and settlement.

The defendant showed that he has now suits partment of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and attending to its colonization and settlement.

The defendant showed that he has now suits pending against the Red Star Line of steamers for \$56,800, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$10,000, and against two leaders of the Mennonites for about \$50,000, all, as he claims, for violation of their contracts with him. The defendants aver that he was to give them his services exclusively, and adduce these facts to show that he did not do so. They also bring a counter-claim for \$31,000 against him for loss and damage sustained by them in consequence of his acts. The case is still on trial.

An Arkansan's Pocket-Pistol.

Washington Dispatch to Cincinnali Enquirer.
An amusing episode occurred in the House today. An Arkansas member was on the floor, in
the act of removing his overcost, and while so
doing a well-filled whisky-flask dropped out of
one of the pockets on the floor. It did not
break, and the statesman had nerve enough to
claim it. Meanwhile petitions are crowding in
upon Congress to investigate the alcoholic
traffic, and it would thus seem that they are doing it with a vengeance.

ANGELL.

He Arrives in Lewes, Del., a Triffe Belated by a Storm.

His Willingness to Make His Trip to Jeliet as Speedy as Possible.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 22.—The bark Shooting Star, carrying as a passenger Charles W. Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman. Palace-Car Company, was detained off the capes by the gale which prevailed yesterday, and only arrived in the breakwater at noon to-day. At one time it was sugposed the Shooting Star had received orders through the pilot-boats to proceed to New York, and that she had gone there, but a fine southerly breaze to-day brought her safely in the capes. Angell was brought ashore by the detective and Capt. Whitney Frank, and quartered in the United States Hotel, where they are now staying.

It appears that his captivity has been made as light as possible for him, and he has suffered no innecessary confinement since his discovery and arrest at Lisbon.

He seems to have realized that further effort to avoid final settlement would only be prejudicial to his case, and he is anxious to proceed to Chicago. He was not aware, when he went to Portugal, that the United States had no extradition with that country, and his apparent desire to escape immunity from arrest by the absence of treaty stipulations was not premeditated. He first went to Southampton thence to Rio de Janeiro, and reached Lispon in one of the Royal Mail steamships.

No delay is anticipated, and it is expected Angell will leave for Chicago Monday next.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22—The announcement

that the parties convicted at the last session of the Criminal Court for fraud perpetrated in the election of Alderman for the Seventh Ward would be sentenced this afternoon, had the effect of drawing quite a large number of city politicians to the Court-House, who were anxious to learn the final result of this case. The parties convicted were Joseph Rousch, W. L. Scott, and Joseph Crown, but the latter did not put in an appearance. The first name called was that of Joseph Crown. As he did not answer was that of Joseph Crown. As he did not answer to his name, his bail was forfeited and process ordered to be served for his arrest. His bond is for the sum of \$1,200. The next name was that of W. L. Scott, who appeared and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$190 and serve a term of twelve months in the County Jail. Joseph Rousch was then called, and received the same sentence as his colleague. These sentences, it is hoped, will make ballot-box stuffing unpopular in this community. Rousch and Brown are Republicans. Scott is a Democrat.

SENSATIONAL SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—A sensational shooting affray took place on Randolph street this evening. Warren N. Draper, a prominent young lawyer from the neighboring Town of Pontiac, was on his way to the depot with his wife, when he was assaulted by Minnie Stevens, a dashing and stylish brunette, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy for the last two years. With an oath Minnie remarked, "I love you too much to give you up for another," and thereupon drew a revolver and blazed away, the ball lodging in Draper's head and inflicting a dangerous wound.

Minnie was arrested, and Draper was taken to
the hotel. He probably won't prosecute her.
His efforts to dissolve the relations inspired the
girl's murderous assault.

BELLE SPAULDING. GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 22.—Belle Spaulding, seven months, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 this morning by Judge Pleasant. Her

case at the same time was continued until the June term. Before admitting her to baif the Court occupied two hours in hearing the testimony on both sides. The defendant, it will be remembered, shot and killed her divorced husand last July. She is well known in this city, having resided here many years. Her appearance on the witness-stand was that

INSURANCE AGENT SENTENCED. Opecial Dispatch to The Trionne.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—Charles F. Grahame, who was convicted at the last session of the Criminal Court on a charge of embezzle ment of the funds of the National Life-Insurment of the funds of the National Life-insur-ance Company, and of keeping fraudulent ac-counts while in the employ of that Company, was sentenced to-day by Judge Bailey, of the Criminal Court, to pay a fine of \$800 and serve a term of twelve months in the County Jail. Grahame came here from Cleveland about a very ago.

NEW MEXICO. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Santa Fz, N. M., Feb. 22.—Reliable news received here to-day from Lincoln County shows that the partisan war has commenced there again. Another Presidential martial law proclamation for that section may be necessary.

The evening of Wednesday last, H. J. Chapman, a prominent resident lawyer, was shot and killed on the public square at Lincoln. The county-seat fighting is said to be coming generally between the factions there. INDIAN MURDERERS, DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 22.—A report has just reached here from Rapid City that two hunters, furgeson and Thompson, were murdered on the 20th by Indians, near that place. A party of twenty men has started from Rapid City to bring in the bodies and notify the ranchemen of that vicinity of the danger.

BREATHITT.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—Gov. McCreary, while here to-night attending the celebration of Washington's birthday by the city militia, re-ceived a telegram from Jackson, Breathitt County, stating that Alfred Gambrel was to-day sentenced for life in the Penitentiary for the nurder of Judge Burnett, in November last.

MURDER AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Rio states that Capt. Barclay, of the bark Elverton, was murdered by a seaman.

Quickened Conscience in a Dog.

A correspondent of the London Spectator tells the following dog story: "A young fox-terrier, about 8 months old, took a great fancy to a small brush, of Indian workmanship, lying on the drawing-room table. It had been runished more than once for jumping on the table and taking it. On one accasion the little dog was left alone in the room accidentally. On my return it jumped to greet me as usual, and I said: 'Have you been a good little dog while you have been left alone!' Immediately it put its tail between its legs, slunk off into an adjoining room, and brought back the little brush in its mouth from where it had hidden it. I was much struck with what appeared to me a remarkable instance of a dog possessing a conscience, and a few months afterward, finding it again alone in the room, I asked the same question, while patting it. At once I saw it had been up to some mischief, for with the same look of shame it walked slowly to one of the windows, where it lay down, with its nose pointing to a letter biften and torn into shreds. On a third occasion it showed me where it had strewn a number of little tackets about the floor, for doing which it had been reproved previously. I cannot account for these facts, except by supposing the dog must have a conscience."

During his stay at Atlanta, Gen. Sherman was asked by a journalist of that city, who served in the War on the Confederate side with distinction, for a set of maps illustrating the military operations in and about Atlanta. The request was granted, and a letter has been received at the War Department, acknowledging the gift, and closing with the witty comment, "I really did not know how badly we were whipped until I saw it illustrated. I realized the fact in 1864, but could not account for it."

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SOCIETY MEETINGS. O. U. W.—To the officers and members of Chi-vo-Lodge, No. 91, A. O. U. W.: You are hereby ifted of the death of Brother Frederick Pachen, ch took piace on the 21st, at his residence. All the sheers of the Lodge are notified to be present as their a hall. No. 12 Nogin Chinon-st. on Sunday, the day of Fedruary, at 20 ciclek, shart, to attend the

of February, at 120 clock, shart, to atter of said brother, Members of sister lodge ully invited to be present and attend By order of JACOB DEUTSCH, M. APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T. Specia Conclave Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, 1879, at 7 o'clcc orompt. The Order of the Temple will be conferred visiting Sir knights are always welcome. By order of

H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder. 1. O. O. F.—EXCELSIOR (UNIFORMED) ENCAMP-MENT, No, 108 (half corner of Clark and Washington-tes). Will meet next Friday evening, Feb. 28, in fatigue fress. The Third Degree will be conferred. Visiting Patriarchs invited. By order C. C. CRABB, C. P. 6, D. REINKES. Seephy.

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERU SALEM, Sixteenth Degree. A. & A. Scottish filte Missions, will hold a Special Convention on Thursday ever ing next, for business. By order of the prince of the pri

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 383, A. F. & A. M. -Begult Communication Monday evening, Feb. 24, at 7:3 o'clock. Bustness of interest to the craft, brechren cordially welcomed. By order of C. W. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. 7 a) Conclave Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at 7:3 k. Work on the K.T. Order. Visiting Sir Knight quested to meet with us. By order CASS F. MAURER, E. C.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, No. 127, R. A. M.—134 Twen-ty-scond-st. Special Convocation Monday evening at 7% o'clock, for work on the Past and M. E. Degrees Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION AND LEAF DEALERS.—A meeting will be held at Kiare's Hall, 72 North Clark-st., on the 25th of February, at 3 p. m. sharp. GEO. B. NIKODEM, Secretary. LA FAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R.A. M.—Hall, 76 Monroe-st. Stated Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 24, at 7% o'clock, for business. By order of H. P. E. N. TÜCKER, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. ee, R. A. M.—Reg day Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 24, at 75 clock. Work on the Mark Degree. Visiting Com or Convocation Monday evening, reconstruction of the Mark Degree. Visiting Computed. Work on the Mark Degree. Visiting Computed. By order SAM'L KERR, H. P.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1879.

Ex-Gov. FENTON, of New York, is th intest person spoken of as likely to receive

The credentials of Messrs, Logan of Illi nois, CALL of Florida, and SLATER of Oregon, were yesterday received in the United

in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, a reported to the House yesterday, the sum of \$350,000 is set aside for the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury of Chicago.

mpanies, at noon to morrow, and upon the same promptly at 3 o'clock.

Among a large number of other confirms tions approved by the Senate in executive secsion yesterday was that of the appoint ment of Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois as Director of the Mint, in the place of the late Dr. LINDERMAN.

The House yesterday passed the Chinese Emigration bill with the Senate amendments ithout division. Mr. WHITE, of Indiana made a strenuous effort to defeat the meas ure, but his motion to lay the bill and amend ments on the table was voted down, and it now goes to the President for approval.

In the Senate debate on the Army Appropriation bill, the scheme for the general reorganization of the army was dropped without losing time, and the clause attached by the House forbidding the presence of troops at election-polls met the fate forestalled for all such projects in a Republican body of states-

The latest information from Zululand ndicates that the British troops will not overcome the savages without a hard struggle. Col. Pearson, one of the British com manders, with 1,200 men, is reported to be in a "parlous state," being intrenched at Ekowe, thirty miles within the enemy's country, and completely surrounded by the tiles. He is amply provisioned, however, and troops are marching thither to his assist-

BISMARCK'S commercial policy of pro tection is undoubtedly gaining ground in Germany, if addresses of adhesion may be accepted as a true indication of the pub sentiment. They represent not only the agriculturists, but to a large extent the manufacturers and other branches of industry. This bodes no good for the National Liber als, and it is thought that, in the event of a dissolution of the Reichstag, that party will

House yesterday on the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. Ewino leading in the debate. At the conclusion of the usual talk on this well-worn subject, and before BUTLER had a chance to get off the speech he had doubtless premeditated, the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 141 yeas to 110 nays. This effectually puts a quietus on the attempt of the present Congress to tinker with the money of the na-

There were filed yesterday, at Mt. Vernon the opinions of the Supreme Court in the cases involving the validity of the interestpearing certificates of 1877 and prior years, and the scrip of 1878. In the first of these cases the decision of the lower Courts, refusing to grant an injunction to restrain their payment by the City Treasurer, was reversed and the case remanded. The Supreme Court does not modify its views as to the illegality of the payment of interest, and holds that the tes of 1877 were illegal in form, so far as the principle is concerned, but that, in equity, they should be paid out of the taxes for the years for which they were is-

lower Courts refusing to grant an injunction against the issue of the scrip of 1878 is sustained, and the issue thereby held to be legal. The certificates of 1877 have been cleared up with the exception of about \$1,200. Of those of 1875 and prior years meet which will, in part at least, soon be runs no risk of incurring a stain. This decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the scrip issues comes just in time to relieve the nervousness of capita on the subject, and to make it certain that issues of 1879 will be disposed of on terms as good as if not better than those offered by the Syndicate last year.

The British Medical Journal prints a letter from the Ozar's Court physician affirming that the plague in Russia is nearly extinct, and that the epidemic only extended over a few villages. It will be noted, however, that this official certificate is dated some two weeks ago, and it is in conflict with the tone of the latest advices, which indicate continued alarm on the borders of Russia. The enforcement of strict quarantine regulations by the Russian Government would seem to imply that the pestilence has not disap-

Some weeks ago we called the attention of the city authorities to an unfortunate defect in the existing law regulating the condemna tion of private property for public purpos as in the case of street-openings and the assessments of benefits and damages. The rouble is, that the business, instead of being regulated entirely by one proceeding, is vided into two. The first proceeding is to appraise the value and the damages of property taken. On this point all the evice taken is to establish the greatest possible sum to be paid to those who are to surender a small portion of their property have the value of the rest increas The esult is, there is an enormous roll of dam ges. But when, six months or a year later here is another proceeding and another jury to apportion the cost among those to be fited by the improvement, then whole tide of evidence is to show that the mprovement is of no value to any of the property. The result is, the benefits fall far nort of the damages. Now, what is wanted that these proceedings be consolidated and that the same jury which apportions th damages shall, at the same time and on th ame evidence, apportion the benefits, and inless the one can pay the other then the mprovement should not be made. If the provement is not worth the cost, then stop at once. By dividing this business into two jobs, there can never be a satisfactory agreement. On this subject we print a letter from Mr. John Bigelow, who has had some experience as to the working of the present

We print this morning a letter on the sul ject of fees demanded for transcripts in the Appellate Court. When an appeal is taken from the Circuit Court to the Appellate Court, the fee paid for a transcript of the record is ten cents per 100 words. When an appeal is taken from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court the fee for a copy of the record is fifteen cents per 100 words. This remarkable case of extortion suggests two questions: (1) Why should another copy of the record be made in the Appellate Court, when the Supreme Court has to act on the original record of the Circuit Court? Why not send up the transcript from the Circuit Court? (2) Why should any person be compelled to appeal from the Circuit Court to the Appellate Court, when the decision of The Senate yesterday agreed to take up the latter is not final, and when to get a final Supreme Court? In such cases the Appellate Court is a mere ante-chamber through which one has to purchase his way to the Supreme Court. It is a toll-gate erected on the high-road to the courts of justice. Is this requirement to appeal through the Appellate Court a mere provision for pensionng the Clerk of the Appellate Court, -the aking care of another official pauper? Are the courts of justice in this State created merely to authorize four clerks of as many courts to levy tolls on litigants? The price paid for transcribing records in this city does not exceed three cents per 100 words Why should litigants be compelled to have nseless duplicates of the record at all? And why, if this must be done, should they be plundered at the rate of fifteen cents per 100

> An inspired and totally irresponsible idiot, who is allowed by some inscrutable dispensa tion of Providence to have a local habitation or the Cincinnati Enquirer, made an exhibition of himself in vesterday's issue of that paper by intimating that the low price of whisky in the Eastern markets was caused by Chicago crookedness. It is sufficient to answer the fool in his folly by stating that there is no crookedness in this district, nor has there been since

1875, when the Cincinnati chaps squealed and appropriated to themselves all the glory and profit which usually accrue to the informer and the man who turns State's evidence For months Cincinnati as well as Chicago has complained that tax-paid, finished goods have been selling so close to the cost of proluction that it was impossible to place anything to the credit side of the profit and loss account. There are now on file in this city and in Washington letters from the most prominent distillers of Cincinnati, protesting that the country still-houses Southern Ohio and Indiana were the habit of running highwines into that city and selling them at prices below the cost of production, including freight and commissions. The inference was and is that the manufacturers received the benefit of a gauge sufficiently liberal to overbalance all losses by absorption, evaporation and shrinkage of volume. Of this state of affairs the Cincinnati rectifiers have taken advantage, though some of the distillers thereabouts have gone into the market and purchased the stuff, so as to keep up the market for finished goods. This, they acknowledged in the letters referred to, was done at a loss. The idiot of the Enquirer ought to know that it does not cost five cents per gallon to transport highwines to New York. The tariff is about three cents. Cincinnati alcohol, made from the quasi-crooked highwines produced in the immediate neighborhood of the Paris of America, has been sold in New York within a few days at \$1.94 per gallon. and all efforts to secure our alcohol at the same figure have proved a failure. Chicago has no complaints to make against her little friend on the Ohio. She exports at good profit all her surplus alcohol. Why don't Cincinnati and her tax-evading rural neighbors do likewise? That is the conundrum which they have never been

able to answer. If Commissioner RAUM

were to assign Capt. Somenville to the dis-

stern Ohio he would undoubted something that might possibly to the Ohio "idee," so far as the ollection of the revenue is concerned.

THE CITY APPROPRIATIONS. of the Common Council during the past three or four days-the Appropriation bill being under consideration—must have remarked decided inclination on the part of a number of Aldermen to increase salaries and other expenditures. It is feared that the number so inclined forms a majority of the Council. The bill is not discussed in Committee of the Whole this year, but each item is considered and finally disposed of as it comes up; the action in every case is final, unless reconsidered before the passage of the bill as a whole. If the tax-grabbing element in the Council, by means of promises, trades, and log-rolling, shall succeed in swelling the aggregate amount beyond all reason, it will be the duty first of the economists in the Council to oppose the passage of the bill as a whole, and next of the Mayor to veto it in case it shall pass in spite of all opposition. The passage of the bill may be deferred till April 1 without putting the appropriations in jeopardy, and every possible effort should be de in the meantime to compel the extravagant Aldermen to acquiesce in the proper and

necessary reductions. Every member of the Council should have started out this year on the principle that there should be no increase of salary, for the cost of living has probably shrunk 10 per cent during the past year, and there are still thousands of competent persons who would eagerly accept the official places at the ruling wages. Instead of this, however, there has been a movement in all branches of the service to secure an increase, and a large number of the Aldermen are found to favor such increase in every instance. In the Police and Fire Departments it is proposed to increase the salaries of the assistants, the firemen, and the police. There is positively no merit in the proposition, any more than there is in increasing the salaries of bridgeenders, street and sidewalk inspectors, clerks, etc., for the reason that there is an dequate supply of competent men for all such places, and there is no increase of labor or increase of living expenses that warrants

It is the opinion of the Aldermen who are nclined to an economical administration, and whose experience renders their judg ment a valuable guide, that the total expenses for the year ought not to exceed \$3,000,000. The estimates of the Departments were over \$3,800,000; the Comp roller reduced these to \$3,277,000, and the Finance Committee increased them again to \$3,362,225,-nearly \$100,000 in excess of the Comptroller's estimates. It is on the basis of the Finance Committee's report that the Council is now acting, and the proceedings thus far threaten a further increase. If the Council give favorable consideration to the demand for increased salaries for new engine-houses and police-stations, and for half-dozen or more viaducts (every one of which ought to be built at the expense of the railroads which render them necessary), then it is not unlikely that the total appropriations will be run up to \$3,500,000 or \$3,600,000, which will be half a million in excess of legitimate requirements. We warn all the Aldermen who favor improper increase in salaries, and appropriations for improvements not needed, that their action will be specifically noted as the considera tion of the Appropriation bill progresses and that they will be held answerable by

the taxpayers. We judge from the leadership of this extravagant movement in the Council that inhabited by people of small means imagine that an increase of city expenses will not be resented by their constituents. They are very much mistaken in this. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the city taxes is paid by men who have comparatively little property as individuals. These are the people who own their homes, who do small business, or depend on limited salaries, but who pay real-estate and personal taxes in full proportion to the richest men of Chicago. An increase in the burden of taxation at this time will be felt by this class of citizens even, more than by the rich, for the profits in their business have been declining for years, and the opportunity of employment and rate of wages have both fallen off for the salaried and wages class. It is not merely an increase in official salaries or municipal expenditures, therefore, that is in question, but rather an increase of burdens on the mass of the people who are now struggling to support their families and save their

There is another important consideration in this matter: The good credit of Chicago is just beginning to be re-established; an earnest effort is being made to arrange the municipal finances so that the city can pay as it goes; a revenue measure is under die cussion which, if matured, will require taxpayers to pay two years' taxes in one as a means to getting a new start. If the Council this year shall authorize an increase of expenditures, there will be a revulsion in public sentiment about the financial condition of Chicago. Capitalists will not be willing to carry the warrants even in the manner adopted this last year, and there will be a universal protest among taxpayers against paying two years' taxes in one on an increased ratio. Every consideration of justice and of policy requires that the Council shall confine the appropriations within the narrowest limit of necessity this year; and any departure from this rule will react

upon the Aldermen responsible for it. EVILS OF OFFICIAL CHARITY. There are those who contend that whole system of public charity is false in principle, and calculated to promote and increase pauperism. Such persons will find strong confirmation of their theory in the condition of things exposed by Col. Brown as actually existing in Lemont, one of the Cook County towns. This town is owned mainly by Col. Brown and EDWIN WALKER, the latter being the Court-House contracto and the worker of the stone-quarries which furnish the chief employment for laboringmen. The town may be fairly said to be supported by the county, for, when the aborers are at work in the quarries, it is to county funds, through the contractor WALK-ER, that they look for their pay, and when work is suspended in the quarries the men fall back on the Supervisor who is the dispenser of county charity, or so-called outdoor relief. The Supervisor, it appears, is a saloon-keeper as well as Town Supervisor. In the former capacity he is one of four or five in the town who absorb the wages of the tone-men in exchange for poor whisky, with the virtual asssurance that he will see that the county shall provide for them whenever work shall be suspended. Besides this growd of

rnings, the reputation of the town author ities for the liberality of their charities has attracted a migratory gang of loafers and tramps from adjoining towns and counties. The list of persons to whom relief has been habitually furnished at public expense numbers 200, one number in most cases repesenting a whole family. This list of panpers includes, as Col. Brown reports, several osses in quarries; the Town Marshal, who iraws a salary of \$40 a month; a bookseeper or draughtsman of WALKER's, who draws pay amounting to \$4 a day; one man who owns two houses and lots; another who owns a farm; large numbers of able-bodied men well able to take care of themselves; some disreputable women, and large num. bers of names for which the oldest inhabitants could not think of any lawful possessor The wives and relatives of the village and own officials also enjoy a share of the pubic relief fund, Indeed, according to Col. Brown's report, Lemont has become practically a community of paupers, or, as he expresses it more rhetorically, "the delectable countains of Satan,-the loafer's land of ranquil delights,—the Paradise of paupers.'

Without pursuing the subject philosophic ally, as probably no amount of argument rould induce the authorities to abandon the system of outdoor relief altogether, it may be practically viewed in this light: The exaggerated and outrageous abuses described by Col. Brown have grown up under the lax and corrupt management of county affairs that have prevailed during the last three or four years, and the new County Board should make it a special duty to investigate the whole system of county and town re lief, and curtail it to the smallest limit possible under the system. Perhaps no other town in the county has so bad a record as Lemont; but it is probable that an investigation equally thorough in other parts of the county would reveal something of the same kind. The Committee on Towns and Town Accounts showed the proper disposition in the matter by practically constituting Col. Brown auditor for the payment of pauper items in Lemont, and notifying the shop-keepers that the orders of the oon-keeper and Supervisor would be honored except in cases where the persons seeeking relief really deserved The Commissioners should seel

the active co-operation of other responsible citizens in Chicago and the county towns to assist in the further repression of this growing evil of pauperism. The warm weather is now approaching, and the imporrished condition of trade, and manufacture and building, and the transportation inter ests, will furnish more employment and a better wages than for many previous years. The public expenditures under the pretens of relieving actual want and suffering ought o decrease in proportion to the general in provement of the conditions of the working asses. Col. Brown suggests a good rule for Lemont that might be applied to all the other towns, viz. : To cut off the supplies for outdoor relief altogether, or whittle them down to a nominal figure, and in case of abject poverty and want to send the appli cant to the Poor-House. There is no doubt but such a rule would force men to work for their living who are now loafers at the pub lic expense, and would induce others to save some of their money for times when they are out of employment. It is by no mean certain that this would not be the trues charity in the long run; and, meanwhile, it would deprive town and county officials of the opportunity for plundering the Treas ury under the cover of relief for the poor.

AN INCREASE OF VIADUCTS. The City Council is just now in a fever excitement concerning the construction of viaducts. Nearly every Alderman in the more viaducts built, and each has a motion to include in the Appropriation ordinance an appropriation or several of them. The policy of the city, it may be considered, ha been settled permanently,-that all the railvays are to have admission to the central parts of the city. The depots have been stablished in groups, -at West Kinzie and Canal streets, at Lake street and the Lake Front, at Madison and Canal streets, and at Van Buren and LaSalle streets. To reach these central points, the city has liberally surrendered several trunk routes, which cross the streets and avenues as to render the construction of an extensive system of viaducts as essential to the public convenience, safety, and business as it is to the operation of the railways. Viaducts over all the railways within the city limits are then, part of the necessary future of the

The railroads which enter the city over roadways crossing the public streets, avenues, and alleys, do so subject to all the powers and authority of the city to regulate the laying of the tracks, the grade thereof, the rate of speed, the prevention of street-obstruction, the safety of foot-passengers and private vehicles; in fact, the city has full power and authority by regulation to control the terms and conditions upon which trains may enter and depart the city, even to the rohibition of the use of steam and the sub-

titution of horse-power. In 1872 the City Council adopted a general ordinance on this subject, or an ordinance which was intended at the time to serve as the model of subsequent action admitting railroads to the city. It was the ordinance concerning the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad Company and the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company. The terms and the conditions of that ordinance have been re-enacted since then, and without substantial change. Under that ordinance there have been several viaducts built by the railroads, and under that and subsequent ordinances the railroad companies are bound by contracts and conditions to build several other viaducts. Can it be that the present City Council is not aware of the past legislation on this subject, and that the Council is not aware that it requires only the active enforcement of existing law to compel the construction of various viaducts by

the railroad companies? The City Council have power, under the general police authority, to stop the running of any cars propelled by steam within the city limits. Railroad companies operate their trains over and across the streets, avenues, and alleys of the city, to the obstruction of travel, at the sufferance of the city. In all cases where there is not an express contract to erect viaducts, the City Council may offer such railroad companies the alternative of so constructing viaduets or of propelling their trains within the city exclusive ly by horse-power. The city can order the arrest of any engineer or other officer of train who shall permit the same to obstruct the crossing of any street, or who shall move that train by any other than horse-power, or faster than at the rate of two miles an hour. It is for the railroads to determine whether they will build viaducts, as is required in the special ordinances of the city, or whether

they will subject their business to such reguons as the safety of the public demands These viaducts are essentially for the in-terest, convenience, and profit of the railway companies. Wherever their tracks are laid and their cars are moved by steam-power, they have a monopoly of the street; in return for that exclusive privilege, the condition that they shall build bridges over the streets is a very small consideration. Where the railroad company will not build bridges, then the general public have the right to use

even in the cases where there is no express contract to that effect the City Council can

Before the City Council, therefore, vote away any heavy sums for viaducts, let them look up the existing law on this subject, and wherever it is considered advisable let them direct the Department of Public Works to require the construction of these viaducts. Let them further give general notice to all the railways that the construction of viaducts too long delayed shall hereafter be enforced on every street where public safety

HOW A COMMUNISTIC THEORY WORKS

The recent interview between a representative of Tur Cureago Terrarys and Mr H N Rust, the historiographer of the recent Mexican expedition, contains some matter that ought to be of special interest to the Communistic portion of this community, which is so hostile to the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Upon this point Mr. Rusr said :

"We got two or three old iron shovels, but our men-natives-preferred to use the wooden ones, because, as they said, they were lighter and they were used to them. I didn't see one ox-yoke of American pattern in use in the whole country, but, on the contrary, the people use the same yoke that is used in the far East, lashing it to the horns of the animals. I brought one of these primitive rokes home with me and intend to place it in the window of Thourson's restaurant, where Chicago people can see it. I was speaking to one of the propie can see it. I was speaking to one of the principal engineers while there in regard to the introduction of our improved machinery. He said some gentleman had proposed the use of an improved disching-machine, but they came to the sclusion that they had the best ditching-machin Mexico in the world, -the Indians, who could e employed at 12 cents a day.

The water is so shallow at the edge that large vessels cannot could improvements, a stead of making any harbor improvements, a that large vessels cannot come up to it, and, in they ought, the people depend on small lighters, pushed by poles or oars. There is not only charge for lighterage, but the process of loading and unloading, bandling and rehandling, produces annoying delays. The reason given for not hav-ing the vessels come to the dock to load and un-load is that such a practice would throw a large number of poor people out of employment."

This hostility to labor improvements Mr. Rust found on every hand, the people arguing that the introduction of labor-saving maes would be a damage to labor. If were introduced, there would be fewer plow men. Sewing machines would reduce the number of those who sew by hand. Book and shoe machinery, planing-machines, and saw-mills would lessen the number of labor ers, and so on in the case of all labor-saving machinery. Hence, acting upon this ignorant and superstitious principle, all labor in Mexico is done by hand in the old, primitive methods, and the Mexican towns are filled with poorly-fed, poorly-clad, ignorant, squalid laborers, actually living from hand to mouth

knowing nothing of the luxuries and scarcely anything of the ordinary comforts of life. and earning for their day's work not one tenth of what is paid our common laborers. There is no well-paid labor in all Mexico, no construction of machinery, no great factories and mills, no use of coal for manufacturing purposes, no steam-power. All labor is debased to the condition of labor by hand, and consequently all labor is starving. The mass of the people are unemployed, and those who are employed are working for paupers' wages and living upon paupers fare. The exposition of the of Mexican industry made by Mr. Rust is a living refutation of the rant nonsense and silly bosh by the Communistic agitators, as well as by some who are not Communists. Look at the results of their theories as put in actual practice in Mexico. Compare the condition of that country, with its ignorance, its squalor, its undeveloped resources, its miserable per ple, and constantly-disturbed Government with the United States. Away from the coast. Mexico is a high table-land in a south. ern climate. It is always summer there. No place in this country can compare with it. It ought to be a Paradise of comfort and even luxury. Compare the stagnation, and laziness, and pauperism of Vera Cruz with the enterprise and industry of Chicago, Boston, or New York, and see how the opposition to labor-saving machinery works and the degrading results it produces. It has pauperized and well-nigh ruined one of the finest countries on the globe. It has paralyzed its trade and commerce. It has degraded its people. Instead of employing labor, it has ruined it. Instead of making

carried out to its fullest possible extent. BOGUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

the people contented, it keeps them in con-

stant confusion. Instead of elevating them

and making them comfortable, it has pau-

perized them. The best test of a theory is

its practical results; and those who oppose

the introduction of labor-saving machinery

have an excellent opportunity to study the

miserable results of the theory where it is

It is one of the charges which have brought against the Rev. Mr. TALMAGE, and upon which he is to shortly stand trial, that he has used decoy subscriptions, to attract contributions towards a certain religious purpose,—raising the debt on his own church, we believe. In plain words, he has started a subscription-paper with a fraud,—doing evil that good may come, -if the raising of his church-debt can be called a good thing. Upon this point there is considerable diversity of feeling, many good people not having very exalted opinion of Mr. TALMAGE'S peculiarly bizarre style of Gospel work.

Mr. Talmage, however, is not alone in the

ribution for support, and has become so general that the press should severely con-demn it as a bold fraud upon the community by which money is obtained from the peopl under false pretenses. The New York *Time* has done good service in exposing it, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to emphasize its comments. It is a species of cor ruption which has crept into all sorts of schemes that are dependent upon the public purse and have to be supported by the streets, and cannot be lawfully deprived ublic appeal. The decoy subscription is of that right by the intrusion of any railway levice by which a man of influence and

ice in every cause relying upon or

wealth heads a list with a large subscription

with the understanding that he will not be

called upon to pay it,—the object being to get

the use of his name, perhaps sometimes with

donceur thrown in, to influence his fellow-

citizens. The device is used in paying off

hurch-debts, in endowing Professorships,

in relieving the wants of hospitals and asy-

lums, in building colleges, in placing all kinds of stock, in starting off concert pros-

ectuses, art sales, and subscription books.

It has become a common trick of the trade,

and it is time that it should be exposed, and

that people should be warned to scrutinize

subscription-lists very closely, and, when-ever they find one headed with decoys,

which they have signed, to refuse to honor

their subscription, since they are neither morally nor legally bound by it. The im-

osition hitherto has been easy, for sev-

eral reasons. In the first place, those

sented usually know very little of the

real merits of the cause, and have no

time to examine into it. Seeing, however,

the names of responsible men at the head of

the list, they take it for granted that it is all

right, or such men would not have signed it,

and they put down their names also without

hesitation. A book-agent, for instance, en-

ters an office with a subscription for some

new work. The victim may not be a judge

of the work at all, or, if he be, may not have

time to examine it; but he sees at the head

of the list the names of A and B, who are

recognized in the community as critical

judges and literary authorities, and, relying

apon them,-their subscription in reality be-

ing a testimonial to the excellence of the

work, -he puts down his name without ques-

tion. The decoy subscription may have been

made by the subscriber without any inten-

tion to defraud. The agent is usually a good

alker. He works upon a weakness of hu-

man nature. He has heard that A is an au-

thority, and he flatters him. He assures him

of the excellence of the work or the object.

He does not wish him to consider

himself bound by his subscription,

unless he is so disposed; but he would

like to have the use of the name of one who

stands so high in the community. A swal-

lows the bait, and then the agent has no fur-

ther difficulty in getting his list filled. There

are some who sign, as we have said, becaus

they rely upon A's judgment and knowledge

There are others who sign because it is a

weakness of human nature to follow in the

wake of recognized authorities. The shrewd

getter-up of a social entertainment will al-

ays secure the name of some leader of so-

nety, because he knows that the smaller

and he need not take the

to whom the subscriptions are

The express terms on which several of these railways have obtained the right of admission to the city, and the right to move their trains by steam-power, included the building of a certain number of visduets each year, as they may be required by the city uthorities. The only cost to the city to result from the erection of these viaducts was the expense of raising the buildings to the changed grade of the approaches to the viaducts. We cannot say how many, but there are several railways now running trains into and out of the city upon the express condition of building these viaducts when required by the Board of Publie Works, and without cost to the city; but compel a compliance with the same regulation, which regulation is of all others the cheapest and most serviceable to the rail-

Again, speaking of Vera Cruz, Mr. Rust

"The railroad company has a track running

to go over that track except exported articles

ights will be sure to follow. There are still thers who sign because they feel that if the list should happen to be published they would appear mean if their names were ab sent, and comparisons would be instituted that would not be very favorable to them. All this business is a bald swindle. The man who heads a subscription-list without any responsibility attaching to it is guilty of cheating his fellow-citizens, and they have the right, although he may not have intended any fraud, to break their contract, while gned fictitionsly is bon by his signature if the agent holds him to it, The only safety in the premises is a rigid scrutiny of subscription-lists and a demand that they shall exactly state the character of the consideration and of every condition attaching to it. Beyond this it is the duty of every honest man who is asked to lend the use of his name to any scheme without personal responsibility to assume that the scheme is a fraud, and politely but firmly show the agent the door. Amateur theatricals are so prevalent and

rowded nowadays that one is tempted to cry Enough!" Not an evening passes without the occurrence of one or more of these socia reunions, usually for the benefit of a worth charity, and usually well patronized by the friends of the performers and of the object t be benefited. It is a pleasant sign of the time that so much pains should be taken as goes to the getting-up of the plays, and so much mone paid as results from their representation. N 'good society" can be very bad where half the members are contented to spend their days poring over worn and tattered play-books and their evenings in tiresome rehearsals, and the other half are willing to spend their money and their time in attending performances which are, as a matter of course, less satisfactory than those offered by professional players for the same outlays. For various reasons these plays give great pleasure. They are judged by a standard of their own. We compare the actors with each other and with themselves in othe roles, and not with their professional prototypes Then, too, in many of the performance now occurring in Chicago there are one o more performers who show, even in their un-taught efforts, powers which would promise success if carried to the professional stage Therefore we feel moved to say to the players Well done, or, at least, Well meant," and to the patrons, "Do not scrutinize too closely th value received for your dollars. This is at any rate an easy way to pay poor-rates and hospital-

ROBERT CARTER, whose death at Cambridge n the 15th inst. has already been noticed in the news columns, was one of the most hard-work ing literary men in this country. He was almos entirely self-educated, owing his opportunitie to his employment as assistant in the New York State Library. In 1843 he began with JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL the publication of the Pioneer, of which the two were joint editors. Owing t the foolish extravagance of the publishers, the magazine lived but a short time. He was for for some years the private secretary of WILL-IAM H. PRESCOTT. Then he took charge of the Boston Commonwealth, and was chiefly instru mental in making HALE the Free-Soil candidate for the Presidency in 1852. He acted at different times as correspondent for the New York Pos the New York Tribune. He was one of the associate editors and largest contrib utors to the American Cyclopedia, afterwards editor of Appletons' Journal, and of the Rochester Democrat. A series of letters written by him to the Tribune describing a vacation voyage from Boston to Mount Descret were collected and printed in a volume under the title "A Summer-Cruise on the Coast of New England," and had a great success.

The agents of Mme. Anderson, who is to attempt in this city next month to walk a fabuous number of quarter-miles in the same num periods of ten minutes each, have orne mented the dead-walls and bill-boards with very significant cuts. In the foreground the Madme is represented in her pedestrienne costume taking a stride that, we should say, is a quarte of a mile long, at the lowest estimate. r stalks an old man bearing an hour-glass in his hand, and a scythe swung over his she The agents intended this figure, no do symbolize Time, and his remorseless ings on the ten-minute schedule; but, over and above this idea, there is another suggestion

There is a Reaper whose name is Death And with his sickle keen He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

Whether Mme. ANDERSON is "bearded grain" or a budding flower is immaterial; whatreaped " by that dissipated camp-follower o hers. Yet there is nothing more certain than that she will eventually fall a victim to him if she persists in her foolish exhibitions of endurance. The truth is, these matches of women against time all derive their interest from the great danger involved in them. People are rious to see whether the " nedest survive the trial. No woman can safely make such an experiment. The case of Mme. La Chapelle, who has just completed such a match, s a case in point. She was a pitiable object the last two days of the match. Her feet and legs were badly swollen, her stomach disorganized, and her nervous system highly excited. She kept up by the use of stimulants, and even with their aid was only able to totter along the track. It is a question whether her health will not be permanently injured; the chances are, as most physicians say, that it will be. The exhibition of her "powers of endurance," under these circumstances, was immoral and degrading. No man of good feelings could patiently witness it. We believe that all exhibitions of this kind are contrary to sound public morals, and should be stopped, if possible, by the police.

The British Museum, the University Library at Cambridge, the Bodleian at Oxford, Trinity College Library at Dublin, and the Advocates' Library at Edinburg, are each entitled, under the English Copyright law, to receive two copies of each new publication. This requirenent has proved very burdensome to pub ers, particularly in the case of expensive books; and Parliament is now considering a bill to repeal it, except so far as the Museum is concerned. Common justice, perhaps, de-mands that the law should be amended in this way, for the publishers are under no special obligations to contribute to the advancement of learning. At the same time, the repeal will affect most injuriously the University libraries concerned. At Cambridge, for instance, all the books received are arranged in chronological order, so that one can see at a glance what books were published in a given year, month, or day. No other library has this system; and for a special kind of bibliographical work it is very useful. In this country the Library of Congress is the only one that benefits under the Copyright law, and publishers complain even of their forced contributions to it. But it seems only a fair compensation for the services of the Govern ment in granting a copyright

Dr. Holland writes well in the last number of Scribner's Monthly about social drinking. "We fully understand," he says, "the power of social influence to hold to the wine-cup as a symbol of hospitality. It is one of the most releatless despotisms from which the world suffers. We do not suppose that a very large number of drunkards are made by wine drunk at the table, in respectable homes. The worst social result that comes of this habit is its total abstainer who can be relied upon to work for temperance." We have no doubt that, within limits, this is true. It is, at any rate, a reasonable statement. Little effective reform work can be done by moderate drinkers, for the reason that their own habitual example is runous to habitual drunkards. The Habitual is constantly challenged by the example of the Moderate to drink wisely; but, from the nature of the case, must drink unwisely or not at all.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE that, "as a young man," he thinks WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL. D., is more entitled to his respect than any other living writer. THE TRIBnial. It shows that Mr. Mathews is doing a good work among the young men. Those newspapers in other cities that have charged heedlessly, we teel sure; but their sneers and innuendoes are none the less calculated to do Had the writers in question known him at all, they would know that he is incapable of an act of literary dishonesty. It should be sufficient proof of his character that where he is best known there he is most thoroughly believed in.

The National Museum of Arts in New York is to be moved to new buildings specially erected for it in Central Park, and it is hoped the Directors will in the future be able to encourage home artists more fully and impartially than in he past. The ill-feeling between New York and Roston artists and art institutions is unworthy of both cities; but it only represents on a small scale the jealousy and hostility of all the cities in the Union toward each other in art matters. Until there is some harmony among American artists there can be no American art worthy of the name. It should be the endeavor of the New York Museum to make itself a rallyingpoint for a national school.

Dr. WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, the eminent surgeon of New York, was put on the stand in the VANDERBILT will case, and badgered by a provincial lawyer upon every question save those of his specialty almost beyond endurance. The next morning one of the great dailies in New York referred to him as "a physician na med VAN BUREN." The World properly says that the whole proceeding was a great outrage upon Dr. Van Buren. It would seem at least that professional men, when they are called into law-courts to give opinions as experts, should be paid as experts for those opinions.

The promotion of Prot. STUBBS, of Oxford, to the Canonry of St. Paul's, made vacant by appointment of Canon Lightfoot to the Bishopric of Durham, is almost as highly praised by the English press as the occasion of vacancy was. Lord BEACONSPIELD at least knows where to look for able men when he nothing is so likely to commend his Administration to the favor of the English people as the appointment of good men to office from considerations of merit alone.

The Nation this week temporarily interrupts its outgivings about Scandinavian mythology, and notices the recent day robbery in Fifth avenue. It nopes the occurrence will "check the stilly habit of wearing expensive ornaments in the street." We believe American women are the only ones who have this silly habit; and in good society in America it is going out.

Senator WINDOM some days ago professed his perfest resignation in view of the tailure them rushed through without proper consider ation; but he seems not to have been resigned at all to the failure of the Brazilian with or without consideration.

If every dollar increase to salaries of city officers did not necessitate a like enlargemen the taxpayers' burdens, the Council might be pardoned for indulging in liberality. But they can't put more money into offic ets without leaving less in the pockets of their taxpaying constituents.

The more taxes people have to pay the less property they have left. Officeholders can't be multiplied or have their salaries raised without consuming the property and impoverish taxpayers in an inverse proportio

The anniversary of the birthday of Washing-TON, falling on a Saturday this year, was observed with enthusiasm by all the drinking men n the country.

The tax-eaters in and out of the Council are on the rampage. Their cry is for more. They want to increase their numbers and their sale-

ries. Of course they d people have found out to pay taxes in hard tir a day's work.

PERSO

Jay Gould rather en John remarks: Chir Melicanman wantee no cl Dennis Kearney po President's signature to Brother Talmage say more exercise, and, let a The patriot Ben Bu the pensions of his coun

It appears that Wa quite ill lately. We supp that was ailing. The New York Exp

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luckeye State. The poems of Rich ished in the spring f The usual coarse allu allowable in this conne At a Spiritual se their boots on, so as to kick anybody who expe

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Those Charge Roach yesterday to get to the recent investig character at Springile in his room at the laid up with erysipelas fever from which he st the quarantine work at read the testimony as p and regretted his ill vented him from appear tee and answering the was perfectly willing was confident that he co. "Who is this Col. porter, "and why d against you? What is "Well, I will tell y

"Well, I will tell y for one Dr. Edminster House some time ago, to give up his advertiby the touch." "Is he the only one "Certainly not. The to whom we refused several others. The instituted by quac driven to the was so much against me as so much against me as of Health. These qua the business or leave to our work, hence this a dent of the Board. It motive is perfectly au "Ho do you expla drug-clerk, Mr. Charle "Well, there is, of truth in the statement that an inference is dre by the facts or the te by the facts or the ter that I came into the dr times a day, and so I d drawn from the coun many drinks a day. N sense. Here is a st books of the firm, fra the average sales of s only sixty cents a day drinks a day there it times that sum to t

of other customers. last fall, and Dr. Pra Springfield so that he

Springfield so undin my absence."
"Did you ever go wbisky?"
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when I couldn't stand
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never went into the st than two or three time. What about the the habit of standing and staring at women and staring at wome know me will, I am si "What is your opin mony as a whole?" "It really don't an entirely ex parte. entirely ex parte. I cross-examination, an appearing before the the charges in person. stigated by quacks bread and butter, and ing to abolish the to injure me. 1,400 of these of the State, and now will have to go to. To all the reputable see that there is fair y "Will you make an in person?" in person?"
Certainly. Just

mittee, and put the ment light. Dr. John I will be sufficiently r I will be sufficiently r the week, and I under have deferred further before them. I before them. I is twenty-one years, as utation to lose, most of my prosecuto. I have not been a drisk know me will bear my saw me under the infill. The interview closwithdraw. this figure, no doubt, to his remorseless reckon-e schedule; but, over and

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birthday of WASHINGy this year, was ob-

out of the Council are ry is for more. They ambers and their sale-

ries. Of course they do. But all increase of cipal expenditures means increase of taxation in precisely the same proportion. And people have found out what it is to raise money to pay taxes in hard times, when a dollar means a day's work.

PERSONALS.

Jay Gould rather enjoys being ruined. John remarks: Chineeman go allee samee Welicanman wantee no clean shirtee. Dennis Kearney passes his hat for the President's signature to the Chinese bill.

Brother Talmage says that the world needs more exercise, and, let us add, less Talmage. The patriot Ben Butler cares not who gets the pensions of his country, so long as he gets its

It appears that Walt Whitman has been quite ill lately. We supposed it was only his poetry that was ailing.

The New York Express insists that Tilden is not a fool, thus depriving him of his only reason-Jay Gould talks of leaving Wall street. It

has looked for several days as though he intended to make off with it. The breaking up of the Oneida Community

will certainly turn a good many ugly women loose George Washington was hanged at Louisville Friday. The liars seem bound to have it all

their own way in this country.

Mr. Bentinck, the future Duke of Portland, is about to marry Miss Violet Lindsay, a niece of the Earl of Crawford and Balcerres. Minister Christiancy goes to Lima, and he

believes that the famous beans of that place will completely restore Zach Chandler's health. Joaquin Miller, the gossips say, is soon to be married; and this, it is believed, is another event under the head of Walkin' matches.

A Buffalo paper says : " If Miss Mary Anderson knew how distiguring a big bushy blonde wig is to her, she would never wear one again."

Anna Dickinson is to play a week in San Francisco, and to lecture twenty times in California and Nevada, for all of which she gets \$16,000. Clara Louise Kellogg will soon reside permanently in Europe. This will introduce a new element for the consideration of future Peace Con-

Weston is only two hundred miles behind time. Weston, we believe, would be a great pe-destrian if he could walk as fast forward as he can fall behind.

It costs \$18 a year to be supplied with drinking-water in Fredericksburg, Va.; but there hasn't been \$18 worth of water drank there in as many years. The New York Herald calls Ohio "the

pale pancake of the universe." The Herald evi-dently regards Ohio as the Buckwheat and not the The poems of Richard Realf are to be pub-

lished in the spring for the benefit of his child. The usual coarse allusions to spring poetry are not wable in this connection. At a Spiritual seance in Boston, recently, the spirits resurrected invariably appeared with

They swap wives in the Oneida Community with as little compunction as horse-jockeys swap horses. There is this difference, however: In the first case both parties get cheated.

kick anybody who exposed them.

The New York Sun has an article entitled Dressing in the Street"; and the Buffalo Express thinks it should not be permitted, beyond, per haps, the mere pulling on of gloves. Writing from Tirnova, a correspondent of

the London Times says: "The name of Mr. Gladstone is heard frequently here as one of the proba-ble candidates for the throne of Bulgaria." The Detroit Free Press says: " Pour the same whisky on their celiar-floors that men pour down their throats, and every rat will take his de-

parture." But a great many men would rather have rais than not have whisky. Instead of losing her voice, Christine Nilsson has recently made \$16,000 by singing in Spain.

The story that her husband is about to heave her is, therefore, probably false, unless, perhaps, he

### DR. RAUCH.

Those Charges Against Him. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Dr. Roach vesterday to get his statement in regard to the recent investigation of his conduct and character at Springfield. The Doctor was found in his room at the Burdick House, where he is laid up with erysipelas brought on by the yellow fever from which he suffered while engaged in the quarantine work at Cairo last fall. He had read the testimony as published in THE TRIBUNE and regretted his illness the more as it prevented him from sppearing before the Committee and answering the charges against him. He was perfectly willing to talk on the subject, and was confident that he could upset the testimony. "Who is this Col. Vallette?" asked the re porter, "and why does he make these charges

porter, "and why does he make these charges against you? What is his motive?"

"Well, I will tell you. He is the attorney for one Dr. Edminster, who was at the Palmer House some time ago, and who was compelled to give up his advertisements claiming to cure by 'the touch.'"

"Is he the only one who is persecuting you?"

"Certainly not. There is Aiken, Dr. Pratt, to whom we refused to give a certificate, and several others. This whole movement is instituted by quacks whom we have driven to the wall. The fight is not so much against me as against the State Board of Health. These quacks will have to go out of the business or leave the State if we continue our work, hence this attack on me as the President of the Board. It is mere malice, and the motive is perfectly apparent to any one who comprehends the situation." comprehends the situation."
"Ho do you explain the testimony of the drug-clerk, Mr. Charles Mills?"

"Ho do you explain the testimony of the drug-clerk, Mr. Charles Mills?"
"Well, there is, of course, a great deal of truth in the statement, but it is so manipulated that an inference is drawn which is not justified by the facts or the testimony itself. He says that I came into the drug-store fifteen or twenty times a day, and so I did, but the inference is drawn from the connection that I took that many drinks a day. Now that is perfect nonsense. Here is a statement taken from the books of the firm, from which it appears that the average sales of whisky to all persons, was only sixty cents a day. If I had taken fifteen drinks a day there it would amount to three times that sum to myself alone, to say nothing of other customers. That clerk was discharged last fall, and Dr. Pratt paid his expenses to of other customers. That clerk was discharged last fall, and Dr. Pratt paid his expenses to Springfield so that he could be used against me in my absence."

"Did you ever go in there at all for a drink of blick."

"Did you ever go in there at all for a drink of whisky?"
Yes. You see I was working very hard, and was completely worn out with my labors, so when I couldn't stand it any longer, I would drop into the drug-store and take some whisky and quinne to relieve my weariness. At that time I was working fourteen hours a day, but I never went into the store for that purpose more than two or three times a day."

"What about the charge that you were in the habit of standing in the door and winking and staring at women passing by?"

"That is an utter fabrication, and those who know me will, I am sure, refuse to believe it."

"What is your opinion, Doctor, of the testimony as a whole?"

"It really don't amount to anything. It is entirely ex parte. I had no opportunity for cross-examination, and my illness prevented my appearing before the Committee and answering the charges in person. The whole thing is instigated by quacks who are fighting for their bread and-butter, and, as I said before, are seeking to abolish the Board rather than to injure me. We have driven 1,400 of these medical tramps out of the State, and now these men are afraid they will have to go to. The Board has the support of all the reputable physicians, and they will see that there is fair play."

"Will you make an answer to these charges in person?"

"Certainly. Just as soon as I am able to

"Will you make an answer to these charges in person?"
"Certainly. Just as soon as I am able to leave my room I will appear before the Committee, and put the matter in an entirely different light. Dr. Johnston, my physician, thinks I will be sufficiently recovered by the middle of the week, and I understand that the Committee have deferred further action until I can appear before them. I have been in this city twenty-one years, find of course have a reputation to lose, which is more than most of my prosecutors can say for themselves. I have not been a drinking man, and all who know me will bear me out in this. No one ever saw me under the influence of liquor."
The interview closed here, and the visitor withdrew.

#### MILWAUKEE.

Rumors Concerning the Appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop. The City in Danger of Being Swamped by

Property-Damage Judgments. The Intestine War that Is Now Agitat-

An Episcopal Divine Subjected to Investigation by an Irresponsible Body.

ing Episcopal Circles.

Weddings of the Week, Social Chit-Chat, and Topical Mentions Generally.

THE COADJUTOR BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—THE TRIBUNE COFFE spondent has been put in possession of a num-ber of rumors concerning the controversy over the appointment of a coadjutor to Archbishop Henni, and the bad feeling between the Ger man and Irish nationalities that has grown out of it. In the first place, according to informa tion given to the correspondent, it is known or believed at the See House that Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., will receive the appoint ment of Coadjutor Bishop, which includes as a matter of course, the successorship to Archbishop Henni. In explanation of the absence of Bisnop Spalding on the occasion of the public festivities, rumor states that he was the recipient of an anonymous letter previous to the jubilee warning him not to appear here, and adding that he would never be permitted to come as the probable successor of the venerable Arch-bishop. This led him to the decision to remain at home, in order that the feeling of bitterpess might be allayed as much as possible.

It is well known here, and mention of the fact has also been made through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, that St. Francis Seminary has become the seat of war on the question of nationality connected with the appointment of Coadjutor Bishop. The head of this collegiate institute, the Rev. Father Wappelhorst, has entered into the fight with a bitterness that is con sidered remarkable for a Catholic or any other divine, and through his po-sition is enabled to make it de-cidedly unpleasant for those who oppose his views. The corps of Professors and teachers embraces one Father Fagan, of Irish descent, and imbued with a strong love of nationality. With him Father Wappethorst has crossed swords, with the avowed intention of driving him out of the institution by resignation. It is not in the power of Wappelhorst to remove or expel Fagan. The canon law places that authority in the hands of the Archbishop. But he is nevertheless determined that he shall no longer act as a teacher. Rumor has it that one day not act as a teacher. Rumor has it that one day not long since, while a large class of students were reciting to Fagan, Wappelhorst came into the class-room and erdered them to leave. The students rebelled, and thus rendered them-selves llable to expulsion, but they were not expelled. As stated above, Wappelhorst is not possessed of the authority to remove Fagan, but the eanon law gives him the right to close the doors of the institution against him should he undertake to leave the building for ever so short a time. The friends of Fagan say that for three weeks past he has not visited the city, although previously a frequent caller. This they accept as an intimation that he has been compelled to submit to self-immolation rather than give Wappelhorst the coveted opportunity of closing the doors against him. In fact, they say he dares not leave the building on this account. Word is also said to have come from the Seminary that if the imbroglio continues much longer, the English-speaking students will leave in a body.

Another rumor in connection with the Wap-pelhorst-Fagan difficulty is to the effect that the former suspected the latter of writing com-munications to several of the city papers, and set spies to watch the newspaper offices for the purpose of detecting Fagan in the act of calling there. The scheme failed of its purpose, however, as Fagan, if he really wrote the communications; was too sharp to deliver them in

PROPERTY DAMAGE SUITS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—The taxpayers of Milwaukee are very properly becoming very much alarmed at what they consider a preconcerted aid upon the City Treasury, rec rated by people owning property in localities where changes of grade have been ordered by the Common Council, and made in compliance with such order. Suits looking to the recovery of damages are being instituted by scores, and the limit for them seems to be unbounded if the practice of permitting changes of venue to be taken is not prohibited. In most instances the damages asked nearly equal the full value of the property, if necessity were to compel the owners to dispose of it to-day. But, judging from the experience of the past few months, this can no longer be considered an objection, as Granger jurors, who never dispose of real estate in smaller parcels than a few acres at a time, and for low figures at that, harbor an estate in smaller parcels than a few acres at a time, and for low figures at that, harbor an exalted opinion of the fabulous value of lots in a "great and growing" city like Milwaukee, with its 115,000 inhabitants. Therefore, if mistakes are to be charged against any one it must be against those interested in the suits, because of their not having fixed a higher ratio of value upon the property involved. According to the present outlook, unless a severe check is put upon the raiders, the public treasury will, ere many months have elapsed, be depleted to the extent of over \$1,000,000. The fact that absolute ruin stares the corporation in the face is becoming so patent that it cannot be wondered at that people are becoming frightened; that wholesale dealers who have lived and conducted their business in our midst for years are seriously considering the propriety of pulling up stakes and removing to Chicago, and that others, speculators, are one by one dropping out from among us and "going West." It is really not a matter of wonder, for the appearance of the city, from a business point of view, is daily becoming worse, instead of cetter. Add to this the absolute certainty of an increase of taxation, without the promise of at least a corresponding increase in the volume of business, and one becomes the possessor of the secret for this universal desire to dig out, to vamoose.

Concerning these suits for property damages,

Vamoose.

Concerning these suits for property damages, Concerning these suits for property damages, it may be stated, as a matter of history, that during the term of the Hon E. G. Ryan, at present Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, as City-Attorney, not a single suit of the few instituted was decided against the city. In other words, the City Treasury did not suffer depletion to the amount of a single dollar, except for necessary court expenses, from this source. But his successor, Emil Wallber, opened the door for a general raid by permitting almost the very first case that fell into his hands to be sworn away to another circuit for trial. The decision was against the city, as a matter of course, and from that time out the demands and drains have been constantly swelling. There are those, people professing to be posted, who uncharitably attribute the step taken by Mr. Wallber to a desire to repay a valuable political service rendered by the party bringing the suit. Whether this is really so or not the writer does not feel called upon to decide. Others claim that motives of personal aggrandizement governed in setting the dangerous precedent, and point to what they to decide. Others claim that motives of personal aggrandizement governed in setting the dangerous precedent, and point to what they claim to be a fact, that Mr. Wallber, since leaving the office of City-Attorney, has personally shared in the award of a property damage suit brought against the municipality and won through the threadbare trick of a change of venue. The truth of this charge also the writer is not prepared to vouchsafe. He merely gives the scandalous gossip as it is retailed by prominent property-owners and legal gentlemen, who have watched the acts of Mr. Wallber closely, and profess to be the possessors of proofs that will bear them out in all they say and charge.

There is now but one way to stop these aggressions, and that way is to put an end to the change of venue system. If this can be brought about, it will result in the defeat of most of the parties now suing, and stop a great many ac-

parties now suing, and stop a great many actions now in course of preparation. As stated in a previous letter, one of these actions now in prospect will call for the snug sum of \$50,000, and another for \$25,000 or \$30,000. It is, indeed, high time that the people rise in their might and crush out this system of pracy.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Episcopalian Church of this diocese, viz: open antagonism and hostilities between the latty and Bishop Welles. The telegram announced the result of a secret meeting of lay members of the parishes of St. Paul, St. James, and St. John, at which an address was adopted for distribution protesting against the cathedral chapter scheme inaugurated by Bishop Armitage and furthered by his successor; also against the manner in which the mission funds are being distributed by the Sishop. The publication of this address was forced by the telegram to THE TRIBUNE, and has ere this been read by all who feel an interest in the controversy. Hence there is no ne-cessity of repeating its salient features here. In private conversation the laymen at the head of this movement claim that they are actuated by a motive to secure a more rapid increase of growth in the Church. They say that the Protestantism of the nineteenth century is antagoestantism of the nineteenth century is antagonistic to the ecclesiasticism of the fourteenth century, which found its main strength to lie in centralization. They say that the attempt to establish a cathedral chapter is calculated to give a dictatorial power that they cannot approve of, because it is in conflict with our Democratic ideas, derived from contact with a democratic form of government. They say that centralization is an extreme High Church hobby, and as such has caused thousands of young men, imbued with the liberality of the age, to stray from the mother church at least temporarily, content to remain without the fold as iong as their ideas do not harmonize with those of the masters within the fold. It is the intention, in thus coposing the spirit of centralization, to thus opposing the spirit of centralization, to win these young men back from what cannot strictly and truthfully be pronounced the error of their wavs; to increase thus the membership of the parish churches, and strengthen the hands

of the parish rectors in the direction of successful splitteal labors. They claim that they are not hostile to the Bishop personally, but, on the contrary, hold him in high esteem as a pure and true Christian. To oppose his position in relation to the Cathedral Chapter does not, in their opinion, impair his power to accomplish the good work connected with his high office. They pro fess to wish him well, and express a desire to wrench him from the grasp of a small handfu of designing clergy, in obedience to whose be hests he has undertaken a task the accomplish

hests he has undertaken a task the accomplishment of which must brove injurious to the future welfare of the church.

This, in brief, is the attitude of the protesting laity. On the other hand, the friends of Bishop Welles and the mission churches that have been organized, and are being successfully conducted under his fostering care, claim that the ideas put forth in the address are a mere subterfuge, a delusion, and a snare. They claim that all this hostility, or at least the greater portion of it, lias grown out of the division of old St. John's Parish and the establishment of Trinity Mission Parish on territory division of old St. John's Parish and the establishment of Trinity Mission Parish on territory
formerly embraced by it through sufferance,
and not from any established right under the
established form of church government. This
hostility they attribute to the Rev. Dr. Keene
and the supporters of St. John's Parish Church.
They recognize the fact, also, that the establishment of All Saints' Parish, with its "Cathedral" Church, embittered the laymen supporters of old St. Paul's Church and Parish,
from which all of the other parishes have
sprung into existence. They denounce the
course of the Rev. Dr. Fulton, the present
Rector of old St. Paul's Parish, in opposing the
Bishop and his Cathedral plan, because it is
in marked obedience to the behests of the
members of his flock rather than any convictions of his own. They characterize the genin marked obedience to the behests of the members of his flock rather than any convictions of his own. They characterize the gentleman very irreverently as a "carpet-bagger," and suggest that the fact of his being comparatively a stranger in these parts ought to have led him to maintain a discreet silence, at least for the time being, with reference to existing differences. The opinion is freely expressed by these people that the parties most deeply interested in tails movement against the church belong to the "rule or ruin" class. In support of this opinion the treatment meted out to the Revs. J. C. Richmond, H. W. Thompson, and two Rectors of St. James' Church is cited, and not without desired effect, for in each of these cases great wrongs were unquestionably perpetrated, and that by individuals whose contributions went far toward making up the aggregate necessary to maintain the churches with which they were connected. This gave them a leverage that they did not fail to use in the accomplishment of personal ends, regardless of the spiritual welfare of the divine institutions involved.

Taken all in all, the strife now existing in this Episcopai Diocese is of a most interesting character, and the result will be watched with the deepest interest. Opinion appears to be pretty equally divided as to the two sides to the question.

BROILING A CLERGYMAN.

The investigation of the management, or rather mismanagement of the County Hospital, has developed a phase entirely unexpected even by the members of the Joint Committee of the County Board of Supervisors, to whom the duty was intrusted. It appears Rev. E. R. Ward, Rector of Christ Episcopal Mission Church and publisher of the Western Church, impeached the character of one Williams, who testified strongly against the management of the Hospital. In retaliation, the members of the Committee who are of the opinion that reforms must be established at the institution subpænsed witnesses to impeach the character of the reverend gentleman, and he now finds himself charged with drunkenness, dishonesty, and untruthfulness. The broiling process to which he has been subjected proves most disagreeable, of course, but he faces his enemies with wonted cheerfulness. It is due to Mr. Ward to state that his conduct as a minister of the Gospel has given general satisfaction to his congregation. The members of Christ Church are indignant at this deliberate departure from the business in hand for the purpose of blasting the reputation of a man who is the superior of every member of the Committe, and most assuredly the superior of the people undergoing investigation. Not even Mr. Ward will deny that he has used intoxicating liquors at some period in his life, but not recently. The charge of dishonesty and disregard of the truth will not find many believers, particularly among those who know the reverend gentleman best. Besides, it can be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that he is the most zealous, earnest, and sincere worker who has ever sought to establish himself in our midst as a representative of the Episcopalian Church, and were there more like him in the field the Church would occupy a much higher and better position than it does now in point of numbers and influence. It is nothing to Mr. Ward's discredit that he possesses a joily disposition and a fondness for field sports. These afford recreation to an often ovegtasked mind. Were other divines like Mr. Ward, there would be more ruddy countenances and fewer consumptives occupying the pulpits of the city than we are in the habit of seeing. s the superior of every member of the Com-

MORE SCARED THAN HURT. When Mayor Black reached Galveston on his return from the City of Mexico, he was met by friends who told him that his presence was very much required at home, as matters had gone wrong during his absence, and his administration was fast falling into disrepute. The mail brought many letters of similar purport, written by leading Democrats. Under these circumstances his Honor imagined that he would find Milwaukee in a condition bordering on anarchy, and came back in no very amiable mood, it is to be presumed. A day of careful investigation, however, caused him to announce to the alarmed Democrats that matters are in no worse shape than he found them on the day after the election last November, when the Republicans carried the city by such a handsome profiles a sarried the city by such a handsome majority, and that the prospect of recovering from the defeat then suffered had not been lessened in the least. In his opinion there has been a great hue and cry over a slight misunderstanding of the motives which governed the action of Acting-Mayor Hobart; a misunderstanding that can easily be remedied without decimating the pages reads. governed the action of Acting-Mavor Hobart; a misunderstanding that can easily be remedied without decimating the party ranks to any greater extent than they are already known to be decimated. He evidently would have his friends believe that Mr. Hobart meant well if he did not do well. But it is hard to make the free-thinking liberal leaguers, all-night saloon-keepers, and proprietors of Sunday-night dance-houses believe this. At any rate, while the Mayor may continue to stand well with them, it will not do for Mr. Hobart to seek further rewards at the hands of his party, especially in the German portion of the city where he resides. In the language of the poet, he is "a dead duck."

WEDDINGS. At St. Gall's Church, on Monday evening, the Rev-Father Laiumiere united in marriage Mr. A. W. Bardwell and Miss Kate Faney. The

to Miss Mary Canty, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Keogh. Miss Neille Canty officiated as bridesmaid, and Mr. Edward Horri-gan as groomsman. A reception followed the marriage, at the residence of the parents of the bride, No. 200 Ninth street. After a brief season of hand-shaking and congratulation, the voung couple departed for their future home in Hilbert. At Wansau, Wis., on Tuesday, Mr. J. J. Sherman, of this city, was united in marriage to Mary Dengle, of that place, by the Rev. T. Richard.

Mary Dengie, of that place, by the Rev. T. Richard.

At St. Louis, a few days since, Mr. J. E. Gilmore, formerly publisher of the Milwaukee Monthly, was married to Mrs. E. A. Cabot, formerly Mrs. Burt. The lady, it is said, estranged Mr. Gilmore from his first wife, and while the latter was procuring a divorce the couple lived in Texas as brother and sister until discovered by some Milwaukeeans. They then disappeared, only to reappear in St. Louis and marry. Mr. Gilmore is now twice and his bride thrice married. They need not fook this way for congratulations.

SOCIETY CHIT-CHAT. The present week virtually winds up the season of pleasure among members of the Episcopalian and Catholic Churches, as Lent begins on Wednesday next. Still the number of parties has not been greater than in the preceding weeks, as will be seen from the folowing resume furnished to THE TRIBUNE

correspondent for publication: Mrs. J. Magie, at her residence, No. 214 Wisconsin street, entertained fifty ladies with great hospitality on Wednesday evening, and another party of fifty ladies last evening.

Mrs. J. S. Ricker gave an elegant coffee to a party of sixty-five ladies on Wednesday even-ing at her residence, No. 575 Marshall street. On Tuesday evening Mrs. G. W. Hazelton gave a coffee at her residence, No. 202 Division street, which was enjoyed by sixty lady guests On Wednesday Mrs. Jason Downer gave offee to a party of sixty ladies at her residence

No. 7 Prospect street.

Mrs. Harrison Ludington entertained a party of sixty ladies and gentlemen at her residence on Milwaukee street on Wednesday evening. It was a coffee, of course, as this style of enter tainment continues all the rage.

A fancy dress party of rare elegance was given at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Hendee, No. 520 Cass street, on Thursday evening.

No. 520 Cass street, on Thursday evening. About fifty ladies and gentlemen participated in the festivities.

A phantom surprise party occurred at the residence of Miss Jennie Johnson, No. 122 Seventh street, on Wednesday evening. Forty ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, and passed a few hours most agreeably, dancing forming an especial feature of the event.

Mrs. Van Wormer entertained thirty ladies and gentlemen in a very handsome manner, on Thursday evening, at her residence, No. 130 Third street.

Thursday evening, at her residence, No. 130
Third street.
The ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church
gave a sociable at the residence of Mrs. William
Bayley, on Wedonosday evening, which was
largely attended.
The social series masquerade occurred at
Severance's Hall last evening. It was well attended, and pronounced a most successful affair
throughout.

throughout.

The annual masquerade of the Musical Society occurred on Tuesday evening, and was successful, as usual.

Members of the literary section of the Progress Club, to the number of fifty or sixty, "surprised" R. Reichman on Thursday evening, at his residence, or Eifteenth street. at his residence, on Fifteenth street.

The annual charity bail of the Mission Band, at the Plankinton House arcade, was a success in point of numbers and figancially. The sum of \$500 was netted to the treasury of the So-

ciety.
On Monday evening Mrs. J. Cranston Smith will give a coffee to ladies and gentlemen at her residence on Marshall street. The invitations number about sixty.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Sunday Lecture Society is arranging for an entercainment, unique in character and mammoth in proportions, to take place at the Academy of Music in about four weeks. The plans for the affair are fully formed, but are notice made public. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. M. Almy Aldrich, until recently one of the proprietors of the News, aided by a committee of influential citizens, of which Mr. A. W. Rich is Chairman. It is intimated that an entertainment whose like in attractions and proportions has peyer been seen in this part of the country will be given, and the fragmentary announcement made in regard to the matter have already aroused public curiosity. The Sunday Lecture

Society, by the way, claims to be in a most hopeful condition, and will endeavor to prove, by the proposed entertainment, that it is by no means dead, as has been reported.

The Milwaukee Theatre variety troups occur-

means dead, as has been reported.

The Milwaukee Theatre variety troupe occupied the boards at the Opera-House throughout the entire week, and drew good houses. This is an exception to the average experience of the past two months.

Last night and to-hight Fanny Davenport appeared at the Academy of Music with an excellent company and favorite plays. The patronage, however, fell short of general expectations.

Next week the Criterion Company will appear nightly at the Opera-House.

SEWER-WORK.

According to a schedule prepared at the office of the Board of Public Works, the amount of sewer-work to be done the coming season will be less than last year. In the west sewerage district the fund is to be exhausted, but in the east and south districts little will be done in comand south districts little will be done in com-parison with former seasons, because no press-ing necessity for much additional sewerage ex-ists. This action on the part of the Board will no doubt meet with the hearty approval of tax-payers, who have left the burden of the annual levies much more than ever before, on account of the general stagnation in all branches of busi-ness.

## VESSEL-OWNERS.

Meeting of the Association. An adjourned meeting of the Vessel-Owners' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade for the purpose of hearing the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up a circular to be sent to the owners of vessel interests on the lakes calling attention to certain reforms which have been considerably agitated of late. The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock, Mr. George C.

Finney, President of the Association, in the The report of the Committee referred to was read by Mr. Jacob Johnson, and was in the form

read by Mr. Jacob Johnson, and was in the form of a circular, as follows:

To Owners of Vessel Interests on the Lakes: As an association of vessel interests at this port, we take the liberty of asking your co-operation to devise some plan by which our interest and property can be beneatted. Our experience must certainly convince any owners of the necessity of such a measure, and, as a plan, we would suggest that a local Board of Vessel-Owners be established at the different large shipping boints of the lakes to regulate freights out of such a port by rates established by a Board of Directors of such Board of Vessel-Owners as there located, they to issue a rate of freight for guidance of owners, agents, and brokers of vessels to be chartered, such rates to be altered at the direction of the Board of Directors only. We think these suggestions are in order for the reason that none understood the subply and demand at the different points better than men interested and on the spot. Under this system of a local Board of Directors they become guides not only for themselves, but for all carriers in that part. The rectprocal benefits from such a system appears to us self-evident. The main point of course is this (Chicago). The establishing of a Board of Directors, meeting every day before 'Change hour, agreeing upon an 'asking' figure for the day, making a concerted action on the part of the agents necessary, will no doubt he an improvement on the rivairy of action shown at present in the business which, we believe, has acted detrimentally to our interests.

This circular is for a plan of mutual action among us if the interests can obe reconciled, and we ask your immediate co-operation and the appointment of representatives to meet at some point to convene an Inland Vessel-Owners' Convention for the consideration of these matters, which, we have ever reason to believe, can be made a mitual benefit to control and supervise our own property. We would suggest that representatives meet at Cleveiand. March 12, 1874, correspo of a circutar, as follows:

various lake ports.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

NEW AUCTION FIRM. Messrs. George B. Flersheim, W. B. Severn, and W. Barker have leased for a term of years the old-established auction house 84 and 86 Randolph street, where, by strict attention to business, THE EPISCOPALIANS.

A telegram printed in the Tribune of las

Monday, conveying authentic intelligence of a most unfortunate condition of things in the last telegram printed in the Tribune of the Wisconsin Central Railroad at Hilbert, Calumet County, was wedded will be Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Or Shall We Drive Slow Death from Our Breakfast-Tables?

Shall the Cupidity of Unserupulous Men Continue Frightfully to Lengthen our Bills of Bortality, or Shall We Reed the Words of Men of Science ?

The Sun's Life and Health Investigation Still Further Pursued.

The baking-powder business of the United States is enormous. Many millions of dollars are invested in it. Mr. Hoagland, President of the Royal Baking-Powder Company of this city,

"I cannot go into details; but we sell many millions of pounds of baking-powder every year. We are by a large odds the most extensive manufacturers in the business, but outside of our manufactory there are millions more sold. We send millions of cans a year to every part of the civilized world. We shipped a large consignment to Yokohama last week.

Reporter—How many other baking-powder companies are there in this city and in the United States?

Mr. Hoagland laughed long and loudly. "Well," he replied after a while, "I suppose there are several thousand in all. Why, every town and viliage in the United States has its own manufactory of baking-powder, sometimes several in the same town, in addition to the baking-powders ordered from us and the other baking-powder companies of this city. One of the most prolific sources of adulteration is this village manufacture of baking-powder, for many of these baking-powder companies are unscrupulous manufacturers of alum baking-powders, which are sold in bulk—that is, not canned, and without any trademark on them. It is unsafe to buy baking-powder in bulk. For my part, I am in favor of establishing chemical analysis bureaus and boards of health in every State in the Union, whose business it shall be to examine, test, and analyze, free of cost to the purchaser, every article of food that is made. That is the only way to put a stop to the evil. As it is now, any grocer can sell a baking-powder or any other article in bulk without any name of label attached, and call it under the name of any reputable brand, and thereby make a larger profit than on the standard goods. Dr. Mott, the Government chemist, in his review of the subject in the Scientific American, advises the public to avoid purchasing baking-powders as sold loose or in bulk, as he found by analysis of many samples that the worst adulterations are practiced in this form. The label and trademark of a well-known and responsible manufacturer, he adds, is the best protection the public can have.

"I will give you an instance of this kind of Mr. Hoagland laughed long and loudly.

turer, he adds, is the best protection the public can have.

"I will give you an instance of this kind of deception. Not long ago we sent one of our agents West to learn to what extent baking-powders in bulk were being sold under the name of Royal. In Chicago our agent employed a detective, and went into every grocery, street by street, and asked each one whether he sold-Royal Baking-Powder. He was invariably answered "Yes," and when he asked whether they would sell him the same powder in bulk, each grocer as promptly responded "Yes," to that, too. Our agent bought in bulk in this way what they sold to him and others as Royal Baking-Powder as many as 800 bounds from different grocers. And of the 2,000 and upward grocers in Chicago over half were selling a baking-powder ac Royal, while they all knew, just as well as we do ourselves, that we never sell the Royal Baking-Powder in any form except in cans containing from one to five pounds

just as well as we do ourselves, that we never sell the Royal Baking-Powder in any form except in cans containing from one to five pounds each, and each can bearing our label and trademark. What is true of Chicago is true also of every other place visited by our agent."

Reporter—This would appear to be an imposition on the innocent purchasers as well as an injury to yourselves. Have you any redress?

Mr. Hoagland—Yes; I have already given instructions to our agents in Chicago to collect evidence of such deception, and, at the proper time, will take the necessary legal measures to protect both ourselves and the people.

On the plantations these alum powders work like a charm among the negroes and the "poor whites," who are forced to economize to a degree that makes the two or three pennies less in the price of a pound a matter of financial importance. When our agents warned some of the grocers in Louislana and Mississippi of the nature of the alum baking-powders, they did not hesitate to say, "What do we care? The negroes do not know any better, and we must make our money." This shows the necessity for chemical analysis bureaus and honest boards of health. But, since they are not yet established, it is the duty of the press to aid nurof health. But, since they are not yet estab-lished, it is the duty of the press to aid pur-chasers in exercising intelligent discrimination in buying, and at the same time to urge the es-tablishment by legislation of competent boards of health and bureaus of chemical analysis. Reporter—How long have baking-powders been in use!

of health and bureaus of chemical analysis.
Reporter—How long have baking-powders been in use!

Mr. Hoagland—About fifteen years. We were the pioneers in the business, I believe. Thirty-five years ago, perhaps, it was discovered that pearl ash, or saleratus, and afterwards bicarbonate of soda, could be used to leaven biscuit dough or batter of buckwheat or other flour in conjunction with sour milk. But as this means of making biscuit or cakes was subject to many accidents on account of the uncertain and irregular degree of acdity of the milk used, it was suggested that if cream of tartar or tartaric acid could be combined in a powder in precisely the proper quantities to form the requisite chemical combination containing neither too much acid oor too much soda, it would make an invaluable cooking compound. After much experimenting the present form of cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda powder was found to be just the thing needed. The use of such baking-powders, though comparatively unknown fifteen years ago, has become of universal use in American families. It forms the principal or staple leaven of American breads, just as malt yeast does of European.

Reporter—Have you ever used alum in your baking-powders in the place of cream of tartar Mr. Hoagland—Never. We have from the first discovery that alum was used opposed it on the ground of certain knowledge on our part

Mr. Hoagland—Never. We have from the first discovery that alum was used opposed it on the ground of certain knowledge on our part that it was injurious.

Reporter—How was the discovery first made that alum could be used instead of cream of tartar in making baking-powder?

Mr. Hoagland—I do not know, but we, the Royal Baking-Powder Company, made the discovery that it was used for that purpose about two years ago. We made the discovery through an analysis of certain cheap baking-powders on the market by our own chemist. When the United States Government advertised, two years ago, for bids and estimates for various supplies for the Indian Department, we made an offer and estimates of prices at which we could furnish the Royal Baking-Powder to the Department.

ment.

In submitting our offer we called attention to the fact that alum was being substituted for cream of tartar by several manufacturers, and that perhaps the Government might be im-

posed upon.

After our letter was read by the Commissionors of the Indian Department they appointed Dr. Henry A. Mott, Jr., to analyze all the powders offered the Department. We did not know Dr. Mott until after he had analyzed the forty-two powders spoken of in his report and had printed the result of his lovestigations; yet printed the result of his investigations, yet there are some manufacturers who say that we are doing this thing to drive all other and smaller manufacturers out of the market. We are willing to encourage and compete fairly with any cream of tartar baking-powder manufacturer; but we acknowledge that we do wish to drive all alum baking-powder manufacturers. out of the market, and we think we are doing a service to the country thereby which entitles us to a fair share of patronage. A fair share is all that we ask. But, if we are manufacturers, we have some patriotic motive in this investigation and agitation of the question outside of our

and agitation of the question outside of our financial interests.

A growing interest has of late been aroused on the subject of the adulteration of all articles of food, and especially of bread by alum in the form of baking-powders.

In Connecticut it is proposed to enlarge the powers of the Agricultural Chemical Analysis Bureau, so that, in addition to the fertilizers which are now analyzed for the farmer free of cost, he may also have analyzed his articles of food.

Chicago and Boston have entered warmly into

Chicago and Boston have entered warmly into the discussion of the adulteration of food since the agitation began.—New York Sun.

SUBURBAN NEWS. EVANSTON.

Dr. G. C. Noves preaches at the Presbyterian

Church this evening upon "The Judiciary: What It Owes to the People, and What the People Owe to It." The Rev. C. T. Chaffee, of

uth Bend, Ind., officiates to-day at the Bap-HYDE PARK. The regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held at the Village Hall last evening.

There were present Messrs. Coy, Green, Potter, and President Bennett in the chair.

It was resolved that the contract for the construction of Stopy island avenne ditch, from Lake Calumet to Eighty-seventh street, be awarded to William Coppins at 13 cents per cubic yard.

Cubic yard.

The ordinance relative to infectious diseases, reporting births and deaths, etc., was passed, as was also the following:

SEC. 1. That no bonds shall hereafter be issued by the Village of Hyde Park to replace bonds heretofore issued, or for any purpose whatever, which shall not provide in substance and effect that they may be called in and paid, at the option of the village, at any time after three years from the date of issuance.

issuance.

SEC. 2. No moneys shall bereafter be borrowed and placed to the credit of any ether fund or otherwise used by the village from moneys in the Treasury belonging to the Interest and Sinking Fund, created by the several ordinances contained in Chap. IV. of the revised ordinances contained in Chap. IV. of the revised ordinances of the village, nor from any moneys coming into the Treasury and belonging to the Water-Pipe Special Assessment Fund; but all such moneys shall be wholly applied on the payment of interest and for purchasing and retiring the bonds of the village. LAKE.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting Friday A petition from property-owners in the town was received asking that an election be called to give the people a chance to decide whether the government of the town shall be changed to a sillars organization, or remain a town as at

village organization, or remain a town as at present. Referred to special committee consisting of President Montgomery, Messrs. Condit, Muirhead, and Murphy.

The Englewood Hose Company presented a communication asking that they be exempt from a water tax. Referred. A resolution was passed allowing the American District Telegraph Company to attach a telephone to the wire now in use by the town on trial. Adjourned for one week.

NOTES ON MUSICAL MATTERS. Everything pertaining to music is of interest to a large class of our readers, and so, we doubt not, will be the information that Reed & Sons, of the Temple of Music, are selling fine pianos and organs at very large reductions from ordinary prices.

We can assure our readers that whatever they may purchase at this house will give perfect satisfaction. The firm is one of the oldest and best known in the city, and enjoys the confidence of

our citizens to a marked degree.

Their new and enlarged warerooms on State street constitute one of the most elegant establishments in the United States, and are a great attrac-

ments in the United States, and any a given the thousands of strangers, who, having heard so much of this famous establishment, are naturally anxious to see it.

All visitors are cordially welcomed, even when they do not wish to buy, for the firm take a pride the firm appearance of their warercomes that is in the fine appearance of their warerooms that is outside of all question of money. We advise all who would like to spend a pleasant

half hour to give them a call.

OUN JUDGES.

Doctors advise this as being the best time in the year to have diseased teeth extracted and repaired. The press takes delight in referring the public to the popular dentists, Drs. McChesney. These elegant parlors are located corner Clark and Randolph streets. Think of it. - the best set for \$8.

THE LAST
beautiful photograph of Bishop Foley, from card
to imperial life-size, was taken by Mosher, the
artistic photographer, 125 State street. Copies for
sale to agents at a liberal discount.

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer

E'en though the face be not so fair,
And beauty may be all but flown,
Dear ladies, you need not despair,
If Sozodont you make your own:
And brush your teeth and mouth with skill
You'll fascinate and conquer still. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Electro-Therapeutics.—Rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and nervous exhaustion are being successfully treated by Dr. Clesson Pratt, inventor of the electric chair and aninor of the ozone treatment for catarrh and throat diseases. Office, 202 State street.

## CUTICUBA.CUTICUBA RESOLVENT uticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE, Infallibly Cures.

The success attending the use of this great rem-edy in the treatment of Affections of the Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowldegreents of what might be called miraculous curès.
Mesars, Weeks & Potter extend their thanks to all who have spoken a good word for Curicuna and the Curicuna Soar, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur. So confident are they that new and crizinal remedy possesses greater healing properties than were ever before known to the medical profession, that they do not hesitate to make the following

CHALLENGE.

We will place the Curicuna in the hands of a Salt Reum patient, to be used by him as per directions accompanying each box, without the advice or attendance of a physician. A similar case shall be selected and the best physician obtainable procured, who shall use any one remedy he may eject from the standard medicines of any hospital or college and spely it bersonally to his patient, and if Curicuna does not more rapidly, permanently, economically, and satisfactorily cure than the other, then we to forfert due hundred dollars, to be devoted to any charitable medical institute the referee may select.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY And Limbs, Obliged to go about on

Crutches. A wonderful cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered and as a greatful acknowledgement of the cure I have received from the use of CUTICURA, I voluntarily make the following statement:

1 have had Sait Rheum on my body and on one leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of CUTICURA, my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it withwithout the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to nse the Cuticura in April and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface, and as first as it appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning neat, inflammation, swelling, and itening, which, under the constant use of Cuticura, would rapidly subside and heal. Rach time these outbreaks grew its and less sewers, and finally disappeared, leaving me Derfacily cared. I used the Cutieura five months and the Resolvent most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the Resolvent a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system. Very gratefully yours.

MRS. ASA R. BROWN.

MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

MRS. ASA R. BROWN. MALDEN, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878. CAUTION.—If procurable, use Curreura Soar for cleansing all diseased surfaces and as a preventive of Skin and Scalp Affections.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

A Great Purifying Agent, A Great Purifying Agent,
Is the only remedy that can successfully cope with
Scrofula, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Canker Humors, Ulcers, and Sores. The reason it is so is
found in its ability to attack and destroy the germs
of inherited and contagious diseases. He strikes at
the root of the great cause of disease,—poisen dorn
of scrofula and mercury. Under its nealing and
restorative influence the elements of health supplant those of disease. The life-blood, freed from
corrupting impurities by the Resolvent, builds up
and beautifies every part of the human anatomy
with the radiance of perfect health.

It should also be taken when the skin is hot and
dry, the system feverish, the liver torpid, the
bowles constipated, or when the constitution has
been shattered by malarial or anti-periodic disease.

The Cuticuna Remedius are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and are sold by all druggists. Price of Cuticuna, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Cuticuna Soap, 25 cents per cake, by mail, 30 bents; 3 cakes, 75 cents. IRON CASTINGS.

FINE IRON CASTINGS A SPECIALTY

UNION BRASS MFG. CO., 99 to 109 OHIO-ST.

LINENS, CORSETS, Etc

2,000 dozen Linen Doylies 1.000 dozen Linen Towels

150 pcs. Black Silk Velvets,

Stine's Stock of Corsets

200 160-Bone Corsets at God; Stine's price.

100 Norms Silk-Stitched French Woven Corsets at 75c; Stine's price. \$1.27.

A lot of 600-Bone Corsets for \$1.50; Stine's price. \$2.09.

Will also offer this week, bought at Sheriff's Sale of Stine's Department Store, large line of Jewelry, consisting of Fine Sets, Neck Chains, Bracelets, Lockets, Like George Diamonds, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Toys, Fancy Goods, Underwear, Hossery, &c., at \$ to 10 PER CENT ABOVE ACTUAL COST TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN 500 LADIES' BEAVER, MATELASSE

Will be offered this week from \$1.50 to \$5, TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER. MUST BE SOLD. SPECIAL

118 & 120 State-st.

Spring Importation LADIES' & CHILDREN'S

Hair-lined Stripes at 30c and 35c.

In addition to the above bargains we shall offer a large variety of new designs at 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.

500 doz. Children's full regular Hose (new styles) at 25c.

40c, 45c, and 50c. 100 doz. Gents' British Half

MAIN STORE, 112 & 114 STATE-ST

ADVICE TO SETTLERS

KITCHEN OUTFITS.

200 pcs. Bleached Table Linens 50 pcs. Black All-Wool Cashmeres 300 pcs. Cloths and Cassimeres.

All the above goods are slightly damaged by water, saved from the late fire in Worth-st. New York City, sold at Auction for ac-count of Underwriters, at a terrible slaugh-ter.

2,000 dozen All-Linen Towels, slightly damaged by water, at 7, 13%, and 140, olicep for 12%, 18, and 20c.
1,000 dozen All-Linen Doylies at 37%c, worth 65c, slightly wet.
200 pieces Bleached Table Linens at 37%, 45, and 50c, worth 60, 65, and 75c.
50 pieces Bleack Silk Velvets at 90, \$1, and \$1.10. worth \$1.35, \$1.45, and \$1.60, slightly wet.

\$1.10. worth \$1.35, \$1.45, and \$1.60, alightly wet.

50 pisoes Black Silk Velvets, slightly damaged by water, at \$1.15 and \$1.25, worth \$1.75 and \$2.50.

50 pisoes Black Silk Velvets at \$1.50 and \$1.75, cheap for \$2 and \$2.50.

25 pisces Black All-Wool Cashmeres, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, at 46, 50, 65, and 75e, worth 60, 75, 80c. and \$1.

15 pieces Black All-Wool Cashmeres, 46 inches wide, extra quality, at 85c, worth \$1.25.

WILL OFFER, SECOND FLOOR

300 Ladies' Silk-Stitched Corsets at 44e; Stine's price, 78c. 200 Thompson's H Corsets at 50e; Stine's price, 83e. 200 Thompson's G Corsets at \$1; Stine's price, \$1.49. 200 150-Bone Corsets at 65c; Stine's price, 97c.

DIAGONAL CLOAKS

1,000 pieces Real Torohon Laces at 9, 2% 3, 3%, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12%c, ver cheap.
20,000 yds Hamburg Edgings, from suction, at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12%, 15, 16, 18, 20, 32, 35, and 300, very cheap.
Bill another Bankrupt Stock of 3,000 pair Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes as half price.

BOSTON STORE,

HOSIERY.

HOSE! POPULAR PRICES!

100 doz. Ladies' full regular Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocked at 25c. 100 doz. Ladies' full regular

50 doz. Ladies' Fancy Hose, Light Blue and Pink, heavily Embroidered, at 50c.

25 doz. Ladies' Fancy Silk Hose, in Lt. Blue, Pink, and Mode, at \$2.00 a pair.

30c. and 35c. 200 doz. Children's Hose, full regular, Silk Clocked, at 35c,

Hose, extra quality, at \$2.75 per dozen. PARDRIDGES'

BEAL ESTATE.

Why go to the heavy expense of reaching the States west of the Miesissippi liliver when you can get the farming land in illinois contiguous to the line of the Illinois Central Railroad at rates varying from 44 to go per acre, and on easy terms? The soil is good, and groduce all grains, vegetables, and fruits, and you are in close proximity to the nest markets of the country, at low rates of freight. The country is settled, and tages are low, the public improvements being all made.

Apply for particulars to

Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co.,

Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

Stoves, Ranges, Carpet Sweepers, Com-modes, &c., &c., at bottom prices.

Candidates for Town and City Offices-Aldermanie Aspiranta

Meetings Held in the Wards Yes-

terday Evening.

IN GENERAL. IN GENERAL.

As ELECTION-DAY DRAWS NEARER
the political caldron begins to boil and bubble,
and the party-men brush around livelier to help
the chances of their favorite candidates. Within the week just closed a few new names have
been presented for the consideration of the interested voters, while the friends of those who already been mentioned as candidates have busity engaged in buttonholing. It is a to have the nomination for Mayor on that side, all other aspirants having yielded to the great popular pressure and withdrawn, and notably ert, whose reasons for leaving the field

desires nothing, and is anxious to get rid of the cares of political life. Then, again, his partner wants the office now eccupied by S. H. McCrea, and the County Treasurership is too big a plum to be wantonly sacrificed, and hence the desire of Mr. Heath to retire, in order to give Frank

who have come to the conclusion that the nomination of a strong man on their side for the Mayoralty may take such a hold on the popular mind that, by hard work and the active use of all the machinery of the party, they can elect him. A few interviews with active Democrats brought from them the expression that Mr.
Wright would not have such a walk-away—as
one expressed it—as many Republicans—sanguinely believed he would have. But

one expressed it—as many Republicans sanguinely believed he would have. But

THE GREAT UNWASHED

are not unanimous in their opinions regarding the Mayoralty candidate as their Republican opponents; they are very undecided as to whether "Our" Carter Harrison, Murray F. Tuley, John H. McAvoy, L. Z. Leiter, or Clinton Briggs would be the best man. They know they must put up a man equal, in point of character and ability, to Mr. Wright to make any sort of a fight, and the very fact that that gentleman is so popular with the people, irrespective of party, has put them all at sea in the matter of a choice, and they seem likely to remain so. Mr. Harrison's sand Mr. Tuley's names are prominently spoken of in connection with the Mayoralty, but there are leading Democrats who do not think that either of the gentlemen can make a good fight against Wright, to say nothing of a successful one. There has been a strong desire on the part of many Democrats to run J. H. McAvoy for the office, but it can be definitely set down that he will not be a candidate. He is too useful in the opposition against the temperance extremists. The saloon and brewing interests require his influence more at Sorlugfield than in the Mayor's chair. Besides that, he has said that he might go to Europe in the early spring, which would orevent him from taking any part in the city election. It is not likely that Mr. Leiter will permit his name to go before the Democratic Convention, and his name, like others, has been auggested merely by enthustatic friends, who do not take a sober second thought about the chances for a nomination nor for an election. Mr. Briggs' name has been brought forward for the Mayorable comment from those Democrats who do the most talking and take the most interest in politics. He has also been talked of for City Treasurer, a position which he filted for a term in a satisfactory manner, but that has been dropped, and the Mayorally substituted. He will probably be pressed in the Convention. Mike Keeley's name has been mentioned,—th THE GREAT UNWASHED silk-stockings. J. K. Fisher does lots of speculating for him. John C. Richberg would take the office in a minute, but his friendship for kern, his management of the recount, and his opposition to A. C. Story for Congress has drawn a regular swarm of bees around his ears, and he is abused upon all sides. T. T. Gurney would like the place, but it is thought that his chances for even a nomination are exceedingly slim. J. R. Doolittle, Jr., and Miles Keboe are also talked of, but no one believes that they are actual or serious candidates. The business men in the Democratic party are opposed to a lawyer for Mayor. They claim we have had lawyers enough in the management of our city affairs. They want a man of ousiness and ample capacity, who will work for the city's interest.

The Republican City Central Committee have been called to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, to settle upon the date and place for holding the Convention.

The similar Committee of the Democrats will probably be called together when they learn when the Republicans are going to hold their Convention.

Convention.

Three new names have been presented during the past week by Republicans. They are, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Mr. J. H. Stafford, and Edward P. Hall, of C. P. Kellogg & Co., the first two from the North Side, and the other from the South Side. The first has been pressed for the place by the members of the Union Veteran Corps, and the second by business men, with whom he is popular. All three gentlemen are favorably known, and will command the attention of the Convention if they are nominated. Mr. M. A. Farwell continues as a strong candidate for the office. He is in the Second Ward, where the people like him, and think he ought to be nominated. The suggestion of Mr. George Sherwood's name for the Treasurership in last Sunday's Tribuxe has led many Republicans to think he is the strongest man that can be nominated. His known integrity and the service has rendered the city in times past in the Council, and in unearthing the Gage defalcation, are points urged by friends of Mr. Sherwood who want him nominated. But, on the other hand, he comes from the West Side, which will have the Mayor.

Since Mr. Briggs has been spoken of in convection with the Mayoraity, Tom Brenan, who served well and faithfully in the office of the City Treasurer for a long period, and who is well known, comes in as the most prominent candidate on the Democratic side for the Treasurership. In fact, he is about the only person who has a really good chance for the nomination in the event of Mr. Briggs' withdrawai.

But the hottest contest in the Republican party is over FOR THE CITY TREASURERSHIP

might are addressed by the candidates, who are quite too numerous. The present incumbent, Richard S. Tutbill, and LeGrande W. Perce have been having some lively discussions during the week, and they have been characterized by witty repartees and some solid political talk. They are from the same ward,—the Twelfth,—and are doing some vigorous work. Col. Ricaby is the most prominent man on the South-Side for the office, the older heads of the party in that division believing that he is the best man for the place, and the bonor should be done him for his past excellent services in a political way. South Side Republicans urge that, if the West Side is going to carry off the Mavoralty and either the Treasurership or the City-Attorney-ship, they must have one or the other of the latter offices. It is well settled that the West Side, which has almost a majority of delegates allotted to it, will, have two out of the four offices to be filled at the city election, and North-Siders say that they must have the City Clerkship, or the Treasurership in the event of the West Side getting the Mayoralty and the City Clerkship, and the South Side the City Attorneyship. Should the West Side have the two leading places on the ticket, it is quite generally understood that the South Side the City Attorneyship. Should the West Side have the City Clerkship.

Besides Messrs. iTuthill, Perce, and Ricaby,

have the City-Attorneyship and the North Side the City ClerkShip.

Besides Messrs. iTuthill, Perce, and Ricaby, Pliny B. Smith, W. D. Bishop, and Messrs. Underwood and Appleby are candidates, and have the reputation of being good lawyers. On the Democratic side there are Theodore Schintz and Pat Mchiugh. Tom Moran would like to be City Attorney, and nis friends think that he is the great and only one in that place who could lead them to victory. W. J. Hynes, who is always after something, is another man who is talked of. Then there is the venerable Col. William B. Snowbook, whose brogue is rich, and whose tongue is full of biarney. He is

talked of by some of his friends. William Law, Jr., is the last one on the list.

Caspar Butz once more puts himself in the field. He, too, has to face the "third term" cry. Then there is Michael Petrie, Peter Buschwah, and Eugene Sittig who are talked of. Sittig is not an active candidate for the place, but he wouldn't refuse the job for two years. Petrie's friends claim that he is abead. Hans Haerting is once again after it, and his friends think that if he can get the nomination that he can be elected. Joseph Gruenhut, once South Town Clerk, and who espired to the place of a Constable two years ago, and who was last seen in the Communist camp, is another aspirant for the place. Frank Cunningham, formerly Charley Kern's Chief Clerk, is also named by his friends as a good man. Austin Doyle, Tom Barrett, Pat Howard, Jerry Crowley are also mentioned. Some of the Democrats have prepared a slate as follows: For Mayor, T. T. Gurney; for City Treasurer, L. Z. Leiter; City Attorney, Theodore Schintz; and City Clerk, Pat Howard. But that ticket, having too much "night-shirt" about it, would not go down. And thus are hopes again crushed. Of all the candidates mentioned, not one seems acceptable to the rank and file, and the leaders say that they don't know what to do.

Eighteen Aldernen

POR CITY CLERK

EIGHTEEN ALDERMEN are to be elected the coming spring, ten Republicans and eight Democrats going out. The following is an incomplete list of candidates, it eing a little early for the aspirant for ward

being a little early lor the behavior watch honors to show himself: First Ward-Arthur Dixon, Obadiah Sands, D. J. Lyon, and Simeon W. King, Republicans; Ald. George Everhart, Democrat. Second Ward-Ald. Ballard, ex-Ald. Rosen-burg, and Sannel Engel, Republicans; D. O'Sul-livan, P. W. Wright, and R. Schmitz, Demo-crats.

Third Ward-Ald. Cary, Republican, ex-Ald. Third Ward—Ald. Cary, Republican, ex-Ald. R. Stone, Democrat.

Fourth Ward—Ald. Gilbert, H. H. Anderson, Republicans; Col. Leach, Democrat.

Fifth Ward—Ex-Ald. Michael Schmitz, Republican; Ald. Tully, ex-Ald. Sommers, William O'Brien, Charles Eaton, Mr. Twomev, James McCauley, and David Dunne, Democrats. The Socialists have not nominated a man, but they will do so. Socialists have not nominated a man, but they will do so. Sixtn Ward—Ald. Lodding, Republican; Tira O'Meara. Socialists: J. Curran and P. M. Griffin,

Democrats.

Seventh Ward—Ex-Ald. Henry Kerber and exAld. Tarnow, Republicans; ex-Ald. Hildreth, J.
Rocheford, and Ald. Riordan, Democrats.

Eighth Ward—Ald. Oliver and Bernard Roesing.
Republicans; P. C. Feeney, ex-Ald. O'Brien, and
ex-Ald. Rafferty, Democrats.

Ninth Ward—Ald. Beittler, John Hieland, and
Edward Gale, Republicans; John Byrne, Democrat.

Edward Gale, Republicans; John Byrne, Democrat.

Tenth Ward—George W. Carpenter and ex-Ald. Gunderson, Republicans; Ald. McNurney, ex-Ald. Walsh, John Croak, Democrats.

Eleventh Ward—Ald. Cook, George Swift, E. C. Cole, M. E. Cole, Republicans, Twelfth Ward—Ald. Seaton, ex-Ald. Campbell, Mr. Everett, Republicans; P. Welch, Capt. Connett, Democrats.

Thirteenth Ward—Ex-Ald. Quirk, Ald. Thompson, and P. C. Hayes, Republicans; J. O'Callaghan, Democrat.

Fourtcenth Ward—J. R. Martin, ex-Ald. Baumgarten, Republicans; Christopher J. Franks and Ald. Evan. Democrats: and several Socialists.

garten, Republicans; Christopher J. Franks at Ald. Byan, Democrats; and several Socialists.
Fitteenth Ward—Ex-Ald. Peter Manr. W. J. Furness, Republicans; Ald. Nieson and Mr. Ende Democrats; Mr. Sieihiemer and A. R. Parson Confilir.

Furness, Republicans; Ald. Nieson and Mr. Ender, Democrats; Mr. Sieihiemer and A. R. Parsons, Sociālists.

Sixteenth Ward—Ex-Ald. Lengacher and Lisenbarth, Republicans; Ald. Schweisthal, Democrat.

Seventeenth Ward—Ald. Janssens and Oiaf Vieder, Republicans; ex-Ald. Sweeney, Thomas Carney, and Michael Coughin, Democrats.

Eighteenth Ward—A. R. Scranton and F. W. Brooks, Republicans; Ald. Daily, Democrat,

There will be a meeting or call of citizens of the Fourteenth Ward in a day or so, irrespective of Darty, which will probably nominate Lewis Martin for Alderman, and it is thought not unlikely that the nomination will receive the indorsement of the Republican Club of the ward. THE WEST TOWN CANDIDATES

so far are as follows: Republicans—Supervisor, Christ Textmeyer, Thomas Parker; Collector, Charles Hopper, but he was too closely in the confidence of George Von Hollen to stand even a ghost of a show. Tom Parker is wanted for that place, but he won't have it. The office literally is running around seeking a candidate. Myron F. Tarble is mentioned as candidate for Town Cierk in order to kill off Tom Parker's chances for Supervisor, as both live in the Eleventh Ward. Then there is Ed Gale, J. J. Montague, and A. C. Arendt.

Pleasant Amick has no opposition for the po-C. Arendt.

Pleasant Amick has no opposition for the position of Town Assessor, and he is competent to

sition of Town Assessor, and he is competent to fill the place.

The Democrats offer Chris Casselman, present incumbent, D. W. Baker, and Frank Maas. Baker was once Supervisor, and was coal contractor for the county under Ring rule. Joseph Hogan and I. T. Gurney are mentioned for Supervisor. Tom Brenan, Mike Halpin, and Dave Walsh are mentioned for Assessor. Charley Bartlett, Doc Stitt, and Chladeck, present incumbent, are named as candidates for Town Clerk.

on the south side, the person most favorably spoken of on the Republican side for Supervisor is William R. Page, Col. Hunter's partner. He cannot be said exactly to be a candidate for the office, but a large number of prominent citizens insist that he shall take the place, believing him fully competent to discharge its duties. Col. Jackson, the present incumbent, will have no more to do with it. For Town Clerk, Charles Shoreck, the present incumbent, seems to have no opposition worth mentioning. He is highly spoken of by his associates, and is believed to have discharged the duties of his office to general satisfaction.

Very little has been said as yet on the subject of the Collectorship, and it will probably be a week or more before the matter takes any definite shape. ON THE SOUTH SIDE,

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 .- To the Taxpayers of the Town of South Chicago—As one of the numer-ous taxpayers of the above town, whose atten-tion has been particularly called to the subject of assessments, the undersigned, feeling the importance of having a judicious and equitable as-sessment of all values for revenue purposes, sessment of all values for revenue purposes, bers leave to call the attention of taxpayers to the importance of filling the office of Assessor with a man of good judgment, general knowledge of values, upright, honest, and above suspicion of wrong, and who would surround nimself with assistants of like ability and standing. Feeling as he does that it is the most important office in the city, and that it should be filled by one of the very best men, suggests for the consideration of the voters the name of James H. Rees, an old, well-known, and honored citizen of Chicago.

Taxpayer.

MEETINGS.

The First Ward Republican Club held a meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening, President Taylor in the chair. About seventy-five men

bers were present.

Speeches were made by J. W. Bishop, Col.
Ricaby, and R. S. Tuthill, candidates for City Attorney.

Mr. Keough, after some task upon the sub-

ject, offered a resolution calling upon President Hayes to withhold his signature to the Chinese bill "until it shall have been so modi fied as to become consistent with the national honor and in keeping with the principles and doctrines of this Republic, which solemnly proclaims to the nations of the earth that all men

claims to the nations of the earth that all men are born free and equal."

It was laid on the table.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution expressing regret that Ald. Pearsons found it impossible to serve the ward any longer in the position he has so ably and conscientiously filled (having justly earned the gratitude of every citizen), and tendering him the sincere and earnest thanks of the Club for the wise and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

It was unanimously adopted.

After speeches by Mr. Gleason, B. F. Clarke, candidates for assessor, and others, the club adjourned.

TENTH WARD. The Republican Club of the Tenth Ward was to have held a meeting at No. 258 West Lake street last night, but as a quorum was wanting, it was decided to adjourn until Thursday night.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Special Committee appointed at a meeting of the Democratic Club of the Fourteenth Ward to nominate a committee of Democrats of the ward to conier with a similar committee to be appointed by the Republican; Club held a meeting at No. 469 Milwaukee avenue last evening, and appointed the following ten gentlemen: Capt. Comerford, Fred Mass, Peter Mueiler, William Gastfield, Matthew Noian, William Baragawith, Michael Walsh, Thomas Dungan, Patrick Meany, Morris G. O'Brien. The Committee propose to confer with the Republicans with the view of joining together to elect an Alderman, and thus checkmate the Socialists.

and thus checkmate the Socialists.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club met last night at Lower Turner Hall. The attendance was very large in the light of the fact that the meeting was the first one of the present campaign, and many of the familiar faces of the ward were visible in the andience, Mr. A. H. Burley presided. The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result was: President, William Floto; Vice-Presidents, C. B. Larrabee and

TREASURES OF SILVER.

E. W. Biatchford; Secretary, Walter G. Goodrich: Treasurer, Henry Willing. The Chair appointed Messrs, Burley, Willing, Betz, Scribner, and Niether a committed to nominate an Executive Committee of one from each precinct of the ward. The Committee reported as follows and the report was adopted: Philip Lee, Charles Harpel, David Wylie, Herman Niether, J. W. Kroger, Otto C. Butz, R. H. Betz, Henry King, and Samuel Collyer, Messrs. L. G. Perce, Samuel Appleton Pliny B. Smith, W. D. Bishop, and W. T. Underwood, candidates for the office of City-Attorney, made campaign speeches, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President and the Executive Committee. Found in the Mountain Summits Colorado and Now Being Developed by Chicago

A MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

London P. R. In the early part of the struggle.

Coburn got in some powerful blows, which turned the tide of affairs. Forty-five rounds

were fought up to 1 o'clock in the morning, and at that hour Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, with a body of men, broke the

doors and arrested the whole party, among whom were a number of prominent citizens.

Three members of the press were also

locked up. The fight lasted three hours

men. Coburn showed no signs of the encounter, while his antagonist was battered and

bruised about the face until he could hardly He had a cut over the right and the left one was en-y closed. His nose and mouth were

hammered into a shapeless mass. "It was,"

shouted a prominent Houston street sport, the most scientific fight that ever took place in New York, and, but for the police, Coburn would have had an easy victory and won full money." The prisoners were all taken before Judge Morgan, at the Fitty-seventh Street Court. All were discharged except Coburn and Spring Hill Dick, who were held in \$1,000 bail.

OUR SHERIFFS

An ex-Sheriff sends in a list of the Sheriffs of Cook County since its organization, and a state

ment of the various executions which have taken

place within the county during the same period.

derers have fallen by the wayside. This county

was set off from Peoria in 1831, when James Kinzie was appointed Sheriff. The list is as fol-

thing, he says, to remind people that sor

6.
James Kinzie\*
2. Stephen V. Forbes\* (just deceased).
3. Silas W. Sherman\*
4. Ashbel Steele\*
5. Samuel J. Lowe\*
6. Isaac R. Gavin\*
6. Ashbel Steele\*
7. Samuel J. Lowe\*
8. Samuel J. Lowe\*
8. Samuel J. Lowe\*
8. Samuel J. Lowe
1. Isaac Cook (old Constitution)
9. Isaac Cook (frew Constitution)
9. William L. Church
9. Cyrus F. Bradley\*
9. James Andrew\*
9. John L. Wilson
9. John Gray
9. A. C. Hesing

MEXICO.

Merchants Overburdened with Taxes-A Editor Assassinated—Attempt to Lynch a Governor—Mazatlan Under Martial Law,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 22.-A private le

er dated Mazatlan, Feb. 10, says that Mazatlan

nerchants refuse to pay taxes under the new

arrangement, and intend to get the State de-clared a Territory or Federal District to escape

the heavy burden of supporting the State Gov

ernment. The Governor came to Mazatlan a

hort time since to arrange the tax question.

short time since to arrange the tax question. Jose C. Vallades, a popular editor, who opposed the course of the Governor, was assassinated on the night of the 27th of January. The people, believing that Gov. Carendo was privy to the crime, marched to his residence with the intention of lynching him, but Carendo had escaped. Gen. Loaeza put the city under martial law, but the excitement has now subsided.

ROACH AND HIS WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 22.—The steamer State

f Carifornia returned, after a successful trial

rip, at midnight. She goes to California in

about ten days. A correspondent writes to the Sun: "The people who control the agencies of

John Roach's line for regenerating American

commerce at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Per nambuco, are Wilson & Co., an English firm which, during the Civil War, was most active in

helding to destroy American commerce by fur-nishing coal supplies and information to all Con-dederate cruisers visiting the Brazilian coast."

A FAIR IN FEBRUARY. GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 22.—The fourth an-

ual State Fair for Florida closed a five days'

exhibition here to-day. It has been the most successful State Fair ever held. The display of

fruits was large and choice, and the attendance

numbered fully 9,000 people. The horse-races

and forty-five minutes, and will be declared a

What Has Been Done by the San Juan Bullion Company.

Capital.

A Profitable Field for Investments.

The wonderful richness of the mineral de

dent and the Executive Committee.

FIATISTS.

The Hershey Hall or Pomeroy school of fatists held a meeting last evening. The gathering was called the Central Committee, and the first thing they did was to loudly bemoan their treatment at the hands of the Maskell Hall faction of the same faith with which they have been anxious to unite. A committee appointed to confer with the Maskellites a few weeks ago reported nothing but rebuff—the refusal of the factions to join with them notwithstanding they had made various concessions, and the Committee was discharged. Next came the permanent organization of the Central Committee by the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of C. J. Beattie for President; T. P. Jones, John O'Brien, and C. H. Adams, as Vice-Presidents; William Haynes, as Treasurer; and R. W. Danston and T. C. Stearns as Secretaries. Numerons committees were spointed to perfect the organization of the party of the future," and, after a dozen or more speeches, it was resolved to present a straight ticket for the support of the Pomeroy flatists at the spring election, and to hold a convention te distribute the nominating honors the 8th of March. They meet again a week hence. posits of Colorado is no longer a subject for doubt. Every day brings some new discoveries, and the more thoroughly the rocky fastnesses are explored the more marvelous does the char-acter and extent of their wealth appear. Minacter and extent of their wealth appear. Mining enterprises as a rule have found much favor with Chicago capitalists, but with these treasure-vaults opening at our doors our most conservative and prudent business-men have not hesitated to invest their money, and some of the most profitable mines in the country are now worked by Chicago capital. Although Colorado offers numerous inviting fields, yet all accounts agree that in the mountain summits of the San Juan country is found some of the richest ore yet discovered, while the unlimited supply of the argentiferous deposits gives a permanent character to the mining operations. Other locations can show rich deposits, but they are liable to give out after a few months' working. The immense true fissure veins found in the San Juan country, however, are practically inexhaustible, and therefore insure a constant and profitable return on the capital employed in working. One of the first companies to commence operations in this section was the San Juan Bullion Company of Chicago, which was organized in May, 1878. They secured a number of choice locations near the Town of Animas Forks, and one of their mines, known as the Prince of Wales, is already pronounced by experts to be one of the most valuable in Colorado. A Government official who inspected this mine last November reports that: "The Prince of Wales had at a depth of sixty feet developed a pay streak of thirty-six inches of nearly solid mineral of a very high grade, composed of galena and gray copper (sulphurets). The pay streak gradually widened, preserving its valuable characteristics throughout, and is considered by experienced miners as one of the best lodes, if not the very best lode, in the district." No less than twenty-two different assays and mill-runs which have been made at Yale ng enterprises as a rule have found m uch favor Mike Coburn and Spring Hill Dick Fight Forty-five Rounds and Get Captured by the Police, Who Wait Long Enough for an Ordinary Fight to Have Been Over Hours Before. New York, Feb. 22 .- As arranged, the longlooked-for and much-talked-of meeting of Mike Coburn and Spring-Hill Dick in the prize-ring Coburn and Spring-Hill Dick in the prize-ring took place last night in the "Brevoort," on Fifty-first street, before an audience of about 100 persons, many from Philadelphia. The men were in excellent condition, and well attended. Coburn was seconded by Bill Bennet and Ned Milahau, while Abe Smith and Dooney Harris did the proper thing for Spring Hill Dick. At 9 p. m., everything being in readiness, the men entered the ring and at the call of No less than twenty-two different assays and mill-runs which have been made at Yale College, Pittsburg, Denver, New York, Chicago, and Animas Forks show an average of \$376.74 to the tou of ore. The "Time!" came before the referee, a prominent sporting man of New York. men went to work. The an average of \$376.74 to the ton of ore. The gray sulphurets and galena assay all the way from \$50 to \$1,500 per ton. From the tests made, the lode is believed to be superior to the famous Comstock lode, which now pays dividends of \$1,500,000 a month.

Besides the Prince of Wales, the San Juan Bullion Company have mines on the Loma, the Fountain, and the Jennie Forbes lodes, all in the Eureka district, in the neighborhood of Animas Forks, and all producing the same quality of ore. Spring Hill Dick appeared to be the better man and to have the best of the fight, but, later,

ity of ore.

The Company have their own water-power, timber, etc., and this season will erect the neeessary works to fully develop their property
and reduce the ore which is now being taken
out of the mines and piled on the dump. The
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which
is completed to Alamosa, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible towards this district, and the material reduction of freights trict, and the material reduction of freights which will result will greatly assist the development of the mines. The headquarters of the Company in Chicago are at Room 11 Metropolitan Block where camples of control of the control Company in Chicago are at Room 11 Metropoli-tan Block, where samples of ores can be seen, and full information concerning the condition of the Company and location of the different mines will be cheerfully furnished to all inter-ested. As a reliable and perfectly secure in-vestment, with every reasonable prospect of im-mense return, the mines controlled by the San Juan Bullion Company offer extraordinary in-ducements to business-men. As the Company inducements to business-men. As the Company inducements to business-men. As the Company is
entirely free from debt, all the available capital
can be used in working the mmes and reducing
the ore to buillon for the market.

In the Prince of Wales Mine a shaft has been

sunk to a depth of over 100 feet, and the drifting shows plenty of rich ore. In the Loma lode they are also running a tunnel which follows the lode, and has reached a distance of over 100 feet. The mine shows excellent galena and gray copper ore, which is being taken out in large

untities.
In this connection it may be noticed that the The Sheriffs marked with an asterisk are dead, and, according to the ex-Sheriff, all the criminals are in the same predicament. It is a good

Stock Exchange similar to those in operation in San Francisco and New York. All stocks applying for a representation should be examined and passed on by a Board Committee. The placing of the stock on the Board would them be a guarantee to the public that the mine had an actual existence, and the stock could be reached at a legitimate market value. Such an institution properly managed would encourage capital to invest in mines, and would bring a flow of bullion to the city, and in many ways would contribute materially to the prosperity of Chicago. ing for a representation should be exa-

RUSSIAN PLAGUE-SPOTS.

An Englishman's Curious Theory. New York, Feb. 14.—To the Editor of the Her-ald: The march of events in the East brings prominently into notice every day evidences of the craft of Russia and her designs of conquest masked under the thin disguises of zeal for the welfare of Christianity and humanitarianism There is no length to which she will not go to deceive the world regarding her real objects, 28. John Hoffmann. 1878
Since 1831 nine persons have suffered the extreme penalty of the law within the limits of this county. The first of these was a man by the name of Stone, found guilty of the murder of his wife, and executed by Sheriff Gavin. Then came Jackson, who killed a peddler, and Staub, who killed a man by the name of Loverman, both of whom were swung off by Sheriff Wilson. McNamara, who killed his wife, fell a victim to Sheriff Gray, while Corbitt-and Fleming, who killed Maloney, died under the administration of Sheriff Neison. George Driver, who murdered his wife, was hanged by Tim Bradley, and Sherry and Connolly expired under the administration of Sheriff Kern.

From 1831 to 1879, a period of forty-eight years, nine persons have been hanged. There are now in the County Jail awaiting trial for murder just the same number of individuals. How many of them will undergo the same fate is a matter of great uncertainty.

There is no tength to which she will not go to deceive the world regarding her real objects, which tend to the subversion of the principles of civilization and the erection on their ruins of a colossal despotism. Her deprayed ambitions seek to encompass the world, and unless Europe combines to stay her progress the awint calamity of Muscovite conquest awaits that continent. As instruments Russia seizes on even the terrors of the plague to further her ends, and she is now frightening the world with stories of death and misery concocted in St. Petersburg to cover up her operations in Central Asia.

Sir, I do not believe that there is any plague on the Volga, no more than 1 believe that Russia has given up her schemes of conquest and her designs on India. What better means could that tyrant Power adopt for concealing the concentration of her armies on the shores of the Caspian Sea than by establishing a so-called sanitary cordon of troops leading thither, and thus preventing any communication that would betray her read purposes? She sends the commander of her Armenian army, fresh from the conquest of Turkish territory, to take measures for the protection of Europe against the plague. She sends thousands of troops to assist him. Does any one believe that Russia is capable of such self-sacrifice; that she is really expending her money in the cause of humanity? No, sir; she is organizing an immense army for capable of such self-sacrifice; that sne is really expending her money in the cause of humanity? No, sir; she is organizing an immense army for the conquest of Persia. Her sanitary corps is the medical staff of that army. Her ambulance trains are filled with material for the construction of transports and steamers. She meditates a war on India through Persia and Afgnanistan; but she will meet the British soidiers in each country, who will send her legions howling back into their wilderness of snow and sand and defeat her foul schemes.

How completely Europe is scared by this phantom of the plague raised by Russia! Germany and Austria are paralyzed by it. They will not dare to encroach on Russian territory with this imaginary enemy before them. The plague scare answers better than a million of armed men in defending Russia's western frontier. She can draft every available man to the East and employ them there against her beaceful neighbors.

tier. She can draft every available man to the East and employ them there against her peaceful neighbors. If the situation was not really a grave one laughable one in the extreme—Russia's bogey frightening Europe, Russia's armies threatening India. As an Englishman, I desire to unmask this frightful cheat. I desire to see my country, increase. mask this frightful cheat. I desire to see my country's interests protected, and I ask your great paper to aid me by publishing this statement. The American people are bound by ties of blood and interest to assist Engrand in defeating ambitious, scheming, treacherous Russia. England's power is necessary to civilization, for her policy has always been to befriend the oppressed and to protect the weak.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The British Sphinz.

No man-not even Lord John Manners or Mr. No man—not even Lord John Manners or Mr.
Montague Corry, his best, most-trusted friends—is able to boast that he has obtained a glimpse
of "the Sphinx's" true mind. Visit Lord
Beaconsfield at Hughenden, and you find an
amiable old gentleman, who converse with a
languid interest about finuse and painting, with
some animation about turnips and cattle, whereof he is a connoisseur; and with no fire at all,
but rather a demure composure, about politics
and the spread of Catholicism in England. He
is a good talker, and talks much, but in a somewhat loud, grating voice, which only grows
tuneful when he warms. He likes flowers, perfume, fruit; he drinks a great deal of black
coffee; he never smokes, and he dresses to perfection, knowing exactly what style of clothes ever dins; and, oddly enough, he notther spec French nor is sufficiently acquainted with language to enjoy its literature. Sometim when eitting alone, he rests his head on brow and gazes into the fire, or out of the w-dow upon fair Buckinghamshire scenery, by half hour. His thoughts are far away from E gland then, and possibly roaming in sor dreamland where a regenerate Jewish race hol-the scentre of the world. When Mootag Corry comes in with dispatches, the Premi-shakes off his revarie, and proceeds to busine with the subdued manner of one who touch earth again after having soared in the clouds.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Ithers as Oursel' See Them .- V. A Swain at Oconomowoc
Asked his Sweetheart to give him a Lock
Of her Hair; but the Girl
Could not spare him a Curl—
The Coifeur had none like it in stock.

There is a young Lady of Lansing Who flatters herself she just can sing. And the Cats throng the Fence Of her Pa's Residence A young Married Man at Fort Wayne

"My Ma," he did begin— But she took a Dough-Pin, And he never will do so again There was a brave Youth of LaSalle Fell in love with a Stern Parent's Gai, So he sought out her Pop And on him got the Brop; "I want to marry Susan." "You shall."

Did of his Wife's Cooking complain

There was a young Man at Red Wing Contended a Wasp had no Sting, And to prove it poked some Captive Wasps with his Thumb, And "They have—Wouch!" did lustily sing.

The Right Man. To the Editor of The Tribune. LEMONT, Feb. 22.—The person referred to as ecciving outdoor relief in Mr. Walker's office (formerly acting as draughtsman) is a Mr. Har rison. This is asked that no mistake may be made in supposing it was either of two other excellent gentlemen engaged in the same office.

WM. S. BROWN.

Tilden's Valentine To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—It is said that • young lady, probably she of St. Louis, hinted to Mr. Tilden that she would like her valentine in cipher, an arrangement which would clude pub-lic curiosity and accommodate the facile habits of the writer. It was accordingly sent, as fol-

You 0 my 0, but I 0 thee; O 0 no 0, but O 0 me! Then let my 0 thy 0 be, And give 0 0, I 0 thee! By some trick the thing fell into the bands of Whitelaw Reid, who has given a translation to me world as follows:

You sign for my cipher, but I sigh for thee; O sigh for no cipher, but O sigh for me! Then let my cypher thy cipher be, And give sigh for sigh, for I sign for thee! To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—I beg to suggest through

your columns to his Honor Mayor Heath and the City Council the necessity which exists for the appointment of competent and honest per-sons to act as detectives of adulterated groceries and provisions,—as sold now by almost all the retail outside grocers. The poorer class of the citizens are being actually poisoned,—slowly but certainly,—the flour, the sugar, the coffee, the tea, the milk, the butter—almost everything sold to them in the shape of an edible—is adulterated by poisonous or injurious substances. Of course these poor people buy the cheapest kinds of these supplies they can obtain, of necessity, and in many instances are trusted for them and have a "pass-book," and they are, therefore, the more easily cheated. It is an imperative duty of the Mayor and of the City Council to protect the citizens and suppress by the enactment of salutary laws the fearful public abuses that are being practiced. Honest and faithful as well as competent men should be immediately spoonited as detectives, and sellers of adulterated food should be punished by fine and imprisonment, their licenses revoxed, and poisoned goods destroyed. A CITIZEN. and provisions .- as sold now by almost all the

The Speling Reform

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-I am glad to se the promi nenc that is being givn to the subject of Speling Reform in the column of THE TRIBUN, and have with intrest. But it sems to me that wun ho advokts reform, and las down a theory for such reform, shud in his practis conform to his reform, shud in his practis conform to his theory. Allow me to critisize sum things in the artikl of "G. D. B." in yesterda's TRIBUN; First, in all words ending with "tion," "cion," and "sion," he retans the old speling, when he shod hav usd "shun." Second, he retans the final letr in such words as "hope," "wise," "propose," etc., in al of which cases the final e is silent. Third, he spels "might" thus, "mfht." It shod hav bin "mit," the h being silent. Fourth, he retans the old speling of "easy"; it shod he "ess." Fifth, using oo, as in "loosely," when wun o was sufishnt. Sixth, using to is in "speling," Seventh, retaning the e in "grat." Eighth, "scheme" shud hav ben speld "skem." Ninth, "all," instead of al. Ther ar a grat meny other points in wheh "G. D. B. "fales to liv up in practis to the theory he advokate, but thes ar probably cauf to set him thinking about reforming his stile.

Almost a Catastrophe.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—There are probably few of the good people of this city who are aware of the narrow escape of the Singer Building from total destruction last evening, but nevertheless it is only owing to its immense weight that it was not lifted from its foundation and hurled, was not lifted from its foundation and hurled, so to speak, into the middle of next week; and, escaping this, its fire-proof qualities sione saved it from again falling a prev to the destroyer.

He was a tall young man, and, not wishing to fire his letters down the coal-hole on Washington street, he went around into the alley and down the cellar-stairs to do the thing right. It was nearing the witching hour of half-past 6, and, being hungry and in haste, he started up those staips again two steps at a time, and about the third lump settled him. Something had to give way, because he couldn't run his head through the iron step above him, and he forgot to stoop. to stoop.

If he had gone ahead the building would have

If he had gone ahead the building would have been ruined, but his recollection now is that he commenced at the foot of the stairs again, and when he arrived at the point of danger made his bow, and reached the alley without further misfortune. In thinking it over he feels much relieved to know that the broad sheet of flame that he saw didn't set fire to the mail-pouches or to the building, but he has the impression that the Singer S. M. Co. must have dropped on him with all their assets, and his most intimate friend had to loan him her hair-brush this morning because it was—as it were—soft. B. ng because it was-as it were-soft.

Chicago's Water Supply. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-The article on Chicago in Johnson's Cyclopædia" contains the following

remarkable statement: remarkable statement:

The water-supply of the city is derived from Lake Michigan. An iron cylinder nine feet in diameter was driven into the lake-bed thirty-one feet below the bottom, at a distance of two miles from the shore, and a tunnel excavated thence to the shore and to the Water-Works, where it is forced by powerful pumps to the summit of a tower 130 feet high, and thence distributed over the city. The italies in the above quotation are mine, as it is to the fallacy of that portion of the statement I wish to call the attention of THE TRIB-UNE. Probably nine-tenths of the citizens of

UNE. Probably nine-tenths of the citizens of Chicago would accept the statement as true; therefore it would seem important that we should be better informed.

Very many people think the water-tower contains two pipes,—that the water is forced up one to the top of the tower, and then falls down the other, thus giving the water "head" to the hight of the tower all over the city.

Now, I submit the theory that not one-half of the water pumped ever goes into the tower at all, or at least not necessarily. Most of the water in the tower can just as well be dead or standing water, for it merely regulates and does not give the pressure or "head."

Will some reader of The Tribung give the correct theory?

A. E. C.

Spelling-Reform Discussion. To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Feb. 31.—I regret that G. D. B. expresses no hope that we shall agree on a system of spelling-reform. If we are both guided by eason and actuated by sincerity, we ought not to widely differ; and, whether we individually come to an agreement or not, the reading public can learn our reasons for retaining, rejecting, or In G. D. B.'s letter in THE TRIBUNE of Sun

day, Feb. 16, he said: "An ideal alphabet would have a distinct letter for every sound in speech, and but one." This accords exactly speech, and but one." This accords exactly with my views of a practical system. By the word ideal, however, and what he says in the paragraph following the one containing the above quotation, he conveys the impression that this is impracticable without great changes in the present alphabet. Now the "American" system claims to accomplish all that without adding a single entirely new character. It puts simple designation marks on a few, and rejects three entirely. There is no common word but what its letters will spell exactly as pronounced, and always the same.

its letters will spell exactly as pronounced, and always the same.

G. D. B. does not agree with my proposition that "the first great essential to further advancement is to perfect a system." What can be accomplished in any enterorise without a definite plan? How would a builder progress who should proceed to put up walls and partitions, and make doors and windows without a fully-matured plan? Suppose an inventor to say to laborers, "You should adopt a machine to do your work. It would be a great saving of time and do it more accurately." "Well." say the laborers, "where is the machine? Show us that it will do what you claim." "O," says the inventor, "it's a big thing, but I have not made it yet!" How long would it take Mr. Inventor to get a machine adopted that was not yet constructed?

to get a machine adopted the structed?

The spelling-reform system should and can be a machine for spelling,—as practicable for that purpose as a first-class wringing-machine is for wringing clothes. Then, when the people can see what the machine is, and that it will do its work, they will take hold of it, and not before, for they have nothing tangible to take

its work, they will take hold of it, and not before, for they have nothing tangible to take hold of.

G. D. B. says a committee of the Spelling-Reform Association have matured a plan which the said Association have matured a plan which the said Association have accepted as wise and practicable. G. D. B., representing said plan or system, spells the word "you" "y-u." Is not the "y" there as superfluons as "e" in "give"? The long "u," whether used alone or at the beginning of any word or syllable, is always pronounced as if preceded by "y." Hence the "American" system, on the principle of one distinct letter for every sound, and only one, rejects "y" entirely, for wherever it occurs, whether before a vowel, as in yoke, yeast, etc., or after, as in boy, it always has the sound of short "i," if sounded at all; and if not, as after long vowels, in pay, key, etc., it is superfluous.

Can a consistent spelling-reformer retain both short "i" and "y"? If used in spelling, "yu" should it not be harnessed into "used," to be guniformly consistent? Let G. D. B. give his reasons for using "y" as above, or for using it at all in a spelling-reform system, and if they outweigh my reasons for rejecting it I will have to agree with him in retaining it in the new system; otherwise—.

This is one of the several little differences I

to agree with min them; to therwise—.

This is one of the several little differences I thought would warrant discussion—and I trust that all will agree that it was a "yy's" thought! W. M. D.

"Nu Leters an Idle Dreme."

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Won thing has bin shone, and I mite sa proven, by the speling-reform dis-cussion olredy publisht in THE TRIBUNE, and that is that no nu leters ar neded, and that the Roman alfabet, without aditions or subtractions, can be made to spel the English langwaj withsufficient fonetic acuracy for ol practical purposes. No nu vowels ar rely neded. Foloing the general analojy of the present mode of speling, let a final \( e \) indicate the long sounds of the vowels and the absens of it the short sounds, as heard in viz.: Long, ate at, mere, met, ice, is; note, not; use, us; rule, full; there, then; awe, urge. The shades of sound heard in orb and odd, art and at, arm and am, flesh and flat, wear and wet, ar caused by the inflectional effect ov the sucseding consonant, and the correct sounds ar naturaly produst in the act ov promunstation. The digrafs th, sh, ch, wh, and ng, hav sertin powers and anser of the purposes sufficient fonetic acuracy for ol practical purng, hav sertin powers and anser of the purposes ov nu leters. Tha must be retained for the sufficient rezen that the pepl will not alow them tu be discontinued. The dubi consonants shud al be dropt in speling, as only won ov them is ever hurd in pronunsiation. ov them is ever hurd in pronunsiation. We close the organs but wons between the furst agd second silable ov such words as alliance, alight, poppy, copy, balloon, balance, attract, atrophy, collect, colic, correlate, coralloid, mellow, melody, appertain, aperture, and thousands ov similar words. The use of the dubl consonant only ads to the confusion ov orthografy and makes speing far more difficult, and, in fact, renders, it olmost impossible to remember when the consonant is to be rebeted and when emploid singly; won ov them is silent and shud be dropt. This reform alone wud save six months' time in lerning to spei and rede, to sa nothing ov the economy ov spase in buks, papers, and letters. The only spelling reform that has the slitest prospect ov making its way into public favor, or has eny chans ever to be into public favor, or has eny chans ever to be adopted, is some sistem or skeme not eny more radical than the stile ov speling emploid in this communication. The introduction of nu leters is an idle dreme, altho a theme upon which meny a reme ov paper has bin spoiled. It is a tuf problem at best, and tu sum it semes nauty to tuch it, and perhaps I o u an apology for atempting to took about so noty a topic in unorthodox orthografy. ic favor, or has env chans ever to be

The Pullman Sleeping-Car Company. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—As a daily reader of THE TRIBUNE I notice with regret the disposition manifested on the part of your paper to palliar and excuse the extortionate charges made by sleeping-car companies, which have so long and so freely bled the public, or those who of neces-

sity must avail themselves of the benefits of hese sleeping-cars in their daily, or rather nightly, journeyings. This showing of books and apparent exposition of their affairs on the

nightly, journeyings. This showing of books and apparent exposition of their affairs on the part of such companies to those junketing committees, as you have rightly named them, is, to use a modern vulgarism, "too thin."

If you will turn back to your files of a few years ago, when the law compelled each individual to make a correct report of his yearly income, and republish the reports of \$80,000 as the yearly individual gain of some of these Pullman Company magnates, that, together with the brown-stone palaces in which they live, will give the public a clearer idea of the way we are being bled by these unscrupulous corporations. The railway companies ought to be compelled to furnish on every night train one or more sleeping-cars decently and comfortably fitted up, and for which they might make a small charge extra, and thus for the accommodation of a large class of respectable people who desire comfortable sleeping quarters, but do not care to pay for needless luxuries. Then, as many of the cestly palace-cars may be tacked on as the traveling public choose to pay for, and for these let the companies charge what they please, but compet the railway companies at all times to furnish sleeping accomodations at a reasonable price, which should be less rather than more than a dollar for twenty-four hours.

It is generally understood that the railway

less rather than more than a dollar for twenty-four hours.

It is generally understood that the railway officials are largely interested in the income from these sleeping-cars, and this fact alone is a sufficient explanation of the reason why more moderately expensive sleeping-cars at a moderate rate of fare are not furnished. It is to compel people, whether they can afford it or not, to sleep in their palace cars or not at all. Therefore, I say, let the railway companies be compelled to run good, comfortable sleeping-cars at a fair price, and the Pullman Siceping-Car Company, and all other companies, will soon find out what the public demand in this line, and be compelled to regulate fares accordingly. Give us our, choice to sleep in a good, comfortable, low-priced car or the magnificent palace sleeper, and this will, or should, stod all grumbling.

Physiciony and Hygiens in the Schools. Physiology and Hygiene in the Schools.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Your editorial in last Sun day's issue, "Waste of Time in the Schools," contained facts and sentiments worthy of more than passing consideration. Various statements have appeared in our daily press of late giving us some startling facts concerning the manner of expenditure of our school fund. In one of unquestionable authority we are told that the the denical branches of study in the public schools do not benefit one in a hundred of the pupils; and that \$80,000 is required annually to teach music, drawing, and German to a class of bupils whose average time of school attendance is ouly 410 days. While nothing can be said against these branches per se, their place in the curriculum of the graded schools is unquestionable. We think it may be reasonably affirmed, in face of the figures and facts, presented, that the pursuance of these branches is pernicious, because it is a decial of the more useful and necessary instruction which is the proper function of the graded school to give, and is a subteraion of the school fund. When it is remembered that there are 120,000 of a school age in Galcago, with only scating-room in our school buildings for 41,500, and that many of the school buildings are in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation, the expenditure of \$80,-000 annually for technical studies which do not echnical branches of study in the public schools

for with a view of leaving out all technical branches and giving more prominence to essential ones; and among the latter, it is to be hoped, if such a revision is accomplished, may be found that branch which has been too long neglected,—physiology and hygiene. It would seem that no extended argument is needed to prove the legitimacy of this branch of study to the graded-school system. A method of oral and object-teaching embodying the principles of life and health presented in the lower grades in a manner easily comprehended by the youth, reserving for the higher grades the method by text-books, would show in due time the results which we now fruitlessly aim to reach through ordinances and organized sanitary measures. reach through ordinances and organized sanitary measures.

We must and do believe that the Board of Education is desirous of advancing the best interests of our public schools. What seems needed at this time is the creation of a public sentiment on this question, and its public expression. A late decision of the courts gives to parents the right to choose the branches their children shall study in the public schools. Let us have an expression of their wants; let us have more editorials on this question, and, withal, let us not shrink into trembling silence under such threats as have just issued from the Neus Freis Presse, brandishing aloft that "German vote" in defiance of the proposed attack against German in the schools. Let the children have what is right and best, irrespective of any party.

Cheap Houses.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—We noted with interest n your last Sunday issue a favorable comment upon the progress being made in homes for the working people, and mentioned in connection the venture of Mr. White, of Brooklyn, L. I., who has demonstrated without a further doubt that comfortable, sale, and healthy homes for the laboring classes may be erected with a profit

to the owner.

Mr. Clay, of our firm, in a recent visit to the East, had the good fortune of being conducted through Mr. White's building, and ot thorougly examining every essential point of their construction. Thinking a brief description of these remarkable tenements might be acceptable to your column and of interest to

acceptable to your colums and of interest to your readers, we append the following:

These buildings, now six or more in number, are located in the vicinity of Hicks and Baltic streets, within five minutos' walk of the ferries to New York city, in a thickly-settled and most respectable neighborhood. Some are entirely devoted to tenements, others have small stores or shops on the first floor. The most conspicuous, perhaps, are those known as the "Tower Building,s" which have a length of 200 feet on Hicks street, and are two rooms, or thirty-six feet, in depth. This building has twelve stores on the first floor, and five stories of tenements above, each floor having twelve tenements, making sixty in the whole building. There is a large cellerage, well lighted, below the stores, and each tenant has therefn excellent storage accommodation. The various portions of the building are approached by three fireproof staircases, reaching from cellar to roof, and opening out on the street-frontage at each floor. Each staircase accommodates four families on a floor. The notable voints about the building in a more particular way are as follows: Each dwelling is a complete home in itself. Every room has direct sunlight and air. Each set of apartments has the following conveniences exclusively reserved to its occupants: A private hall on which all rooms of the set open; closets, dresser, coal-box, ash-shoot, wash-tub, sink of large size, water-closet well ventilated and supplied from a tank, etc. Each suite consists of three living rooms of comfortable proportions, and a wash-room which contains sink, wash-tub, and water-closet, separating them thus in a great measure from the main apartments. By berfect dramage, the use of the best material, abundance of light, air, and water, clean and airy halls, ample and fire-proof staircases, these buildings offer comfortable and healthful homes to mechanics and others who wish to live privately and decently at moderate rents, which vary according to location from \$2.50 down to \$1.50 per

THE SUPREME COURT.

Division at Ottawa, Yesterday.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 22.—The opinions of the

Supreme Court have this day been filed in the Supreme Court have this day been filed in the following cases:

People's advisement docket, 2. Neal Ruggles vs.

The People's affirmed.

Advisement docket, 15. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Bryan; reversed and remanded.

81. Warden vs. Salter; affirmed, Craig, C. J., Sheldon, and Dickey, JJ., dissenting.

109. Chickering et al. vs. Fullerton; decree affirmed.

firmed.

112. Patterson vs. Lawrence; decree affirmed,
Scott, J., dissenting.
People's docket, 12. The People, etc., vs. Harper et al., reversed and remanded.

16. Fuguson vs. The People; reversed in part
and affirmed in part.

19. Mailer vs. The People; reversed and prisoner
discharged.

19. Miller vs. The People; reversed and prisoner discharged.
22. The Commercial League Association vs. The People; reversed and remanded.
Rehearing docket, 21. Niles vs. Andrews et al.; decree affirmed.
71. Ashbaugh vs. Murphy; affirmed.
Civil docket, 15. Wren vs. Cotton; affirmed.
23. Cossman vs. Wohlben; affirmed.
41. Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Boydet al.; affirmed.
42. The People ex rel. Huck vs. Loomis et al.; reversed and remanded.
43. The People ex rel. Huck vs. Pearce; reversed and remanded; Scott and Scholfield, JJ., dissenting. versed and remanded dissenting.

50. Delano vs. Bennett; reversed and remanded.

50. Marshall vs. Perry; decree affirmed.

60. American Express Company vs. Shellmon;

60. American Express Company vs. Shellmon; affirmed.
63. Marshail vs. Peck et al.; decree affirmed.
65. The West Chester Fire-Insurance Company of New York vs. Foster; affirmed.
68. Braoley vs. Coolbangh et al.; reversed and remanded; Scholfield and Baker, JJ., dissenting.
90. Merrin vs. Lewis; affirmed.
105. Reynolds vs. Adams; reversed and remanded. nanded. 112. Doyle vs. The Village of Bradford; af-

firmed.

1:30. Andrews vs. Campbell et al., administrators; dismissed,

165. Jenkins vs. Jenkins; affirmed.

106. Ruppley, impleaded, etc., vs. The National

Bank; decree reversed and bill dismissed.

172. United States Trust Company vs. The People ex rel. Huck; affirmed.

174. Same vs. Same; affirmed.

180. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Company vs. Harwood; reversed and remanded.

191. Eidridge vs. Pierce; decree reversed and remanded.

remanded.
194. Hitchcock vs. Herser; affirmed.
195. Storey vs. Herser; affirmed.
201. MacCoy vs. Harvey; affirmed; Dickey, J.,

issenting. 215. Kohlhammer vs. Weisback; reversed and

215. Kohlhammer va. Weisback; reversed and remanded.
228. Coari vs. Oleson; decree affirmed.
228. Moore vs. Wright, administrator; reversed and remanaed.
285. Colebour vs. The State Savings Institution; decree reversed and remanded.
242. Coate vs. Cunningham; decree affirmed; Dickey, J., dissenting.
350. Village of Jefferson vs. The Bohemia National Cemetery Association; dismissed.
358. Snitterline vs. The Mutual Life-Insurance Company; affirmed.
353. McManus vs. McDonough; dismissed.
357. McQuirk vs. Burry; dismissed.
367. McQuirk vs. Burry; dismissed.
403. Barston, Jr., et al. vs. McLauhlan; dismissed.

missed.

408. The Wilmington Coal-Mining & Manufact-aring Company vs. Lamb; aftrmed.

Special Dispatch to The Triouns.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—It was reported to

day that the Right-Rev. Caspar H. Borgess, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, which includes the Lower Peninsula, had re-

SPOR - THE

COMING ENG Last Sunday THE TH showing the various ev can-bred horses now in can-bred norses now in being the first comple their engagements that that time the mails have cerning the weights for caps. In the City and been assigned 114 poun been thought by some thought by some thought by some thought by some the processive, they was not excessive, the lost sight of the fact th when fit, a race-horse o in the race whose shown them to be in n in speed or ability to about Parole being def and, therefore, unsuite over which the City and smounts to nothing. by seeing what will start against hin weights with his. Th Mr. Dorling, seems opinion of the respe politan Stakes to be ru horses are named, he only two pounds inferio In the City and Sub

stated, Parole will carr 103 entries, and of the weight,-126 pounds. Cambridgeshire with cess entailed a weights for this is hardly probable t phæbe, 5 years, and both in at 124 pounds. of this race and Parole derstone and Midlot pounds, the American of winning.

In order that its rea formation concerning to Europe during the UNE has prepared the gives the date of each Those races in which

tered are designated b The latest advices
Duke of Magenta has
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portant of these are th
Ascot Gold Cup, and Feb. 27 Prince of Wales 5
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June 8 Prix de Paris......
June 10 Ascot Stakes.....
June 10 Prince of Wales, ....
June 11 Royal Hunt Cup.
June 12 Gold Cup. Ascot
June 12 Hardwicke Stakes
June 13 Alexandra Plate
June 15 Northumberland J
July 1 Cumberland Plate
June 25 Northumberland J
July 3 Chesterfield Stake
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July 30 Good twode Stake
July 31 Good twode Stake
July 32 Great Yorkshire

A DISASTE There has been considered in the influence of trotters, one class assistance cannot fail to improter, and the other horses having records is descended from a time The Turf, which is array of so-called arguint that may be presented discussion with its us not be said to have an aparticular value regar not be said to have ad particular value regarIts latest hobby is conters, and in some waythat all first-class tr
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The issue of Feb. 14 c
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blood in the trotter as
the following: "We c blood in the trotter at the following: "We e ples showing how that durance to horses in forbear. These cases

durance to horses in forbear. These cases mere book-worms, it knowledge of those we the rounds of the circ and Dan Mace what At Cleveland, in Julialde, whose form thoroughbred, pulled heat to keep from dis of 2:31, two horses 2:20. A close thorou of each one of these able to suppose, have the background."

Now, the writer of did not know that he est kind of heresy who but such is the fact. trot a mile below 2:21 night. The latter, all 2:18½, is so well know would be surprise 2:41. With Prospero ferent. He is one been more overrated by the wealth of histen years to the best has succeeded in gett by the wealth of histen years to the best has succeeded in gett beaten 2:30. These and Eloine. But the lies in the fact that the same dam, a may with all his opportunities and the cone of the sire, that gay and Dame Trot will doubt, but it is hard the biame of this and dam, even if it be giving her the credit which has enabled on In order to show highly the same of the same of the credit which has enabled on In order to show highly the same of the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the same of the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the order to show highly the credit which has enabled on the credit which has enabled the

quit in the race above summary of it is give CLEVELAND, July lass, J. Splan's b. m. Adels W. P. Gibson's blk, g W. Parks' bik. g. Pros J. S. Green's b. m M f. C. Barden's b. g. J J. P. Gilbert's b. s. K

my, to say nothing of A revision of the curi schools seems called of leaving out all of the curof seems called of leaving out all of the curof leaving out all giving more prominence among the latter, it is to evision is accomplished, ich which has been too iology and hygiene. It extended argument is gritmacy of this branch school system. A method ing embodying the prina presented in the lower lly comprehended by the the higher grades the would show in due time now fruitlessly aim to ces and organized sani-

eve that the Board of us of advancing the our public schools, ed at this time a public sentiment ts public expression. A rts gives to parents the actes their children shall nches their children shall chools. Let us have an vants; let us have more tion, and, withal, let us ing silence under such sued from the New Freis t that "German vote" osed attack against Gerat the children have what ective of any party.

S. F. B.

We noted with interest ue a favorable comment entioned in connection te, of Brooklyn, L. I., without a further doubt and healthy homes for

, in a recent visit to the tune of being conducted e's building, and of every essential point of linking a head le tenements might be ms and of interest to d the following:

d the following:

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cular way are as follows:
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capitalists and on a large in so large a city as Chi-h a pressing need for ould be done with EELOCK & CLAY.

& COURT.

n the Northern Grand h . The Trioune wa, Yesterday. the opinions of the y been filed in the

. 2. Neal Ruggles vs. r; affirmed, Craig, C. J., J., dissenting. vs. Fullerton; decree af-

copie, etc., vs. Har-manded. Copie; reversed in part reversed and prisoner

Association vs. The Niles vs. Andrews et al.; rphy; affirmed. en vs. Cotton; affirmed. ben; affirmed. "ulroad Company vs.

k vs. Loomis et al. ; ... Huck vs. Pearce; ret; reversed and remanded. ; decree affirmed. Company vs. Shellmon;

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administrator; reversed

Savings Institution; m; decree affirmed;

gh; dismissed.

s. McLaunlan: disal-Mining & Manufact-

It is conjectured that treating a "Court of e power of the Bishops hurch in this country, is in this diocese, have to this step.

ATE. Count Vincenzo Sera-nesday in East New Since then a letter has y, urging the return of saying a large amount the Italian Consul at SPORTING. THE TURF.

COMING ENGLISH EVENTS.

being the first complete and accurate list of their engagements that has appeared. Since that time the mails have brought advices con-

cerning the weights for the early spring handi-

caps. In the City and Suburban, Parole has been assigned 114 pounds, and, although it has been thought by some writers that this weight

was not excessive, they appear to have entirely lost sight of the fact that, although Parole is,

when fit, a race-horse of morit, there are others

in the race whose public performances have

shown them to be in no way his inferiors either in speed or ability to carry weight. The talk

about Parole being deficient in driving power, and, therefore, unsuited to the course at Epsom.

over which the City and Suburban is to be run,

amounts to nothing. The only fair way to estimate his chances of success is by seeing what other good horses

will start against him, and comparing their weights with his. The English handicapper,

opinion of the respective merits of Parole and Duke of Magenta, since in the great Metro-

politan Stakes to be run April 23, in which both

only two pounds inferior to his stable companion.

In the City and Suburban, where, as above stated, Parole will carry 114 pounds, there are 103 entries, and of these Isonomy has the top

weight,-126 pounds. Last season he won the

Cambridgeshire with 99 pounds, and that success entailed a great advance in his

weights for this year's handicaps. It is hardly probable that he will accept. Bel-

phæbe, 5 years, and Kaleidoscope, 6 years, are both in at 124 pounds. An English writer says of this race and Parole's chances that, as Thun-

derstone and Midlothian are also in at 114

pounds, the American horse will have no chance

of winning.
- In order that its readers may have all the in-

formation concerning the principal fixed events

in Europe during the present year THE THIB-UNE has prepared the following table, which gives the date of each one and the distance.

Those races in which American horses are en-

tered are designated by an asterisk.

The latest advices from England are that
Duke of Magenta has been struck out of all engagements up to Goodwood. The most important of these are the Great Metropolitan, the
Ascot Gold Cup, and the Alexandra Plate:

Distance.

1 miles. 4 fur., 110 yds 1 mile, 7 fur. 2 miles. 1 mile, 5 fur.

2 miles. 5 fur., 54 yds. 1% miles. 5 fur., 152 yds 1% miles. 1 mile. 7 fur. 5 fur., 152 yds 2 miles, 5 fur.

Brant.

Feb. 27 Prince of Wales Steeplechase
Feb. 28 Sandoun Grand Prize.
Mar. 4 National Huat Steeplechase.
Mar. 12 Croydon Hurdle Kace.
Mar. 12 United Klaudom S'esplechase.
Mar. 28 Lincolpshire Handicap.
Mar. 29 Liverpool National Steeplechas
Mar. 20 Liverpool Spring Cup.
Mar. 29 Liverpool National Steeplechas
April 4 Greak Welcome Handicap.
April 4 Greak Welcome Handicap.
April 4 Greak Welcome Handicap.
April 14 Greak Welcome Handicap.
April 25 City and Suburban'
April 25 Sandoun Hurdle Race.
April 25 Sandoun Hurdle Race.
April 26 Sandoun Hurdle Race.
April 30 Two Thousand Guineas'
May 27 Chester Cup.
May 8 French Oaks Chantilly
May 20 Great Northern Handicap.
May 27 French Deby Chantilly
May 28 French Deby Chantilly
May 20 Great Northern Handicap.
May 27 Explement Deby Chantilly
May 28 French Deby Chantilly
May 29 Thousand Guineas'
May 27 The Derbys
May 30 The Oaks'
May 30 The Oaks'
May 30 The Oaks'
May 30 The Oaks'
June 6 Dominion Stakes
June 10 Prince of Wales.
June 10 Prince of Wales.
June 10 Prince of Wales.
June 10 Frince of Wales.
June 13 Hardwicke Stakes, Ascot'
June 15 Liverpool March Marchine Handicap.
June 25 Northumberland Plate.

8 FIX of Faris.
10 Asoot Stakes\*
10 Frince of Wales, Asoot\*
12 Gold Cup, Asoot\*
12 Gold Cup, Asoot\*
13 Hardwicke Stakes, Asoot\*
13 Hardwicke Stakes, Asoot\*
15 Novamora Flate.
11 Cumperiand Flate.
11 July Stakes, Asoot\*
1 July Stakes, Newmarket\*
8 Chosterfield Stakes\*
9 Cup.

31 fous Memorial, Goodwood.

5 Chesterfield Cup.
5 Chesterfield Cup.
6 Brighton Cap.
9 Lewes Handleap.
9 Lewes Handleap.
20 Hardwicke Stakes.
27 Ebor Handleap, York.
28 Great Yorkshire Stakes.
9 Doncaster Champagne States.
9 Great Yorkshire Handleap.
10 Doncaster St. Leger".

0et. 2 libewhinst Plate.

0et. 30 Great Tom Stakes.

0et. 31 Lincoln Autumn Handicap.

Nov. 6 Lincoln Autumn Cup.

Nov. 7 Lancashire Handicap.

Nov. 12 Shropshire Handicap.

Nov. 14 Shrewsoury Cup.

Nov. 18 Midiand Counties Handicap.

Nov. 19 Learnington Steepiechase.

Nov. 19 Autumn Weiter Cup.

Nov. 25 National Hurdie Handicap.

Nov. 26 Great Metropolitan Steepiech

A DISASTROUS ARGUMENT.

There has been considerable talk of late re-carding the influence of thoroughbred blood in trouters, one class assuming that a dash of the same cannot fail to improve even a bred-to-order

w, the writer of that paragraph probably

Now, the writer of that paragraph probably did not know that he was committing the rankest kind of heresy when he penned those words, but such is the fact. The "two horses able to trot a mile below 2:20" were Prospero and Midnight. The latter, although having a record of 2:18½, is so well known as a quitter that no one would be surprised were he to be beaten in 2:41. With Prospero, however, the case is different. He is one of the Turf's particular nets, and his sire—Messenger Duroc—is another. Perhaps no horse in the country has been more overrated than the latter. Backed by the wealth of his owner, and bred for about ten years to the best mares in the country, he

by the wealth of his owner, and bred for about ten years to the best mares in the country, he has succeeded in getting three animals that have beaten 2:30. These are Prospero, Dame Trot, and Eloine. But the peculiar part of the matter lies in the fact that these three horses are out of the same dam, a mare by Harry Clay. Now, if with all his opportunities Messenger Duroc has been able to sire but three coits that have beaten 2:30 in a race, and all these have a common dam, the conclusion is irresistible that it is the merits of the dam, and not those of the sire, that gave them speed. Prospero and Dame Trot will quit. Of this there is no doubt, but it is hardly fair for the Twirf to lay the biame of this unfortunate quality on the dam—even if it belongs there—without also giving her the credit of imparting the speed which has enabled one of them to trot in 2:20. In order to show how Prospero and Midnight quit in the race above allueded to, the following summary of it is given:

\*\*CLEVELAND, July 27.—Purse, \$2,000, for 2:20 class.\*\*

porses are named, he estimates the Duke as

TRACK TALK. Bair, the Cincinnati driver who developed Mand S., has received six young trotters from Boston, whose education as trotters he is to Last Sunday THE TRIBUNE published tables showing the various events in which the Ameri-can-bred horses now in Europe were entered, it

Mr. Charles M. Town has been re-elected Secretary of the Point Breeze Park Association. A good man in the wrong place.—Philade'phia City Item.

Lady Voorhees, record 2:23%, well known in Chicago, was sold at auction in Philadelphia last Wednesday, to close out the estate of the late R. W. Mackey.

Proteine is reported to be wintering picely in Keptucky, and it is thought that her "game" leg will stand training. Lida Bassett, who is at the same place, never looked better. Red Cloud, record 2:18, is announced to be all right sgain. It is proper to state, however, that the same yarn has been launched at an un-suspecting public every spring for the last three years.

Vera Cruz, the horse that at one time was talked of as a match for Mollie McCarthy, slipped recently and hurt himself in the brisket. The accident was not severe enough, however, to stop his training.

The only noted horses destroyed by the burning of the New York Tattersails in New York City, were Girlie, by George Wilkes; a pair of Norwegian ponies, worth \$2,500, owned by Mr. Havemeyer; and the gray mare Twilight, that could beat 9.25.

A race between gentlemen's roasters has been arranged to take place May 20 at Fleetwood Park, the entries being Louis Lorillard's Forest Girl, Col. Kip's Duchess, and Foster Dewey's Ion. The judges will be Charles Backman, Sheppard F. Kuapp, and David Bonner, and the stakes a wine supper at Delmonico's.

The Vanderbilts and their relatives seem to be having bad luck with their fast horses. Small Hopes has killed two men, Leander and Lysander ran away not long since and seriously endangered the lives of several persons, and last week Vanderbilt Cross, a nephew of William H. Vanderbilt, was capsized near Central Bridge while his horse was going a 2:30 gait. The City Rem gives the facts relating to the

The City Hem gives the facts relating to the present condition and prospects of the noted Philadelphia horses. Hannis and Nettle are in good shape and will be trotted next season. Mollie, that made a 4-year-old record last year of 2:30¼, will be let up for a year or two. Billy Barefoot, record 2:28, is in Mike Gordin's hands, and all right. Phil Dougherty and Chance have been brought in from the country, and are being jogged on the road.

ing jogged on the road.

Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Peel, fourth brother of the famous Sir Robert Peel, and an uncle of the present Baronet, died recently in London. Gen. Peel was one of the leading lights of the British turf, ranking with the late Admiral Rous, Lord Glaszow, and the Rev. Mr. De La Launde. For almost half a century he has been an authority in Great Britain and in France, and, as far back as 1832, he won one of the classic races, the "Two Thousand Guineas," with Archibald, by Paulowitz. In 1844, with the gallant Orlando, Gen. Peel carried off the blue ribbon of the Derby; and of all the Derbys even run, no one, perhaps, is of equal interest in the annals of racing. Then it was that the Running-Kein fraud came so near being successful. It was defeated and exposed by the persistent belief of Gen. Peel that something was wrong. That of Gen. Peel that something was wrong. That something was the fact that Running-Rein, who came in first, was a 4-year-old. This was proved in a court of law, and the race was given to Or-lando, after the most prolonged contest.

BASE-BALL. THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. About the only matter of any consequence in bass-ball circles during the past week was the meeting of the International Association at Utica. Owing to the contest which has been in progress for some time between the Syracuse and Buffalo Clubs in regard to the championship, it was expected that a lively discussion would ensue, and those who held this view were not disappointed. The whole question apparently rested on the view that should be taken by the Judiciary Committee regarding the game between the Syracuse and Rochester Clubs played Sept. 12. In the argument before the Committee, counsel for the Buffalo Club contended that this game should not be counted in making up the championship award, as at the time it was played the Rochesters were virtually

in a disbanded condition; in other words, tha the game was "put up" in order to increase the chances of the Stars for the championship. It vouid seem from the Committee's report that they did so regard this game, as in their report the pennant was awarded to Buffalo. To the surprise of everybody, however, the Convention declined to concur in the finding, and voted to ground that by joining the League both the Buffalos and Stars had forfeited all claim to the emblem. This idiotic piece of legislation was promotly rescinded Thursday morning, and Buffalo given first place, Syracuse second, and

Devlin was on hand with his petition for reinstatement, and made a pitcous personal apceal to the Judiciary Committee, but without effect, and his chances of again entering the ball field as a player may now be considered forever

settled.

In its closing hours the Convention elected to the Presidency Mr. L. J. Powers, of Springfield, Mass., formerly-President of the Hampden Driving Park Association of that city. He will, of course, be merely a figure-head, but by reason of his wealth and personal popularity will bring strength to the Association.

In regard to septing, a strong effort was made.

garding the inducence of thoroughbored food in trotters, one class assuming that a dash of the same cannot fail to improve even a bred-to-order trotter, and the other maintaining that, of all the horses having records of 2:20 or better, not one is descended from a thoroughbred sire or dam. The Turf, which is always ready with a vast array of so-called arguments upon any subject that may be presented, has gone into this latest discussion with its usual vigor, although it cannot be said to have advanced any thoughts of particular value regarding the questions at issue. Its latest hobby is concerning the dams of trotters, and in some way it has conceived a notion that all first-class trotters must have dams in whose veins runs a considerable proportion of the blood of the thoroughbred.

But it is a peculiarity of the Turf that, whenever it starts out on any tack, it is almost always certain to be brought up standing by running foul of some of its own arguments on an opposite side of the question it is discussing. This was the difficulty eacountered when it tried to prove that Smuggler was a game horse, and that Rarus could not trot fast. In its more recent shoot, it is meeting the same kind of driftwood. The issue of Feb. 14 contains an editorial article on "Endurance in the Trotter," in which several instances showing the value of thoroughbred blood in the trotter are given, and then occurs the following: "We could furnish other exambles showing how thoroughbred crosses give endurance to horses in races long drawn out, but forbear. These cases may not be familiar to mere book-worms, but they are within the knowledge of those who for years have made the rounds of the circuits. Ask Charley Green and Dan Mace what they think of the matter. At Cleveland, in July last, we saw little Adelaide, whose form approaches that of the thoroughbred, pulled nearly double in the sixth heat to keep from distancing, in the slow time of 2:31, two horses able to trot a mile below 2:20. A close thoroughbred cross in the dam of each on In regard to seering, a strong effort was made to abolish the error column, but without success. A column showing the sacrifice hits made by players will be added to the score, and a ball somewhat livelier than the one adopted by the League be used.

ABOUT SCORING.

Efforts are being made by several parties to have the League make some alterations in the present system of scoring. That any changes are necessary is a matter of doubt, but still, if are necessary is a matter of doubt, but still, it the League wishes to experiment in the matter of scoring, it will have plenty of opportunity to experiment during the coming season on the va-rious schemes that are being advocated by their originators. If any of these systems were adoptrious schemes that are being advocated by their originators. If any of these systems were adopted it does not appear that such action would in any way effect the present methods of scoring in use by the newspapers, and until they agree on some common plan the action of the League in the matter will amount to nothing so far as the public is concerned. Of course when Secretary Young made up the official averages at the end of the year, they might differ slightly from those which had been published by the newspapers several mohths before, and upon that point alone would there be any chance of disagreement. The public looks to the newspapers for its scores and systems of scoring, and there is no way that the League can impress its peculiar ideas regarding this feature of the game upon that public, unless indeed it purchases the leading daily papers in every large city in the country. In Chicago there are at least two different systems of scoring in use by the newspapers. The Tribune has its ideas as to how a game should be recorded, and will continue to use the same form of scoresheet that it has in the past, unless some palpable improvement should be made.

The Syracuse Courier has recently been giving considerable attention to the subject of scoring, and has formulated its ideas in the following suggestions:

First of all, let the error column be abolished

and has formulated its ideas in the following suggestions:

First of all, let the error column be abolished from the score. In its place establish a column, which, for want of a nicer caption, we shall call "resulting errors." In this column shall be recorded to the credit of the batsman the errors made by the opposing side off his turn at the bat, and those committed thereafter which advance him around the bases. In order to show his exact meaning, the writer says: "Suppose the Stars engaged in a came against the Buffalos. Dorgangoes to the bat, and bats a bail, say direct to Force, at short, so sharply that the latter cannot handle it in time to throw Dorgan out at first bise. Instead of charging Force with an error, Dorgan is credited with a "resulting error," on the theory that his stroke was so forcible that it was beyond the capacity of even so good a fielder as Force to accomplish a perfect play off of it. So, if Dorgan is advanced a base through a passed bail, a wild pitch, or high throw, credit it to him in the "resulting error" column."

The Courier argues in effect that destrable re-

or night throw, credit it to him in the "resulting error" column."

The Courier argues in effect that desirable results would be attained by abolishing the error column, on the ground that it is the fear of being charged with errors that prevents players from attempting to catch difficult flies or try to field balls which can only be safely handled by more than the usual amount of good luck. To support this argument, it cites the case of Farreil, an unusually active and efficient second baseman, who, by the record, stands sixth, and declares that such position is no index of his ability. The shirkers, it says, derive comfort from the error column, and the hard-working players never get their dues.

These ideas have been given here, not because THE TRIBUNE entirely approves of them, but

and they are inclined to let well enough alone.

THEN AND NOW.

An Eastern paper has the following, which shows the ephemeral nature of ball-players about as well as anything could:

What changes have occurred in the professional arena within the past decade! How many players who were noted as leaders in the ranks some twelve years ago have cither disappeared from the field, been superseded, or have died! A glance at the list of professionals of the leading nines of 1867 presents this fact in a very striking manner. Below we give the nines of the seven prominent professional organizations of 1867, with the number of games each player took part in during that year:

ATHANTIC.

ATHANTIC.

Pearce, s. s.
Smith, 2 b.
Start, 1 b.
Start, 1 clame, e.
Chapman, If
Clame, e.
Mills, c.
Ferguson, 3 b.
Zettlein, b.
McDonald, r.
McDonald, r.
McGINGINNATI. 21 Mans.
36 Holmes, 3 b.
WINON, OF MORRISS
31 Goldle, 1 b.
20 Austin, c. f.
34 Martin, 2 b.
38 Pabor, p.
37 Wright, s.
38 Bradal, c.
24 Shelley, 3 b.
15 Reynoids, r. f.
9 Smith, l. f.
UMION, OF LANSINGBURG.
20 S. King, l. f.
20 Penneld, 3 b.
Honker, s. s. McMahon, I. f... Dockney, r. f... Wolters, p... Devyr, a. s... Swandell, 3 b... Flanly, 2 b... Jewett, c... C. Hunt, c. f... Mills, 1 b... 

Among the above list of piayers those that are dead are Hodes. Mills, and Goldie. Those who have left the field are Smith, Crane, and McDonaid of the Atlantic; all of the Chemnail nine except Allison, Harry Wright, and Gouid; all of the Mutual nine; all of the Eksfords, except Nelson and Eggler; all of the Eksfords, except Nelson and Eggler; all of the Unions, of Morrisiana, except George Wright; and all of the Havmakers. Pearce, Start, Chapman, Ferguson, and also Zeitlein, of the Atlantics, are ready for harness, Pearce being the veteran of the party, as he began play in 1855. When one looks at the Mutual nine of 1867, and thinks of that team being pitted against the Bostons of 1878, a smile crosses the countenance as the thought of the whipping they would get passes through the mind. The contrast between the Cincinnail team of '07 and that of '78, however, is the greatest.

NOTES OF THE GAME. Craver is running a billiard-room in Troy. Pettit still cling to his idea of a New York The uniform of the Troy Club will be gray in

The New Bedfords will start for California March 1. Edward Caskin, formerly of the Rochesters,

will play in Troy this year. Fulmer, the long-haired second baseman and shortstop, is "an actawh" in a Philadelphia

A game was recently played on the ice in Brooklyn, in which the square bat was intro-duced. It seemed to work well enough.

Sullivan still continues to be the subject of conflicting paragraphs. The latest news is that he is not to be engaged by the Syracuse Club. An exchange remarks that although Salisbury, of Cleveland, has retired from the profession, he may make a few annual farewell tours. Steve Bellan, third baseman for the Haymakers, of Lansingburg, N. Y., in the days when the King brothers and "Clipper" Flynn were in their prime, is playing ball in Cuba.

Morrill will probably captain the Boston nine next season. He is the senior member of the nine, and the only man in the Club that played with it in 1876. Jones will lead off at bat, with Manager Phillips, of the Troy Club, has decided to postpone active operations with his cided to postpone active operations with his nine until April I, and the men will report at that time. They were to have gone into train-ing last Monday.

There is a rumor affect to the effect that the Albany Club, having been refused admission to the League, will migrate to Worcester, Mass. There is little chance of making money in Albany at base-ball this year.

A floating paragraph savs that "Capt. Malone has issued orders to the Hoivoke nine to abstain from the use of liquor during the playing season, under pain of dismissal." Now, if the nine would only issue similar orders to Malone, everything would be lovely.

Denny Mack is in New Orleans checking cotton on the levees. Denuy played on the Athletics when they won the championship, and for beating the Lord Baltimores he was pulled out of the omnibus in the streets of Baltimore, and had a "head put on him," which was rough on Denny, as he is a gentlemanly ball-player. His little fair fouls are now barred out; but they were a winning card when allowed.—Washington Capital.

It is said that the Syracuse Stars intend to divide their playing equally between Rochester and Syracuse next season, and, judging by the personnel of the men engaged, the report seems plausible. They are about on a par with the Rochesters of last season—perhaps not quite as good, but good enough to be beaten six games out of ten. It is talent of that kind Rochester is accustomed to and patronizes; anything bette it would be at a loss to understand.—Rocheste.

"The champion club of San Francisco, the Athletics," says the Call, "have recently fitted up in superb style a suite of rooms, Nos. 25 and 25, at 620 Washington street. Never before in this part of the country have we seen neater and more commodious apartments for club purposes. The ceiling and walls have been frescoed, and the floors are covered with Brussels carrier. The the floors are covered with Brussels carpet. The front room—32x24 feet—is fitted up with one of the best billiard tables, and this is a means to keep the boys 'at home' at all times. We are glad to see the leading base-ball club taking this step, and trust and the lesser lights of this particular sport will emulate their example."

particular sport will emulate their example."

The Circinnati Commercial says: "At the next League Convention, to be held within a few weeks at Buffalo, a strong effort will be made by delegates from Cleveland, Syracuse, Troy, and Buffalo to have the prices of admission to the games reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents, the visiting clubs to still receive 15 cents, the visiting clubs to still receive 15 cents, the visiting to make it general, they will endeavor to make it optional with the clubs." To this a Buffalo paper adds: "It is to be hoped for the interest of the organizations that the other delegates will sanction the reduction or the optional plan. Public opinion is tion or the optional plan. Public opinion is strong in Buffalo against exorbitant charges, and unless the Buffalos are allowed to make their own rates or the standard prices are low-ered, they will not pay expenses next season."

BILLIARDS.

A SENSELESS ARGUMENT. The Spirit of the Ximes, which in billiard mat-ters always takes the stand that anything which comes from the West can by no possibility be of any account, has delivered itself of an opinion to the effect that Schaefer is not the champion billiard player of the world, and that the recent tournament in which he signally defeated every one who entered the lists against him was not for the championship of the world, although so advertised by its projectors, who ofered prizes of sufficient magnitude to warrant their claiming the title. The Spirit holds that 'It was a misnomer to style that tourney one for the championship of the world, for the reason that Vignaux still holds the Collender cup emblematic of that distinction, and no man an become world's champion without defeating Vignaux, unless he should voluntarily resign

Vignanx, unless he should voluntarily resign his position, although there is some ground for the claim that Sexton holds the world's championship at the three-ball game, because Vignaux refused to accept a challenge from Sexton which couplied with the rules."

This argument is in strict accordance with the pettiforging style adopted by the Spirit whenever it attempts to discuss billiard matters. Its position is: Schaefer cannot be world's champion because Vignaux holds the Collender cup; but Sexton can be because he challenged for the cup. Perhaps the argument regarding Schaefer's claim to the title might have carried some weight had not Mr. Buck attempted to show that his protege, Sexton, was still the best billiard player on earth, although defeated show that his protege, Sexton, was still the best billiard player on earth, although defeated in the recent tournament by two Chicago players, neither of whom, in the opinion of the New York sporting journals, had the slightest chance of winning first prize, but who managed to capture both first and second. It seems that the Collender cup, about which the Spirit is making so much fuss, is in "soak" at Toulouse, France, and that almost anybody who wants the emblem can secure it by making satisfactory financial arrangements with the pawnbroker in whose possession it is. Here is a fine chance for some wealthy young man to acquire the title of world's champion, and have his claims to the title backed up by the Spirit. It is very consoling to learn that Vignaux has kept the interest on the loan procured by the deposit of the cup paid up, so that intending purchasers need fear no arrearages in this direction.

The truth of the matter is, that the failure of Sexton to accomplish what all the sporting journals had often declared him capable of doing in the way of playing billiards, has been another pest billiard player on earth, although defeated

bitter pill to the editors of these sheets to awallow, and a too intimate acquaintance with drawpoker and the flowing bowl is now put forward as an excuse for his want of success. This scheme will not work, and the assertion of the Spirit and, until another tournament is played, "Schaefer will rank as champion of rail billiards, Sexton us champion of America, and Vignaux as champion of the world," is too absurd to deserve much attention. Schaefer has won the title of world's champion by honest playing, and any attempt to deprive him of it will only result in the discomfiture of those engaged in the transaction.

Ever since the recent tournament in New York, when the Western players, Schaefer and Slosson, demonstrated their ability to defeat the Eastern cracks, the sporting papers of that city, aided by one or two of the dailies, have been making a great hurrah over a proposed change in the game. Although the matter is presented in a very artful manner and set forth with specious arguments, the public has not failed to discover that it is simply the scheme of a billiard-ring, which is never satisfied unless its favorites win all the emblems for which they contend, and whose members are more than ever charined that signal defeat should have been administered to these same favorites by the Western players, and especially by Schaefer. This young man is especially an object of their hatred. By attention to business, a sober life, and assiduous practice, he has raised himself from obscurity to the highest pinnacle of fame known to the bilitard world. This was something as unexpected as it was unsatisfactory, and the New York billiard ring at once opened their guns upon him. Seeing that they could not achieve the end sought for by fair means, they cast about for some device whereby his skill might be crippled, if not rendered entirely useless. A change in the manner of playing the game was their only hope, and, to bring about this result, they are now bending every energy. Raii playing must be barred, or Schaefer and Slosson can beat all the Frenchmen that a line-of-battle ship could carry across the water. THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF GAME.

barred, or Schaefer and Slosson can beat all the Frenchmen that a line-of-battle ship could carry across the water.

In order to work up a proper degree of public sentiment on the subject, the players in the late tournament were interviewed. Those whom the rail play had defeated were, of course, anxious for a change, and so expressed themselves. It was a clear case of coon with them. They could never hope to beat Schaefer, now that he had learned their game so much better than themselves, consequently anvihing else would be hailed with favor. The large runs made by rail-players, said the New York papers, were monetonous. This statement is about as diametrically opposed to the truth as it well could be. Everybody with an ounce of brains knows that large runs are what please the audience, and it is a notorious fact that in a match between Sexton and Garnier, when the best run was about 65, haif the audience left the hall disgusted, and the balance went calmly to sleep.

Such pettifogging arguments as these will not do. Jacob Schaefer has fairly won the championship, and beaten the French and other Eastern players at their own game. If they can beat thim in turn at the same game, let them do it. If not, a discreet silence would be the next best thing.

PEDESTRIANISM. MME. LA CHAPPELLE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

HER WALK
of 2,700 quarter-miles in 2,700 quarter-hours at the Folly Theatre last evening in the presence of an immense audience, every seat being taken before 8 o'clock. At 1 o'clock yesterday mornbefore 8 o'clock. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the little woman had 3,613 quarters to her credit, and through the weary watches of the early morning she plodded steadily along, never uttering a word of complaint, although suffering terribly from sore feet and the nervous prostration which a walk of this kind necessarily entails. At 8 o'clock in the morning 2,642 quarters had been gone over, and as the last day of the long walk began the pedestrian was evidently in better spirits than for some time previous, the knowledge that victory was almost within her grasp and the end of her suffer-ings at hand cheering her on. Steadily she went along, and by 9 o'clock large numbers of people began to arrive, al-though there were several who called before

breakfast, and not a few who had remained in the building during the night. It being a boliday, and business more or less at a standstill, numbers improved the opportunity to witness the close of the greatest pedestrian feat ever at-tempted in the West. Noon came, and as the

tempted in the West. Noon came, and as the bell struck the hour, the 2,656th quarter was finished amid a general hurran from the audience, the auditorium having by this time become well filled.

In the afternoon there was a still larger crowd, which continued to steadily increase in numbers, until, as above stated, every available seat was taken at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time the tally-sheet showed 2,689 quarters to have been gone over. Then the fun began. At each appearance of La Chappelle the crowd would appland vigorously, to which the little woman responded with smiles. She wore her favorite red sult, and made the laps in somewhat better style than had been her custom, being accompanied each quarter by Mr. James Smith, the well-known fast walker, or Mr. Charles Davies, her manager, who, in addition to being a first-class organizer and promoter of pedestrian exhibitions, is also quite speedy, having a record for one mile of 7:32. At 10 o'clock, while they were walking the 2,606th quarter, the Madame was presented with an elegant floral tribute in the shape of a ship, the receipt of which caused the sunniest kind of a smile to overspread the little woman's the 2,696th quarter. the Madame was presented with an elegant floral tribute in the shape of a shife, the receipt of which caused the sunniest kind of a smile to overspread the little woman's countenance, while Davies, who enjoyed the honor of carrying the flowers, was fairly beaming with satisfaction over the interest taken by the public in his protege. As the time wore away, and the end of the joulney was near, the enthusiasm increased, and each appearance of La Chappelle caused the wildest applause. When she came out for the 2,697th quarter, a couple of young ladies were walking a mile at quite a rapid gail. Determined not to be beaten at any style of going, the Madame began stepping out in lively style, and finished the quarter in 2:36.

In addition to the walk between Misses Smith and Gardner, which was won by the latter in 12:06.—Miss Smith running most of the way.—there was an exhibition mile by Hale, who finished a mile in 8:39; and a match between Stanton, of Indianapolis, and Vere Smith, the former winning in 8:32.

In the 2,608th quarter La Chappelle was accompanied by Smith. She started very fast, being evidently somewhat excited, as her face was flushed, something not before seen, her countenance usually being devoid of color. The time of the quarter was 2:59, and the audience yelled itself hoarse as the little woman went into her room.

At this point considerable excitement was

yelled itself hoarse as the little woman went into her room.

At this point considerable excitement was created by the announcement that, with the consent of her physician, Dr. Dunne, the Madame had determined to walk fifty hours longer, commencing at the close of the 2,700th quarter, doing a quarter of a mile every ten minutes. Prolonged applause followed the announcement, the audience evidently admiring the Frenchwoman's grit in walking 200 quarters more than Madame Anderson was able to accomplish in Brooklyn. It will be remembered that Anderson, who is now in the city, begins next week the feat of walking 2,058 quarter-miles in 2,058 consecutive ten minutes, and it is with the idea of "taking the shine" from this performance that La Chappelle's fifty-hour walk is undertaken.

When the bell rang for the last quarter La Chappelle darted through the open door of her

When the bell rang for the last duarter ha Chappelle darted through the open door of her room and began tearing around the track at a fearful pace. The entire audience rose, and shouted as each lap was made. The stage was filled with spectators who leaned over the footlights and encouraged the walker by rounds of applause. Mr. Smith walked with her, and the footlevertee was done in the remarkably fact.

applause. Mr. Smith walked with her, and the final quarter was done in the remarkably fast time of 21:04.

When the excitement had in some degree subsided, the Madame was brought upon the stage, and Mr. Charles Davies, in a neat speech, tresented her with various emblems sent in by admiring friends. Among the lot was a pedometer, the gift of Giles Bros.; an elegant gold cross, from a gentlemsa who did not leave nis name; a gold medal, from members of the theatrical profession; and a large gold medal with the figure of a female pedestrian on one side, while the other bore the following inscription: PRESENTED

MME. LA CHAPPELLE, Champion Pedestrienne of the World, by Her Chicago Friends,
Feb. 22, 1879, at the Folly Theatre, on the completion of her walk of 2, 700 quarter-hours, under the management of the DATIES EROS. La Chappelle gracefully bowed her thanks, and at the expiration of ten minutes entered upon her fity-hour walk, doing the first quarter is 4:21.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

ATHLETICS.

A very fine athletic, pugilistic, and pedestrian exhibition was given last Wednesday evening at at the Athenaeum Gymnasium. Nos. 48 to 54 Dearborn street, by some of the best athletes in the city, who kindly tendered a compliment-ary benefit to Prof. C. O. Duplessis, the manager of the gymnasium. There was a large and delighted sudience. The programme included walking on a twenty-two-lap track by Gus Olmstead and James Smith, the former doing a mile in 7:44% and the latter in 7:34%; a novel performance on the suspended perch by Charles F. Miller; a daring double trapeze set by J. Redick and H. Duplessis; and some very greeful indian-club swinging by George Benedict. The "manly art" was illustrated by Messrs. Gallaher and Benedict, Dorney and Bowen, and Tearney and C. O. Duplessis. The feats on the horizontal and parallel bars by members of the Athenseum class and West Side Turners showed great skill and nerve, while the tumbling, especially James Wood's double somersaults from the spring-board, brought down the house. The gymnasium is in excellent condition, largely patronized, and has a fine walking track for those who wish to rival O'Leary.

PUGILISTIC.

PUGILISTIC. Dwyer, the Brooklyn puglist who is to fight Elliott, reached Chicago last Friday, and will soon give an exhibition here.

Ed Seward, a well-known boxer, who has been so ourning in Chicago for the past few months, went to Akron, O., last week, to arrange the preliminaries of a scrap with Tim Collins, but the latter failed to show up at the appointed time. Seward now claims the light-weight champiouship of the West, and is ready to back up his claims against all comers. AQUATIC.

The Farragut Boat Club held its regular monthly meeting last Monday, but transacted no business of importance.

March 8, the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association will meet in this city, and fix the date and place of the regatta to be held next July. It is probable that Moline or Keokuk will be selected.

CONDITION OF WOMAN. Lecture by Mrs. Kate N. Doggett Before the

Philosophical Society.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture last evening before the Philosophical Society on "The Condition of Woman Under Our Own and Other Religions It had been said, she remarked, that the truest test of the enlightenment of a nation was the social and religious condition of its women, and the statement was readily admitted in the abstract, though not when applied at home. In the beginning of things there was probably equality of right. That is, those took who would, and kept who could. Then a Salique law became

the universal one of inneritance, not of goods or Kingly power, but of the sacred

and the universal one of inheritance, not of cooks and the universal one of inheritance, not of cooks and the universal one of inheritance, not of cooks and the universal one of inheritance, not of cooks and the universal one of inheritance, not of cooks and the universal one of the sacred humanity, brought and the things of the universal one of the universal o

Tamar, the daughter of David, she did not believe could be paralleled in Aryan literature. There was a gleam of light, a promise of good to come, in the brief story of Huldah, the first woman interpreter of canon law in Jewish history. Clarke, the commentator, in referrin to Huldah, remarked that a simple woman, possessing the love of God in her soul, might have more knowledge of the divine testimonies than many of those whose office it is to explain and enforce them. "A common-sense view," continued the lecturer, "and the question at once occurs, Why not invest the Huldahs, who know, with the rights of office, and leave the Hilkihas, who do not know, to exercise their talents in other directions?"

Coming down, then, to the Christian era, the lecturer referred to the poor lonely women who followed Christ during His ministry, for whom the Master was full of kindness and tender merey. But the spirit of our religious polity was Pauline, not Curistlike. Women were admonished by the Apostle to keep silence in the churches, and, if they would learn anything, to ask their husbands at home. It was supposable, however, that those husbands themselves did not know. One-half of the human race, according to the Pauline logic, was to be in silence and subject to the other half because Adam was kneaded up out of dust a few hours before Eve was made out of one of his side bones. There were women even in Paul's day, however, who were full of grace, who proohesied, and in whose houses there were churches; and yet he was not ashamed to forbid them the exercise of any function connected with the Church, except ministering to his needs.

But, if this was her state under our religious law, was the State more just to woman than the Church Man grouped those to whom special kindness should be shown in this wise: "Women, children, crazy men, fools, etc." Imitating this classification, but in a different spirit, "the freest Government in the word," one whose bill of rights affirms that "all governments derive their just powers from the

SUICIDAL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.-Mrs. Henry Smith, residing on the Walker Mill road, a short distance from the city, whose busband is a miserable sot, depending upon his wife's earnings for

ble sot, depending upon his wife's earnings for support, became desperate, cut her own throat and inflicted a gash upon each arm in the endeavor to commit suicide. She now lies in a critical condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 22.—Joseph Luke, a shoemaker of Mineral Grove, who has long been addicted to drink, and tried in vain to reform, took strychnine yesterday, and although he repented of his act and sent for a doctor, died before his arrival.

CAPITAL'S CRY FOR CHEAP LABOR.

Special Dispatch to 1.10 Tribunc.
NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The German Republican Central Committee adopted last evening, but not unanimously, resolutions requesting the President to veto the Chinese immigration bill. CITY FINANCES.

Decisions in the Scrip and Certificate Cases.

The Validity of the Former Fully Sustained.

Meeting of the Council-Increasing Various Salaries.

SCRIP AND CERTIFICATES.

SCRIP AND CERTIFICATES.

In March of last year a bill was filed in the Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the city from paying the certificates of 1877 and prior years on the ground that they were illegal. At that time the credit of the municipality was good; all the money needed could be had at 6 per cent; and the machinery, well-ciled, was running smoothly. This bill was figuratively a cart-load of sand. Dumped among the wheels of the Government, they ceased to revolve. Mayor Heath, the Comptroller, and the Corporation Counsel didn't know what to do. When the Circuit Court dismissed the bill for want of equity they felt better. When notice of an appeal was given they were sad again. The Appellate Court, however, cheered them up by affirming the judgment of cheered them up by affirming the judgment of the lower Court. But these favorable decision gave no relief. It was conceded all around that it would not do to continue the issuance of the

carried on in that way for years, and those of '77 had held to be valid by Judge McAllister, whose opinion was regarded as an index of that of the Supreme Court. It was thought best, however, to be on the safe side, in view of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Supreme Court Supreme Court in the Springfield and Law cases, so the present scrip idea was hit upon, it being believed to be in conformity with the rule laid down in the former case. But a taxpayer being believed to be in conformity with the rule laiddown in the former case. But a taxpayer hopped on to this also, and applied for an injunction to stop the printing-presses just as they had gotten in good running order. What aff excitement it produced around the "rookery"! Officials predicted that there would have to be a "shutting up of the shop," and an abandonment of the people and their property to the thieves and the thugs. As in the other case, the bill was dismissed for want of equity, and, to save time, by consent, an affirmatory decree, pro forma, was entered in the Appellate Court. It was of great importance to the city to secure early decisions in both cases, especially that involving the validity of the paper then being paid out, since it was the only means the city had of paying the employes. In the other \$1,700,000 was at stake, but the holders, though frightened somewhat, could afford to wait. The September term at Ottawa was too far off, so the two were taken down to Mt. Vernon, in the Southern District, and the arguments made in June, with the expectation that opinions would be filed by September. They were not, however, and, as a result, all of the 1877 certificates except \$1,300 have been redeemed, and only \$321,000 of the '75s are now outstanding.

A dispatch was received from Mt. Vernon yesterday stating that the opinions had at last been filed,—one adverse to and the other in favor of the city.

In the case of Fuller vs. Chicago, in which

The consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed, the first item taken up being \$1,900 for the Second Assistant Fire-Marshal.

Ald. Lawler moved to increase to \$2,500.

same as last year, \$1,560, which seemed to be satisfactory to the officer. Ald. Thompson moved to strike out and put

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the salary be the

ald. Tuley spoke against increasing salaries 33½ per cent, and burdening the city with an appropriation that would destroy the little credit the city had. The people would not pay such

appropriation that would destroy the little credit the city had. The people would not pay such taxes.

Ald. Beidler said men would pay a bonus for the position at the salary paid last year.

Ald. Gilbert moved as a substitute to make the amount \$1.750.

The item was allowed to stand as reported,—yeas, 19; nays, 7, as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Cary, Gilbert, Mallory, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, McNurney, Throop, Seaton, Thompson, Rvan, Stanber, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey—19.

Nays—Pearsons, Tuley, Ballard, Phelps, Beidler, Rawleigh, and Knopt—7.

Ald. Cary said it seemed to be the disposition of the Council to increase the salaries, and, to save time, he moved that the report of the Finance Committee as to them be adopted.

Ald. Ryan wanted to amend so that the engineers should receive \$1.020, the same as last year, instead of \$950 as reported.

Ald. Thompson moved as an amendment to the amendment to give the Captains \$1,030 and the engineers \$1,080, what they were voyed last year. He couldn't see why they should be asked to work for less than hast year.

Ald. Cullerton and he favored the motion to adopt all the salaries at first, but, on looking the list over, he found that some had been reduced and others increased.

Ald. Cary withdrew the motion.

The salary of the Third Assistant (\$1,700) was not interiered with.

A snag was struck in "salary of six assistants at \$1,500 each, \$9,000."

Ald. Tuley was opposed to superfluous officers, seeing no necessity for them; and he hoped the Department would be reorganized the coming year in this respect. There should be more men and fewer officials.

This speech, however, had no effect, the item going through,—Tuley, Pearsons, Phelps and Beidler only voting may.

There was a quarrel over the Chief Cierk's salary, \$2,000, Lawler making a speech in favor of \$2,200, and asserting that things were not as eheap as had been represented. He paid the same house-rent he paid the years ago; and paid 33 cents for butter, which was not much less than the p

it. That was the way some men got rich.
[Langhter.]

An amendment of Ald. Knopf to fix the salary at \$1,800 was lost.

The item was allowed to stand as reported.

Ald. Thompson made an effort to increase the salary of the assistant clerk from \$900 to \$1,080, but was unsuccessful.

Ald. Lawler songht to befriend the store-keeper, for whom \$900 was asked, by giving him \$1,000.

Ald. Tuley tried to oust him entirely, but failed, three Alderman only joining him.

The item was not disturbed.

The "veterinary surgeon and medicine, \$1,-400," went through though Ald. Smith wanted to add \$300, and Ald. Cary to lop off \$400.

"Salary of forty Captains at \$1,000 each, \$40,-000," provoked some talk.

Aid. Tuley moved to increase to \$1,030, the same as last year.

Aid. Thompson moved to amend by making the salaries \$1,080 cach.

Aid. Cullerton supported the latter, desiring to see them compensated for the "unjust de-

the Council had voted on their salaries.

The highest sum was agreed to.

The highest sum was agreed to.

The silaries of forty Lieutenants at \$95 each, \$38,000," was not changed.

The salaries of thirty engineers was changed from \$550 to \$1,680, on morton of Ald. Ryan.

The item, "twenty-nine assistant engineers at \$900," was adopted.

Ald. Lawler wanted the 123 pipemen and truckmen to get \$550, instead of \$500, though the latter was an increase of \$60 over last year, but only Stauber stood by him.

The salary of seventy-five drivers at \$900 was passed.

The salary of seventy-five drivers at \$300 was passed.

The Fire-Alarm Department salaries were thus fixed: Superintendent, \$2,500; chief operator, \$1,500; two operators, \$1,200, instead of \$1,000 each, as recommended; three assistant operators, \$1,000, instead of \$900; three repairers at \$300; one batteryman, \$300, instead of \$700.

The total addition to the salaries of the Fire Department was \$3,090, the amount being \$354,800.

The item to deduct "cash from miscellaneous sources, \$120,000," was debated.

Ald. Tuley moved to amend by inserting "to be paid on salaries of \$1,000 and under."

Ald. Cary didn't think that ought to prevail, since it was only another way of reducing salaries.

Ald. Throop thought it would earlit in mach.

salaries.

Ald. Throop thought it would result in much jealousy and complaint.

The motion was lost.

Ald. Tuley moved to make the amount \$150, It was lost.

After changing the deficiency item to \$23,849, so as to conform with the increase, making the salary item \$258,379 instead of \$349,480, as recommended by the Committee, the Council adjourned. recommende adjourned.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Charles Spencer, who was burned by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline at the Albambra saloon, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, died of his injuries at the County Hospital yesterday.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning B. T. Colwell, manager of the hospital in the rear of the Bennett Medical College, on State street, reported to the police that the remains of three still-born babes packed in a box were found on the steps of the hospital. Where they came from or by whom they were left is well.

came from or by whom they were left is unknown.

Capt. Forbes, of the Indianapolis police force, arrived in this city last evening having in charge A. K. Lucas, who was arrested in that city upon a telegram sent by Supt. Seavey. The Indianapolis police always suppose that a string with a reward to the Chicago end of it is attached to every prisoner arrested, and to this Lucas owes his capture. Lucas left this city Sept. 19 of last year, a defaulter to the extent of \$1,250, which he appropriated in the office of Carne & Drury, where he was employed as bookkeper. He came originally from Canada, and was for a time in the employ of Williams & Co., commission merchants. It was supposed that he had spent the money in riotous living, as he took with him a woman; and left his sick wife and three children at Rilgeland. The prisoner had little to say, and insisted that he knew nothing at all about an embezzlement.

Ohio and Pine or St. Clair-sts.,

By the Board of Education, for a School Site, having a Frontage of 150 to 200 Feet. Scaled proposals, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, will be received at the offices of the Board, 85 Fifth av., with noon of Wednesday, the 20th last.

Committee on Buildings and NR. LEGAL

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illmois, are hereby notined that he, on the Ilth day of January, 1879, assigned to me air his property, real and personal, in trust for the occast of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

chicago, Jan. 13, 1879.
Chicago, Jan. 13, 1879.
150 Lasale st., Chicago Tenney & Flower, Attorneys. FINANCIAL

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 24. 1678.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Hanker Cinicape has the same must be presented to James M. Flower, lecetiver, at Chicago, lisinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

CIGARS

Just received a very choice invoice of Imported Cigars from the finest manufactured in Havana Also a large invoice of Clear Havana Cuban hand-made goods, which we are retailing at wholesale prices.

Box trade a specialty.

110 and 112 MADISON-ST. C. JEVNE. SCALES.



THROAT DISEASES
A SPECIALTY.
DR. PEIRO. 00 Real
Wishington-st., Room
& Hours, 10 to 3. DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, 125 State-st., competent lady assistants in attende

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROFcoldist, 124 Dearborn-St., gives
instant relief. Stephene Allinstant relief. Stephene Allinstant relief. Stephene Allinstant relief. Stephene Allinstant relief. Stephene
ginis have it: Zic der but.

VAN STAN'S STRATENA

s. The Bonemia Na-on; dismissed. utual Life-Insurance

RESIGNS. 2.—It was reported to Caspar H. Borgess, Ro the Diocese of Detroit, er Peninsula, had reznation being forwardago. The Bishop's pri-hutzes, refuses positive

#### THE CITY.

THE THRIFTY LOBBYIST. OW HE INDUCED A PROMINENT STATESMAN VOTE FOR HIS LITZLE BILL.

- A man one time, when Congress met,—
  No matter when or who,—
  Had a little bill which he had set
  His heart on putting through.
  I know not of this little bill
- The number or the name; It may have been, for all I know,
- A sunny Southern claim, One of the stout and growing claims That Congress used to pay, For 1,000 bales of cotton and 6,000 bales of hay,
- From a 40-acre lot. And the progeny that in sixteen years A mule would have begot;
- It may have been a subsidy Of a million dollars, or so.

  To keep steamers running to a place
  Where no one cared to go;
  Nathiess, whate'er the measure was,
- Whate'er there was to do, t was by no means an easy thing To put the measure through.
- They gathered to the Capital A lobby strong and bold,
  And wires were pulled, and pins set up,
  And logs industrious rolled.
  And the man who bossed the rival job
  For a claim or subsidy
- He called his lobby to his side.
- And there were dinners and drinks galore nd poker-games with Congressmen
- And poker-games with Congressmen
  Where the statesmen ne'er did lose,
  And woman, lovely woman, came
  And winked her soft blue eye,
  And to the honorable gents
  Did her blandishments apply.
  So tarough the session raged the fight
  Till at last the crists came,
  And each side mustered all its strength
  To win or lose the game.
- The lobbyists told up their men
  As farmers count their swine;
  There were very few they could not 'range'
  In one or other line;
  In fact, when they had reckoned all,
  Each suprent loobyist
  Found just one man waose name was on
  The Independent list.

- The Independent list.

  He was a man of character (Such men in Congress be)

  To Aristides for justice like, Cato for honesty.

  There was no lobbyist so bold.

  Would ask him out to dine,
  And the women might as well have winked.

  At a cigar-store sign.

  And so nicely balanced parties were.

  That this statesman's vote would be.

  The casting vote to accide the fate.

  Of that ciaim, or subsidy.

- The lobbyist who bossed that scheme
  He thought of a device
  Whereby to capture that Congressman
  Whe was as chaste as ice.
  So he wrote him out a little note
  Signed with a name was feigned,
  Wherein he told the Congressman
  How ail were deeply pained
  That he, in whom they had such pride,
  Whow virtuous did seem.
  Was, toddy, brains, and breeches, sold
  To the opposition scheme.
  'Your honored name is on the list
  in the lobbies, and they brag
  You have already pocketed
  Your portion of the swag.
  And to-morrow when the bill is called
  On its final passage to zo,
  They oredict that you with venal lips
  Will give a sounding 'No.'"
- Next morning the man who bossed the scheme
- Was in the gallery;
  Person and anys were being called
  On that claim, or subsidy.
  And when it came to the statesman's turn
- And when it came to the statesman's turn
  He gave a thunderous "Aye!"
  And so the bill went kiting through
  And sever a cent was paid
  To influence the casting vote;
  But the lobbyist knew his trade,
  And he charged \$10,000
  For bribing the statesman great;
  And when another Congress
  The job did investigate
  The scandalous item was published,
  And all the world believed
  The statesman had his share of the swag
  The same as the rest received!

- GENERAL NEWS.
- C. B. Stewart, Auditor of the Kankakee Line, Judge J. M. Bailey, Freeport, is registered at
- O. J. Bixby, of the Dubuque Times, is stopping The Hon. Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, Wis.,
- is at the Sherman. The Hon. S. W. Munn, State Senator from
- oliet, Ill., is a guest of the Pacific. Charles B. Peck, Receiver of the Port Huron & Chicago Railroad, is among the guests of the
- W. H. Moorehouse, of the firm of Spaulding Merrick, who met with an accident some reeks ago, is out again.
- The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday, attending to a case before Judge Drummond.
- The competitive examinations for all graded raded schools in this county will be held Friday, Feb. 28,-not Thursday, as heretofore
- Collector Ayres, of the Town of South Chicago, reports collections to date of \$636,203, and, what is equally important, it has been paid out to the municipalities for which it was col-
- With the exception of the closing of some of the public offices, and the hoisting of a few flags, Washington's Birthday passed unobserved. It
- The temperature yesterday, as observed by lanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 36 above zero; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 40; 3 p. m., 40; 7 p. m., 36. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.32; 7 p. m.,
- Honduras, and the Hon. William C. Burchard. ex-Governor of the same country, visited THE TRIBUNE press-rooms this morning. They were a new and very wonderful revelation to the dis-
- tion of the Socialists got together at No. 7 Clark street, last evening, and adopted a plan of agitation, which is to be put in operation when the election is over, the Section, as a section, taking no part in politics. Allen Jones, colored, a coal-dealer living at
- No. 1510 Arnold street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Deceased was 34 years of age, audleft a wife and three children in good circumstances. Coroner Mann was supposed to have held the inquest yesterday, but he failed to renort.
- Edward Baker, 14 years of are, living at No. 855 West Lake street, while being drawn along the sidewalk yesterday forenoon in a small wagon to which was harnessed a dog, was accidentally thrown out, and had his right leg broken at the ankle.
- The Coroner held inquests yesterday on E. S. smith, who died of heart-disease; on Spencer, the was burned by the explosion of gasoline thich caused the fire at the Alhambra; on the committed suicide while in a fit of emporary insanity; and on a couple of children the died of infantile convuisions.

  At 1:30 vertadian after a proper section of the control of the control of the convuisions.
- At 1:30 yesterday afternoon Edgar Franke, 18 years of age, an employe at La Tour's photograph-gailery, on the northwest corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue, drank by mistake a solution of the cyapide of potash, a most violent poison. He was nurriedly carried ecross the way to Dr. Cunningham's office, where antidotes were administered. The youth will recover.
- Courtesy and consideration will never fall of accomplishing their object. A short, stout old gentleman found himself at the theatre the other evening behind a long-bodied woman with a neck like a giraffe, wearing in lieu of a bonnet a small plantation of flowers. Enjoyment of the performance under these conditions was a matter of some difficulty, but the old gentleman endured all patiently till the second scene of the third act, when he drew his substantial iron-feruled cane and prodded the woman in the small of her back, remarking politicly, "Let's know who's spessing now. I can't see through you, and this seems to be an interesting part of

the play." She gave him a glare which fairly warped the sear, but he courteously remarked, "Thanks: I see much better now," and she got up and went out, followed by her escort, who offered to knock the old man's head off for a nickel.

nickel.

At 7:45 last evening Thomas Dunn, aged 60 years, employed as a flagman on the Thirtieth-street crossing of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, while flagging a train, was struck by switch engine No. 449, fracturing his nose and badly injuring his head and face. He was taken to his home, No. 1483 Portland avenue, and was attended by Dr. Bosworth, who thinks the chances are against his recovery.

Arrangements have nearly been completed for the Authors' Carnival, which is to begin April 15, at the Exposition Building and continue two weeks. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the six charities represented yesterday, a contract was signed with Frank E. Pease, of Buffalo, who is to furnish the booths and superintend the arrangements. The selection of characters is nearly complete, and the Carnival, under the able administrative and managerial talent of the ladies who have it in charge, promises to be an unqualified success.

Collestor Ayres, of the Town of South Chica-

go, is getting impatient of the delay of many persons owing personal taxes, and warps such that payments must be made at once, or levy and sale of their property will be the consequence. His term of office soon expires; hence the hurry.

At the meeting of the West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club, held Tuesday, the following was passed unanimously: Resolved. That the Mayor of the City of Chicago be condemned for vetoing the ordinance providing for the appointment of special policemen to help suppress the sale of liquors to minors in said city.

At about 6 o'clock last evening Mr. Faulkner proprietor of a lunch-house at No. 114 Fifth avenue, riding in a buggy at the corner of Clinton and Randolph streets was run into by one of Parmelee's buses. His buggy was badly broken, and he himself was thrown out and had his arm broken below the elbow. A few of the coopers who are Socialists are

A lew of the coopers who are Socialists are endeavoring to make proselytes of their associates, and a meeting of the different Unions was held at No. 7 Clark street last evening to discuss the question of joining the Socialistic party. The deliberations were secret, and the conclusion, if any were reached, was not divulged, but the result cannot long be kept secret.

The preparations for the grand masquerade ball of the Chicago Turngemiende, which comes off at the North Side Turner-Hall tomorrow evening, have been pearly completed, and the indications are that it will be the grandest affair of the kind ever gotten up by this So-ciety. The event of the evening will be the grand triump hal march of Germanicus, no expense having been spared to make this a most mposing pageant.

In summarizing the report of the Committee of the depositors of the Fidelity Bank, they were incorrectly made to state that Mr. R. P. Derickson had been able to procure desirable property which others had in vain tried to get. Mr. Derickson has bought no property which at any time belonged to the bank, and has had no business with it or its Receiver. except that at business with it or its Receiver, except that, at the time the bank burst, he was one of the Com-mittee who investigated its affairs.

The Grand Jury vesterday returned several indictments into court, and thereafter heard the case of Dr. James Ward, who was bound over on the charge of having committed an abortion upon May Brown some weeks ago. The witnesses were examined at great length, and very minutely, and nothing was found against the Doctor. The finding of an indictment was voted down without debate and without a dissenting voice. A "no bill" will be returned into court to-morrow, and Dr. Ward will be discharged from iail, to which he should never have been from jail, to which he should never have bee

sent.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hotel-Keepers' Association was held yesterday aftermoon in the office of the Hotel Reporter, President Jewett Wilcox in the chair. The only business done consisted in the reception of a report from Messrs. Wilcox and Scott, the Committee appointed to go to Springfield to secure the passage of the bill protecting hotel men against the ravages of the professional deadreat. The report was to the effect that they had sisted the Capital, that the bill had been before the House, where it was submitted to the Judiciary Committee and was received with great isvor, and that the probability was that the committee would recommend its passage.

At 11:30 vesterday forenoon, Officer James Kerwin tound the dead body of a man floating in the river at the foot of Fourteenth street. Deceased was about 25 years of age, about five teet ten inches in highly stout build, dark hair and mustaghe.

Deceased was about 28 years of age, about five teet ten inches in highly stout build, dark hair and mustaghe, and was thad in dark pants and vest, brown dress-coat, white and blue striped shirt, and caliskin boots. In his pockets were found a check for \$17 on a West Division savings-bank, with the name of J. Schork attached, and a ticket for a "Grosser Ball," given by the Northwest Section of cabinetmakers on the night of Dec. 14, 1878, at Boedecker's Hall. No. 353 West Chicago

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, has been spending a few weeks at the East, where he was spending a few weeks at the East, where he was warmly received. He has had a call to the pastorate of the church at Bergen, N. J., just across the Hudson from New York, said to be a large and influential church. He has also been in correspondence with the Indianapolis Church, which has expressed a wish that he should become its pastor. The Doctor starts for California early this week with Mrs. Everts, to be gone several weeks. When he returns he will determine where his next pastoral work shall be done

shall be done

The County Board of Education met yesterday morning at No. 171 Randolph street. Present Messrs. Lewis (Chair), Senne, Sherman, Thompson, Maher, and Lane. Mr. Larimore was, upon motion, instructed to pay from the funds in his hands the bills of Messrs. Arms & Tropstock for furniture, and turn the balance over to the Board. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Commitree, presented the financial report of D. S. Wentworth for the term ending Dec. 24, 1873, and, upon motion of Mr. Maher, vouchers for the same were approved. The matter of cleaning of the school grounds was referred to the Building Committee, with power to act.

A class in decorative design is about to be

A class in decorative design is about to be formed at the Academy of Design under a speabout March 1. This will extend the privileges of the Academy from the field of fine art to that of industrial art, The course is intended to extend over three months, and is to embrace instruction in the geometric arrangement and distribution of organiem. instruction in the geometric arrangement and distribution of ornament, the conventionalization of floral and other natural forms, the historical and national sources of design, and such other matters as will qualify the student for amateur or professional decorating,—the South Kensington system somewhat liberalized. In this day of tiles and panels, claborate wallpapers and carpet patterns, Christmas cards, and pictorial advertisement, it is highly proper that an artschool should embrace regular instruction in ornamental design.

ornamental design.

A resident of this city has just brought from the South a companion for his lonely hours, a sharer of his sorrows,—in point of fact, a wife. She is a very bandsome, nice, and loving woman; but, like all her compatriots, intensely Southern, even to the tips of her tootheels. He was escorting her home to their pleasant dwelling down the avenue the other evening; it was a beautiful night, and an Al moon hung treinbling on the horizon. "How beautiful, Clarissa!" he said; "is not you an exquisite meine?" "It is, indeed, Alfred," she replied, "but O! had you been in the Sunny South befo' the vandal tramp polluted its fields,—if you could have seen the moon we used to have befo' the wah"—but the flood of recollections was too much for her, and she burst into tears.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at the

much for her, and she burst into tears.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at the University of Chicago with greater celat than usual. The gathering really occurred on Friday evening, but as the separation of the company was not in order till Saturday morning the event was really a celebration of the natal day of the immortal George. About 150 persons of both sexes sat down at 9 o'clock to a good supper in the refectory, and the edibles were followed by speeches and song. All the classes of the University was represented by orators, and all, from Seniordown to Prep., made really good speeches, some of them brimming over with humor. After them came the President, and the rest of the Faculty followed with short but appropriate remarks. The Committee of Arrangements is entitled to the credit of having effected a material improvement in the method of celebrating the day at this University.

A professional man in this city owes bis sue-

of celebrating the day at this University.

A professional man in this city owes his success in lite simply and solely to his ingenuity,—not to say his cheek. When he first hung out his shingle and a confiding client brought him his first case he refused it, telling the man that he was so busied that he could not do it justice, and, being pressed to accept it, said, "Well, Fill do it for you, but you must understand that you take all the risks." He never kept an appointment, but was habitually from three-quarters of an hour to two hours late, and it, when he was instructing a client, the clerk came in and said a gentleman wished to see him about undertaking a new case he'd yell, "Give me a club till I kill him—— Here I am driven twenty-five hours a day and eight days to the week till my exhausted reason totters on her throne, and you wish to pile new burdens on me." He never appeared in a case till it had been postponed twice, and made an immense hit at the time of his marriage by keeping the

company waiting till the bride had had two fits of hysterics, and her father had had a general alarm sent out by the police and was seriously meditating marrying his daughter to the groomsman rather than have the supper spoiled; then he came calmly in and said his clients had detained nim. "I know," said his father-in-law with pride, "I know then that that young man would make his way in this world," nor has the excellent old man been deceived.

The Special Committee appointed by the Trades Council to make arrangements for the precuring of information for the Legislative Committee who are to investigate the condition of wage-workers in Chicago, held a meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening. A motion was agreed to requesting the Presidents of the different Unions to see that a competent man was elected or appointed to present the condition of their trades to the Legislative Committee, the names to be submitted at the meeting of the Council Friday night. The Secretary, D. R. Streator, will be at No. 7 Clark street from 9 a. m. to 9 p. fn. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thuraday to receive the blanks which have been sent around to be filled up. It is not yet decided when the Legislative Committee will begin their labors, but they are expected to be at No. 7 Clark street Saturday night, when a time and place will doubtless be agreed upon.

A barkeeper on Dearborn street has long had in his excession a had half-dollar, which he has

A barkeeper on Dearborn street has long had in his possession a bad half-dollar, which he has repeatedly but vainly endeavored to work off on some customer who was drunk enough not to notice that the coin was bad, but not so on some customer who was bad, but not so drunk that it was unnecessary to give him any change whatever. Last night, however, fortune smiled upon him, and he passed the coin out to a customer who was drunk just to a turn. To his horror the man put the small change in his pocket and leaving the fifty-cent piece lying there in all its naked deformity said, "Gimme shigar!" The barkeeper's heart sank in his bosom, but he was a than of resources, and pushing the coin over to the customer he said, briskly, "That's all right—you take a smoke with me"; then when his victim became generous and wanted to stand treat, in return (always with the fifty-cent piece, bien entendus, he said, "See here, my friend, you've had enough, and I wouldn't be doing my duty if I allowed you to take any more. You get right home to the old woman—that's the best thing you can do," and with such good advice he induced the man to pocket his change and go, but it was a close shave.

There was on exhibition last night, and will

There was on exhibition last night, and will There was on exhibition last night, and will be during the coming week, at the armory of the First Regiment, Jackson street, between wabash and Michigan avenues, a series of pictures illustrating many of the most prominent events in the "onpleasantness" of fifteen years ago. These pictures, 25 by 12 feet, or thereabouts, were painted some surteen years ago, and were exhibited in London with the hope of converting the English Tox element, which and were exhibited in London with the hope of converting the Eughsh Tory element, which at that time was, and in fact ever since has been, a pronounced sympathizer with the South and Southern ideas of statesmanship. At the conclusion of the exhibition in London the pictures were brought to this country, and exhibited for a short time in Boston. Business differences among the owners caused them to be placed in store, and now, for the first time in three lustrums, they seek the light; and the managers hope that the rising generation, to whom the story of the War has become as much of a myth as the war of the houses of Lancaster and York, will embrace the opportunity of seeing on canvas faithful counterfeit presentments of some of the most prominent scenes in the military and positive transport. most prominent scenes in the military and po-litical history of the Union. Mr. H. C. Berry delivers an interesting lecture descriptive of all the events connected with each individual scene.

Last week a pair of tramps canvassed assidu-ously a residence street in the West Division, and a day or two later two men of distinguished and a day or two later two men of distinguished looks, clad in fashionable attire, put in an appearance on the same street, and ringing at the door of one house asked to see the lady of the establishment. She speedily came down-stars, and asked to what she was indebted—"
"You may'remember, Madame," said one of them, "that not long ago you entertained two peripatetic gentlemen who visited your hospitable back-door." "Two tramps—yes; well, what of it?" responded the woman. "Nothing," he replied with a fascinating smile, "only we were the recipients of your bounty." "And you have come to leave me a fortune?" she said eagerly. "Well, scarcely," he answered with a good-humored smile, "scarcely that, but we are, as we might say, sociologists,—students of human nature, as it were. If I remember rightly—my friend here will correct me if I err—you wore at the time of our visit a ragged wrapper, one of your husband's slippers, and a veteran towlet ted round your head, and your form had not that rounded grace nor your countenance towel tied round your head, and your form had not that rounded grace nor your countenance that glow of health and beauty which they now possess." "Hole in left stocking, too, and faise teeth in tumbler with a chip out of it on the bureau; rayen tresses likewise hung over back of chair with palpi—" "My memory had retained all those details which my ready friend supplies," the man continued pleasantly, while the lady, as she subsequently said, was so flabergasted she didn't know whether she was sitting on her head or her heels; "in fact, we have jointly and severally taken our affidavits upon this subject. The documents, you will perceive. this subject. The documents, you will perceive, are in strict legal form. Naturally you will perceive, are in strict legal form. Naturally you will prefer that the contents of this affidavit shall not be published. Its price is \$10, including the signature of the Notary Public, which may come in handy for your autograph album. If you think the price too high, far be it from us to interfer with or days the right of private indethink the price too high, far be it from us to interfere with or deny the right of private judgment. Perhaps other ladies in this neighborhood may be better acquainted with the market value of the literature of sociology. Mrs. What'shername, across the way there, might be anxious to have her doubts solved as to whether you pain—. No madame, we cannot take a penny less than \$10, but we have no objection to receiving trade dollars at par." The bargain was made and the cash paid, and the students of sociology departed, remarking that, upon their bonor as gentlemen, they would blot from the tablets of their memory all vestiges of the event, while the lady registered a solemn oath that she would blot from the tablets of existence with a broom-handle all vestiges of the next tramp that comes sociologing round her premises.

premises.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE COLVIN-HOYNE TROUBLE.

Judge Rogers yesterday morning decided the two cases of Goudy, Chandler & Skinner and Egbert Jamieson against the city, which have been on trial before him the past two or three days. These were suits brought to recover the value of legal services rendered the city during the Colvin-Hoyne contest over the Mavoraity. Mr. Colvin at that time, 1875, employed Messrs. Goudy and Jamieson to defend him, and with success, as the result showed. When the law-yers presented their bills after their victory the Council refused to order them paid, and the former then announced suits, Goudy, Chandler, & Skinner claiming \$2,500 and Mr. Jamieson \$1,500.

The defense was that the Mayor had no power to employ such extra counsel, the contest being a personal one between the two candidates. The authority was vested in the Council.

The plaintiffs ciaimed that the city was at the time without either Corporation Counsel or assistant counsel, and consequently had power to protect its rights by revaining other legal lights. Also, that the fifth section of the Revised Charter of 1863 gave such right, which provided that the Comptroller should exercise general supervision over all right, which provided that the Comptroller should exercise general supervision over all legal and other proceedings in which the interests of the city were involved, and, with the superoval of the Mayor, to begin or discontinue such proceedings, and employ extra counsel where necessary. On the other hand, the city authorities elamed this provision of the charter of 1863 was repealed by the new charter, and the Comptroller's power curtailed in this direction so that he had no authority in such matters.

Judge Rogers said the controversy over the Mayoralty was one in which the public were interested, and it was necessary to have it settled as soon as possible. He did not think the section giving power to the Comptroller in such matters had been repealed, and in his opinion the Mayor and Comptroller had the power to engage counsel. Judgments were then given in favor of the two lawyers for the full ammounts claimed by them. An appeal was taken by the city in each case.

lawyers for the full amounts claimed by them. An appeal was takeu by the city in each case.

E. S. SMITH.

The older members of the Bar and those of our citizens whose habitat has embraced a quarter of a century will regret to learn of the demise of Mr. Ezekiel S. Smith, better known as "Whispering" Smith, who died suddenly at an early nour yesterday morning from rheumatism of the heart. For three or four days he had been slightly complaining, and confined himself to his residence, No. 617 West Van Buren street, where he continued to do his business. He was born in Vernon, Oneida County, New York, in 1812. While a young man be studied law in Barry Centre, and afterwards engaged in practice in Albion, N. J. About 1838 he came West as far as Michigan, and taught senool for a brief time at Monroe, Mich. Two years later he settled in Cassopolis, Mich., and resumed the practice of iaw. Shortly afterwards he was elected Prosecuting-Attorney, and two or three years later was chosen Judge of the County Court. In 1832 he removed to Cnicago, and entered upon an extensive practice, coupled with a large business in real estate. Emery A. Storrs, the late Gen. B. J. Sweet, Col. Roberts, and J. J. McKinnon, in turn, were associated with him in his legal practice. Of late years he had devoted most of his time to real-estate operations, and a few hours before his death was engaged in closing up contracts for the erection of some buildings. He died childless. About a year ago he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, a lady who took an active

THE CITY-HALL.

There were 140 deaths in the city last week. Another case of scarlet fever was reported to the health authorities yesterday. All the city offices except those of the

Health, Police, and Fire Departments were closed yesterday.

The Council Committee on Buildings and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works will meet Tuesday morning to consider the action of the County Board with reference to the modification of the City-Hall and County Building.

Building.

The promised views of Supt. Seavey in regard to Murray's bill for the re-establishment of the Police Board were not given yesterday; in fact, the Superintendent of Police-has no views on the subject, or, if he has, he is unwilling to express them. In reply to Mr. Murray's letter of inquiry, he wrote him yesterday: "I have no suggestions to offer either for or against its passage. I have all confidence in the members of the General Assembly. They are the representatives of the people, and I believe they will do what they consider for the best interests of the people."

#### GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Dexter Jennings, fermerly of the State's Attorney's office, has become an attache of Marshal Hildrup's office, and will act as bailiff n Judge Drummond's court-room.

Washington's Birthday was honored at the Government's headquarters by the closing of the Sub-Treasury and the office of the Collector of Customs for the day, and the closing of Colector Harvey's bureau after noon.

A man bearing the fearful and wonderful name of Heory Schmeltekopf was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with selling liquors in quantities larger than five gallons, or, in other words, doing a wholesale business without having a wholesale dealer's license, without having any sign up over his door to indicate that he did sell by the wholesale. As if this was not enough of a charge, there was another, to the effect that he had failed to make proper entries on his books. The man with the unpardonable name, calling George Washington to witness, solumly declared that some one had humougged him into selling more than five gallons at a time, and intimated that the some one, whose name was about as harsh as his own, had put the job up on him with the design of making "geld" out of him, the defendant. The scheme didn't bring the "geld," and hence the trouble. The Judge listened to the story with a sigh which indicated that all the George Washingtons were dead and buried, and the stern mandate was, "Continued to the District Court, \$1,000 bail." A man bearing the fearful and wonderful THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Mr. F. Schuman, the draughtsman from the Supervising Architect's office who has been sent here to ascertain what is necessary to com sent here to ascertain what is necessary to complete the plans for completing the new Government building, and, incidentally, to inquire
into Gen. McDowell's plans regarding the proposed occupation of the building by the PostOffice, visited the new structure yesterday and
had an interview with Gen. McDowell,
Assistant Postmaster Squiers, and a number of Post-Office gentlemen. The Department having put its official foot
down, so to speak, on the occupation of anything but the basement, the task of deciding down, so to speak, on the occupation of anything but the basement, the task of deciding how to arrange the space for Post-Office uses was somewhat simplified. After some talk, a compromise of views was effected and plans drawn up by Mr. Schuman, which he will report to the Supervising Architect's Bureau on his return to Washington. The disposition of the space, according to the present plan, is about as follows: The Adams, Clark, and Jackson street fronts will be set apart for the Post-Office, the Dearborn street side remaining under the control of Gen. McDowell. The Railway Mail Agents will have the room at the northeast corner of the basement,—Adams and Dear-Agents will have the room at the northeast corner of the basement,—Adams and Dearborn,—which they will reach by a passage-way under the north portice and extending to the area at the northwest corner—Adams and Clark. At this corner will be the general public stairway, leading from Adams street down to the basement, the various offices fronting on Clark street, and being arranged in a manner which will no doubt accommodate everybody. The first office reached after descending the stairs to the area below will be the money-order office, in the northwest after descending the stairs to the area below will be the money-order office, in the northwest corner room. The general delivery will be under the north portico, west side. The stamp department will be found at the centre of the Clarkstreet front, in the rear of which will be the clerks, registers, maling-men, etc. The Postmaster's room is under the south portico of the west front. The receiving and mailing room is on the southwest corner, and chutes will be built at the south end of this southwest room for receiving the mails. An inclined plane will be built on which to wheel the mails from the receiving and mailing rooms to the street above, where a platform will be constructed, and the mail-wagons will drive up to it to get the mails. The fence will be taken down around the building from the chutes to the northwest corner, and the whole space thrown open to the public, additional stairways facilitating the descent to the lower regions. Estimates will be made on this plan for the

temporary and the permanent work, the latter, of course, to be charged to the Government Building appropriation, and the former to the Post-Office Department. It is Gen. McDowell's opinion that this temporary work will not cost over \$12,000, or \$15,000 at the outside. Mr. Schuman will return to Washington Tucsday or Wednesday, and if the plaus are accepted the work will be pushed at once.

### CRIMINAL.

Lesser Friedberg was fined \$20 and costs yesterday by Justice Foote for doing a pawnbrok-

ing business without a license. Charles Hicks did not make his appearance vesterday at Justice Foote's Court to answer to the charge of vagrancy, and his bond was de clared forfeited. Billy Bassett is the surety, and the amount of the bail is \$300.

A. L. Luetgart, recently arrested upon charge of swindling Peter Weiss out of \$416 worth of wine, and discharged by Justice Wil-son, was rearrested yesterday and taken before Justice Robinson upon the same charge. Both men live in Nickersonville.

At 10 o'clock last evening burglars forced entrance to the tailor shop of Joseph Gabronski, No. 1016 Wentworth avenue, by raising a side window. They cut open a feather pillow, expecting to find some money, but they were frightened away before securing anything. John F. Callaghan, who came here from South Bend, made an unsuccessful attempt to get out of jail yesterday under the Insolvent act. He presented a schedule, but it was deemed insufficient, etc.; beside, there were evidences that he had made way with property to defraud his creditors, and he was remanded to jail. His bail was fixed at \$3,000.

Ten days ago Terry O'Donnell, of No. 39
West Indiana street, had a pocketbook containing \$38 stolen from him by a woman named
Kittle Nixon, living in a baguio on Union street.
He complained about it, and it was returned,
and the two then went on a "hurrah" among
the saloons. Again the money was stolen from
him, and yesterday he caused the arrest of the
cyprian.

Last evening while Officer Daniel Duffy was Last evening while Officer Daniel Duffy was traveling his post he noticed a suspicious character dodging along the street with something concealed under his coat. The feilow tried to get out of his way by dodging down into a basement, but the officer followed and found that he had in his possession—a silver stand and tooth-pick cups, which was identified as the one stolen by burglars Thursday night from Charles Schaefer's resturant, No. 115 Randolph street. When charged with the burglary, the thief gave the name of Frank Miller, and owned up. The cigars, valued in all at \$250, will doubtless be recovered to-day. will doubtless be recovered to-day.

will doubtless be recovered to-day.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning, the jury in the case of Christopher Sheri'lan and R. G. Day, on trial the day before for robbery, orought in a verdict of guilty and fixed their punishment at ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The robbery was committed the 30th of January at the corner of Aberdeen and Van Buren streets at an early hour in the evening, and was one of the most daring that has ever occurred in the city. After this a number of prisoners were arraigned. Mary Mack pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, and John McDonald, Willis O'Brien, James Mahoney, and William Reed pleaded guilty to burglary and were remanded. The others pleaded not guilty.

Justice Morrison: Carl Varding, assaulting

The others pleaded not guilty.

Justice Morrison: Carl Varding, assaulting John Johnson with a hatchet, \$500 to the 1st; Frank Flood, charged with failing to turn over a barrel of flour and \$30 which he promised to give in payment for a horse which Albert Brazier, of No. 172 Randolph street, let him have, \$500 to the 24th; Mrs. Quinn, alias "Dirty Face," larceny of clothing from Theresa Simpson, \$100 fine; Patrick Roach, larceny of cigars from No. 788 Halsted street, \$25 fine; James Malloy, same charge, sent to the Brothers' Asylum; Charles Braham, Willie Carpenter, and Fraok Bond,

discharged as they were under 10 years of age; John Maloney, fugitive from justice in Richmond, Va., no bail to the 25th; Edward Hart, larceny as ballee, \$300 to the 28th Justice Summerfield: Henry Jackson, unlicensed pawnbroker, \$100; Winnie Powell and Lizzie Halligan, vagrants, \$100 fine; John Allen, George Wilson, and Edward O'Brien, \$500 to the Criminal Court for the burglary of a ham and lard house at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets.

Corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets.

Upon information received, Lieut. Lioyd and men vesterday morning arrested Simon Hayes and William Woods two men just out of Pententiary, and who were rooming with a couple of strumpets at No. 25 Desplaines street. They had rented a barn at the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines streets, and were keeping a fine team of roan horses, harness, and a green double-boxed farmer's wagon, with white stripe, spring seat, and red running-gear. The maker's same was scratched out, showing that they had come by the rig dishonestly. It awaits identification at the Armory. Hayes has served three years in the Penitentiary and Woods one year. In the possession of the latter were found a revolver and a pawn-ticket dated Feb. 11, and calling for a black dress coat.

a black dress coat.

William Schoenfelt was a tenant of Fred Piehl, of No. 747 May street, but was ejected yesterday by legal process for non-payment of rent. The former came to the place at 7 o'clock last evening, and, with a lighted railroad-lamp, proceeded to gather up shavings in the basement which he claimed belonged to him. The landlord, Piehl, objected, fearing that a fire might accidentally be kindled, and some other words of an angry nature enraged the tenant, who was even then smarting under the ignominious ejectment. Without a word of warning he hit Piehl over the head with the lamp twice, cutting his face frightfully from the forehead to the chin, and slitting open the nose and upper lib. The wound was dressed by Dr. Sterl, and though of a painful nature is not considered dangerous. Schoenfelt was arrested shortly after the occurrence by Officer E. O'Brien, and was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station. Somebody is deserving of a scoring for care

Station.

Somebody is deserving of a scoring for carelessness in allowing some notorious crissinals to
escape from the County Jail last Wednesday.
The matter was kept quiet, and not a word
concerning the affair was even whispered until
last evening, when four policemen of the
West Twelfth Street Stationsuccededfincapturing the notorious Joe Gorman at the home of
his parents, No. 477 Morgan. Joe and his mother
made a sturdy resistance, and the latter attempted to throw boiling hot water upon them.
Now Joe Gorman ought to have been in
jail, for he was held over last week
under heavy bail by Justice Scully, and
was charged firstly with a daring burglary at
the house of Mrs. McDonald, No. 131 West
Thirteenth street; secondly, with attempted
highway robbery at the Milwaukee avenue viaduct; thirdly, with an assault with a deadiy
weapon upon Officer Smith; and lastly,
with complicity in the Goldsmid diamond robbery. Upon this latter charge
he was discharged before Justice
Morrison. The Grand Jury failed to indict him
on the second and third charges, but he was
held in heavy bonds on the first charge. Last
Wednesday Payne Fitz asked for Gorman's release, and as Julius Helnemann, the Clerk of
the Jail, told Jailer Currier that there were
no other charges against him, he was set at
liberty. The mistake was not discovered until
the next day. Gorman's accomplices are said
to be safely lodged behind the bars, and the
watchfulness of the police has prevented the
Clerk's carelessness from resulting disastrously. Clerk's carelessness from resulting

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. J. B. Power, St. Paul.
W. F. Shaffer, San Fran.
H. G. Furber, N. Y.
W. B. Kimbali, Salem.
S. H. Rvder, Manchester
W. S. Johnston, Milw.
W. F. Potter, E. Sag'as PALMER HOUSE.

PALMER HOUSE.

J. H. Chandler, Hauco'k A. Hill, St. Louis.
J. Robinson, Marshallt'n Walter Scott, Phila.
J. M. Haskell, San Fran G. Harrington, Boston,
D. H. Montfort, St. Paul J. E. Boyd, Sloux City.
R. P. Carpenter, Phila. T. Halleck, N. Y. SHERMAN HOUSE.

Col. M. Lewis, Boston.
J. Kinron, N. Y.
L. G. Russell. Crestline.
J. C. Raymond, Chinton.
J. C. Raymond, Chinton.
J. C. Houston, Elmira. TREMONT HOUSE.

T. J. Belford, Valparai'o H. H. Carpenter, Leadyl'e Wm. Fitz, Providence.
Alfred Leeb, New York.
J. B. Needham, Duquque R. N. Loomis, N. Y.
H. R. Farnham, Niles.
M.L. Morehouse, Evansy.
O. Jaeger, N. Y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Roller-skating rinks and bicycle schools are among the attractions promised the Chicago youth for the coming season.

The latest novelty is the Pedometer intro-

One little mouse at an evening party will give an observant man more information relative to striped stockings than all the muddy crossings in Ottawa. The man whose pantaloons bag most at the

duced by Giles, Brother & Co.

Ane man whose pantaloons bag most at the knees isn't necessarily the man who prays the most. Sleeping in a day-coach with your knees propped up against the seat in front of you will wreck the knees of a straight pair of pants quicker and more successfully than two years of prayer-meetings.

Chieggo property owners

prayer-meetings.

Chicago property-owners are evidently determined to guard against elevator accidents, and most of the first-class buildings in the city are either supplied or being supplied with the standard hydraulic elevators, manufactured by W. E. Hale & Co. The new Singer Building is equipped with four of these spiendid elevators, and four are in operation in the Williams Building, on Wabash avenue, corner of Monroe street. Two are now being put up in the Wallace Building, on the opposite corner, two in the St. James Hotel Building, two in the Honore Block, one in the Howland Block adjoining, and some twenty-five or thirty others are contracted for in some of the principal business blocks.

It's funny! but a soft-palmed woman can pass a hot pie-plate to her neighbor at the table with a hot pic-plate to her neighbor at the table with a smile as sweet as distilled honey, while a man, with a hand as horny as a crocodile's back, will drop it to the floor and howl around like a Sioux Indian at a scalp-dance.

A large number of organs with last year's styles of cases are now offered by W. W. Kimball's plane house at prices that defy competition. These instruments are all of first-class makers, and will be sold for cash or on monthly

makers, and will be sold for cash or on monthly payments.

"Can a man belong to a brass band and be a Christian?" asks an exchange. We see no impediment in the way. But if he is given to be practicing at home it is an utter impossibility for the man living next door to be a Christian. The only place in the city where photographs from life of the late lamented prelate, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, can be obtained is at Copelin's, 75 Madison street.

lin's, 75 Madison street.

When eggs are about 57 cents a dozen there is a ravenous demand for them at the hotel tables by the traveling public. When they get down to about six cents you can't hire a traveling man to look at one. Ask your grocer for the ground show-flaked corn. Manufactory, 28 Market. Supply depot, F. A. Wardner & Co.'s, 45 and 47 River street.

The other day a man who had just signed his first naturalization papers with his X frankly admitted to the clerk of the court that the American system of public schools was a hopeess failure. If you are troubled with catarrh or cold in the head try Gale & Blocki's compound cubebs cigarettes. Sold by all druggists. On account of the late terrible slaughter of British troops, Her Majesty's Opera, now in this city, will wear crape on their voices for the next thirty days.

thirty days.

It is customary in China to drown female infants. Apparently a cruel custom, but a man can occasionally go to a church-fair down there and not be oblized to "take chances" in every Diessed thing that can be imagined.

Trying to chew caramels with false teeth ranks with trying to untie a knotted shoestring with mittens on your hands, or to do business without advertising.

Said a philosopher: "I don't like a man who is intimate on short acquaintance, because he is almost sure to be 'short' on intimate acquaintance."

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwauker, Feb. 22.—The Sheridan Guards, fully uniformed and equipped, marched to the Piankinton House to-night and paid their re-

spects to Gen. Sheridan and his brother officers. The General acknowledged the compliment in a neat speech. A downy softness is imparted to the skin by Buck & Rayner's Glycerine Jelly.

Any watch can be made to keep correct time at

TAYLO B -CANALL-Feb. 19, by the Rev. A. VEDDER-BALDWIN-At the residence of Mr. James A. Woodworth. Highland Park, Ill., Feb. 19, by the Rev. George Wrenn, Almond Vedder and Louise R.

Ismilton, Shourds & Co.'s.

DEATHS.

aged 62 years, father of Dr. Norman Bridge, of this City.

EW Windoor County (Vermont) papers please copy.

TURNER—Feb. 22. of consumption, Mrs. Laura A. Turner, daughter of John A. Leonard, aged 33 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 551 Monroest., Monday, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock.

EW Minneapolis (Minn.) papers please copy.

FERNCH—Of consumption. Feb. 21, Harry Clifford, aged 8 years 10 months and 17 days, youngest son of John and Julis French, 130 North Halsted-st.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock, by carriage to Gracefaud.

EW Champaign City, Ill., papers please copy.

DONORUE—At his residence, 457 Union-st., John Denohue, aged 50 years.

Funeral on Monday at 10 a. m. to Hely Family Church, thence by cars to Calvary. The members of the 10ty Family Temperance Society are requested to attend.

WEBB—In Oakland, Cal., on the evening of the 24,

WEBB-In Oakland, Cal. on the evening of the 2d. Atlanta (Ga.) and Des Moinés (Ia.) papers please

days.

Atlanta (Ga.) and Des Moines (Ia.) papers please copy.

STORRS—Resalie J., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Storra at their residence, 1425 Indiana-av., on the morning of the 224, aged 11 weeks.

LANNON—Feb. 22, Mary Lannon, aged 31 years.
Funeral from her brother's residence, 221 Kast Twenty. fart-st., Monday, the 24th, by cars to Calvary.

EF New York papers please copy.

SMITH—At 20 clock a. m. Saturday, Judge R. S. Smith, aged 57 years.
Funeral at the residence of his sister, 453 West Van Buren-st., Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2p. m.

MORAN—Peb. 22, Mrs. Rose Moran, aged 73 years, mother of Michael Moran and Mrs. Annie McCarthy.
Funeral to take place from her late residence, Helvyn Grove, Jefferson, Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 2p o'clock a. m., thence to St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriage. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MAGNER—On Saturday, Peb. 22, Sarah, wife of Robert Magner, aged 25 years.
Funeral services at 10 s. m. at residence, 191 Dearborn-st.

MUGAN—Feb. 16, of congestion of the lungs, Patrick

born-st.

MUGAN—Feb. 16. of congestion of the lungs, Patrick
C. Mugan, of Cloonkeen, Castle Bar, County Mayo,
Ireland.

Was buried Tuesday, the 18th. "May his soul rest
Was buried Tuesday, the 18th. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH Ward Republican Club will be held Monday evening at 6:30 Milwaukee-av. to discuss the question of Alderman.

of Alderman.

A PLEASANT FEATURE OF THE FAIR, TO BE held in the parlors of St. Paul's Church next week will be the "Mother-Goose Garden." given by the little folks of the Sunday-school next Thursday night. Admission for children, 15 cents; for adults, 25 cents. AT 2:30 THIS AFTERNOON THERE WILL BE AN appen discussion of the Labor question, under the auspices of the Chicago Workingwomen's Union, at 57 North Clark-st. All are welcome.

North Clark st. All are welcome.

"HE EEV SUMNER ELLIS WILL SPEAK THIS evening in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon-sta, of Dr. Penterosi's accusation that "The first Universalist sermon was preached by the Devil in the Garden of Eden." THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH WILL HAVE a barsar, beginning Tuesday evening at 7:30 o clock. In addition to the usual assortment of articles offered for sale, there will be an interesting entertainment, consisting of scenes in an art-gallery, presented by young ladies of the Society. The bazsar will continue during Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, with a varied entertainment cach evening. Ings. With a varied entertainment cach evening.

"I'HE RINETEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
exercises of the Hahnemann Medical College and
Hospital will skee place Tauraday evening, as no clock,
at Hershey Music Hail. Prof. T. S. Hoyne, M. D., will
deliver the Vaiedictory Address. The public are invited to be present.

deliver the Valedictory Address. The public are invited to be present.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NURSery and Half-Orphan Asylum desire to express
their sincerest acknowledgments to the ladies and
gentlemen who so generously gave their services in the
interest of thas institution Thursday evening at Standard Hall. They wish especially to extend their hearty
thanks to Mr. Henry W. Raymond under whose able
management the affair proved most successful.

THE IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION WILL
give a musical and literary entertainment at their
hall, southwest corner of LaSalie and Lake-sta, Monday evening. All are invited. Admission free.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
cers for the spring campalga at Martines Hall, on Adm. will meet for reorganization and election of offi-cers for the spring campaign at Martine's Hall, on Ada-st. near Madison, Monday evening. The Republicans of the ward are requested to attend. THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at 508 State-st. Monday eaching at 8 o'clock THE REPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE are requested to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday at 3 o'clock p. m. to consider the matter of calling a convention to nominate city officers. CATARRH REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For

CATARRH

Until your head seems ready to fly off, until your nose and eves discharge excessive quantities of mucus, thin, acrid, and poisonous, until, unfit for business or pleasure, you number yourself among the most afflicted of mortals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation. Every draught, every breath, of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is ACUTE CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD. It arises from constitutionally weak or diseased nasal organs and enfeebled action of the pores of the skin. In the permanent cure of this distressing trouble, Sanford's Radical Cure is a never-failing specific. Instant relief follows the first dose. Its use destroys that morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predisposes people to this disease, and is sure to prevent an attack of CHRONIC OR ULCERATIVE CATARRH.

#### UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. From a Well-Known Druggist.

Gentlemen: I am happy to inform you that Sanford's Radical Cure is the best remedy for Catarrh I have ever sold. It gives universal satisfaction. I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once, and in many cases a cure is performed by the use of one bottle. It must soon lead all others in the market. Please send me another supply.

A Boston Physician says: "Since I received so much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have zent to your store no less than one hundred of my patients for it." Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, \$1. Sold by all Druggists.

VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Ague and Liver Pains. Bilious Colic.

Piaced over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters furnish the absorbents with that marvelous vitalizing and restorative agency, Electricity, united with the curative properties of our own fragrant Balsams and Pine. The amount of Vitality they infuse into Weak and Paralyzed Parts is astonishing. They stimulate the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps, and Pans, and prevent Ague and Contagious Malarial Diseases from fastening themselves upon the system. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica they are the best remedy in the world.

Price, 25 Cents. Be sure that you have what you are willing to pay for. Call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER. Sold by all Druggists. BE SURE AND ATTEND

THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT

SALE PARISIAN SUIT CO. All our Winter Suits and Gar-ments to be sold at just one-half former prices to make room for our SPRING OPENING. Another Sect in The Purists

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK AT Origin-When PARISIAN SUIT CO.'S. into Genera Cor. State and Monroe-sts., UNDER PALMER HOUSE.

WALTER PROBY, Proprietor. MEDICAL.

LOOK OUT FOR

Felt at once after using HUNT'S REMIRD Y. Diabetea Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Uridisease, Kidney, Bladder, Uridisease, Kidney, Bladder, Uridisease, Kidney, Bladder, Uridisease, Kidney, Bladder, Uridisease are cured by HUNT'S REMIRDY. Palus in the Back-Side, or Lofas, Diaturbed Sicep, Loss of Appetite, General Debitty, and Incontinence or 
Bretention of Urine are cured

Sold by all Druggists. STARL'S Is an elegant, picasant, and reliable remedy for Coughs, Cold, and Dis-PECTORAL

COUGH SYRUP cases of the Throat and Lungs. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all drugglers. METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

THE DOLLAR SET OF

Kills the root of all disease. Polannous drugs, pads, belts, electricity, and every plan which is foreign to the plan of God (molsture) kills both mind and body. To be had of Mits. M. G. BituWN at the Palmer House, Parior R. or from your druggist. Send to cents for pamphile of 18 pages. "POUR RICHARD'S KYE WATER" is one of the bottles of the Metaphysical Discovery, and can be had of all druggists at 25 cents per cottle.

Proposals for Army Supplies. Proposals for Army Supplies.
Office of Pundrashing and Depot Commissary.
No. 3 East Washington-st.,
No. 3 East Washington-st.,
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 2 p. m. Wednesday, Feb. 36, 1879, for furnishing the rollowing supplies to the Subsistance Department United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.:
12.5.00 pounds Frime Rio Coffee, in double sacks,
8, 9.00 pounds Canales, Stearle Wax, sixes, full weights,
40-bound boxes, strapped.
25, 5:00 pounds Sugar, "C," in barrels, full head lined.

25.5:00 pounds Sugar, "C," in barrels, full head lined.
2.249 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels, full head lined.
840 pounds Table Salt, packed in 10-pound bags, in round-booped barrels, full head lined.
Blds will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased, as may be required at the time of opening.
Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and ne charge for packages will be allowed.
Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.
Blank proposals, or other laformation, will be furnished on application to this office.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Major and C. S. By. Brig. -Gen. U. S. A. OFFICE ST. LOUIS, MANSAS

Scaled Proposals will be received at the office of 3.
T. Emerson, Chief Engineer. St. Louis, pp. to March
1, 1879, for the graduation of the remaining ortion
of the Council Bluffs est. Louis Railway, from near
Maryville, Mo., to Council Bluffs, towa. Plans, prefiles, and specifications to be seen at the office.
B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

STATE LINE 

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE, Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-pany's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LaGERGHEN, Gen'l Western Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and fre : British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sis., Chicago. P. H. DU VEKNET. General Western Agent. PENSIONS.

PENSIONS. All persons entitled to pensions should now apply. For information about Pensions, Back-Pay, Borney, or Arrears of the late Way, Mexican War, or War of 1812, call on or a diress A. W. BRICK WOOD, Attorney at Law, Room 57, 131 Lasalie-st., Chicago. References: The Hoa. James R. Dooittie and W. Welle, Sc.

WEDDING CARDS. NOTES & CAGOS, Elegan Styles, Shortest Voice, Least Money, Stationery and Fine Baraving, S. D. Childs & Co., 78 Washington-st.,

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, saichels, Bags. No. 144 State-st. HAIR GOODS. FOR GENTS AT \$10. WAlf-ranted to lit and wear well. Ladles, Fourtre of "Saratoga Waves" with-out the Patent trade Mark, they will not wear one-half as long. THOMFSON, 210 Wabash av.

FLOWER PERFUMES. PERSONNE The BEST triple Extracts by the oz., 3.5c.; Plata, 83.00. Trial bottle, 10c.

A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO., Druggists, State and Adams-sta. COLLECTIONS.

CHICAGO TILL 162 Washington-st., You can call at our office and learn who the mide collectors and collection accencies. We know them all. CANDY. CANDY out the Union—expressed to all parts. Ilb and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

S. MyTURKISH, Kussian, Electro-Thermal, Mercurial, Vapor, and Sulphur BATHS for ladies and gentlemen are the very best.

A.B. MoURESNRY, M. D., Prop., PALMER HOUSE.

ROYAL RAKING POWDER.

# ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminest chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

13 Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manuf acturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cs. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces riping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dryspepals; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, etc.

RELIGI

Bishop Coxe on the of the Bible-Emendm

He Trusts that It Published Offici Bible Soc

Peculiar T The History of Churc

Repentance and Contriti Belief as an I Cenversi

Singular Inconsiste Part of Some W Sunday Pa

General Notes, Per Small-Talk, Se Day.

BIBLE REV BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—To the BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—To the York Tribune: Paragraphare giving us, from time to information that the committee will soon fluish their labs emendations of the Englise Tribune. Their work has respectful but anxious intention soon to appear will contact amount of popular interest amount of popular interest and intense with a useful paragraph. ened in the questions that All will inquire (1) as to the posed amendments and the larizing them; and (2) then question must be met, wi English Bible would not, without them, in view of th without them, in view of the they can be spared, while if raise more difficulties than Conceding that the meritagreat, considered as the mentators and critics, the will never consent to the in new cloth as a patch of "Cloth of gold" cannot "cloth of frieze," but their and receive due honor nots

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purely literary. Our Engl

classic of the language,

classic of the language, deeply interested in preserv lilustrate the question, the second classic of the English of Shakspeare. How grater company of experts for any meaning of the poet; but their suggestions into the re least a whole generation the test of time and not the found of here and there a function of here and there a function. Is it wise to be less patier the Bible? Can we afford be bie pages to a less careful a ble pages to a less careful a ess than we could solerate it Snakspeare? It is not peril loving confidence in this no now the only hond of absolu Christians of divers names wiffusing the English languworld? And is it not somewinformed that efforts are swhich are designed to insurance of the yet unpublished alterations of the Common! I had learned from sever effort would be made to cources and venerable remarked to the english society. The effort would be made to concert age of the Revision, and amendment of its publication of the Revision, and amendment of its publication in the english of the several period of the Science of the

is reported to have said: that the American Bible So constitution in order to pu work, but this will in no we work, but this will in no we publication."

The constitution of this least as the vernacular is co The constitution of this ieast as the veruacular is cooperations to the one simpling of circulating the Conamong our countrymen. Thousand the first, on the groun might in time become the right of the condingly before the public by this constitutional provisid ance that funds intrusted the cordingly be forever held as clusive object. The great is Society and its usefulness fyears have begotten an unit is fidelity to this constitution willing to believe that be made use of to promote of a transfent epoch, or a however praiseworthy, confourpose for which the Society itself, and to the pasteem, that the intimation appear, in such circumstancation from any quarter wholly without foundation action entertained or counterly itself?

In making this inquiry, sublicity, I am unwilling it therefore inclose my add act with reference to it as own point of view as a jour fully yours,

DR. SCHAFF'S REPLY
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—To
York Tribune: In your est
day I find an article of B
Revision, in which he mak
a newspaper report of a
tered by request before the
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therefore, to state, in be
Bible Revision Committee,
I. The American Bible
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stitution, which restricts it
the authorized version of the
English Bible is concer
II. The question as to
Bible Society may do at a
the revised revision is pred
discussing now.

III. The publication of
in the hands of the English
who will no doubt make
sly the American dom DR. SCHAFF'S BEPLY

to Trusts that It Will Not Be Published Officially by the Bible Society.

another Sect in California-The Purists and Their Peculiar Tenets.

The History of Church-Pews-Their Origin-When They Came into General Use.

tenentance and Contrition Must Precede Belief as an Evidence of Canversion.

Singular Inconsistencies on the Part of Some Who Oppose Sunday Papers.

Notes, Personals, Sunday Small-Talk, Services To-Day.

BIBLE REVISION. ISHOP COXE ON THE TRUE VALUE OF THE

EMENDATIONS. BUFFALO, Feb. 9 .- To the Editor of the New Tork Tribune: Paragraphs in newspapers re giving us, from time to time, the welcom nformation that the company of Revisionists vill soon finish their labors and publish their dations of the English version of Holy ipture. Their work has been watched with ful but anxious interest, and the publicaion soon to appear will command extraordinary Not only critical scrutiny but a great ened in the questions that will naturally arise. All will inquire (1) as to the merit of the prosed amendments and the necessity of popu-izing them; and (2) then the grave practical stion must be met, whether our Common glish Bible would not, after all, be bette int them, in view of the facts that if trivial ney can be spared, while if serious, they must more difficulties than they will settle.

ceding that the merits of this work will be dered as the work of expert comtors and critics, there will be many who will never consent to the incorporation of their 'Cloth of gold" cannot be so mended by cloth of frieze," but their work will deserve receive due honor notwithstanding. It will e a most welcome contribution to English litture and to sacred learning.

To avoid all religious animosities, I trust it literary. Our English Bible is the first language, and every scholar i oly interested in preserving its identity. To deeply interested in preserving its identity. To llustrate the question, then, we may take the second classic of the English tongue—the plays of Shakspeare. How grateful we should be to a company of experts for any light on the text or meaning of the poet; but who would import their suggestions into the received text, until at least a whole generation having passed away, the test of time and not the mere literary fashious of a day might seem to justify the adoption of here and there a few obvious improvements?

Is it wise to be less patient with reference to Bible? Can we afford to subject its venera-pages to a less careful and painstaking proc-than we could tolerate in the emendation of the peare? Is it not perilous to disturb that ing confidence in this noble version which is now the only bond of absolute unity among the Christians of divers names who are everywhere diffusing the English language throughout the world? And is it not somewhat startling to be informed that efforts are already in progress which are designed to insure the speedy acceptance of the yet unpublished work for practical alterations of the Common English Bible?

I had learned from several quarters that an effort would be made to commit the large resources and venerable respectability of the "American Bible Society" to a formal patronage of the Revision, and to a corresponding amendment of its publications. "This appeared to me incredible on many accounts, but especially in view of its constitution, and of the ingenious course of the Society in retracing its steps, when once in its history it was found to have forgotten its constitutional restrictions.

ingenious course of the Society in retracing its steps, when once in its history it was found to have forgotten its constitutional restrictions. I was, therefore, inclined to disregard such intimations as a false alarm. But I now write under considerable concern, because I have observed indications which, if not contradicted, would seem to confirm the rumors.

In a respectable newspaper's report of a late meeting in the "Church of the Disciples," in New York, I find that a reverend gentleman of eminent position was introduced as "President of the American Bible Revision Committee," who proceeded to give "an interesting sketch of the procrees of the work in his country," The character and worth of this gentleman and of others reported as present at the meeting tive dignity and attach responsibility to proceedings which have the patronage of their names. It was with surprise, therefore, that I read the following remark, which fell from the reverend lecturer, and which shows, at least, what is already entertained as a practical idea, twen in advance of the long-expected work. He is reported to have said: "It will be necessary that the American Bible Society should alter its constitution in order to publish the proposed work, but this will in no way tend to delay its publication."

The constitution of this Society, so far at

e constitution of this Society, so far at a tas the vernacular is concerned, restricts its ations to the one simple but vast undertaked circulating the Common English Bible ag our countrymen. The fears of Bishop art and others, who objected to the Society a the first, on the ground that the handmaid at in time become the mistress, and even unlars to impose new versions or editorial impose new versions or editorial might in time become fround that the handmand might in time become the mistress, and even undertake to impose new versions or editorial improvement upon the public, were always met by this constitutional provision, and by the assurance that funds intrusted to its care must accordingly be forever held sacred to this one exclusive object. The great respectability of the Society and its usefulness for a long course of years have begotten an unparalleled confidence its fidelity to this constitution. Nobody has been willing to believe that such a society could be made use of to promote any critical fashion of a transient epoch, or any literary scheme, were praiseworthy, conflicting with the sole unpose for which the Society was created, and view of which it has been so largely encoved by Christiaur munificence. Can it regarded, then, as of no importance to the society itself, and to the place at holds in public exteem, that the intimation I have quoted should appear, in such circumstances and with no indication from any quarter that it is, as I trust, wholly without foundation in any scheme of action entertained or countenanced by the Society itself!

In making this inquiry, while I do not court

ng this inquiry, while I do not court mbletty, I am unwilling to avoid responsibility.

Therefore inclose my address, and beg you to at with reference to it as seems best from your orn point of view as a journalist. I am respectably yours,

A. C. C.

DR. SCHAFF'S REPLY TO THE BISHOP.

New York, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of the New York Tribune: In your esteemed paper of tolay I find an article of Bishop' Coxe on Bible 
levision, in which he makes me responsible for 
a newspaper report of a speech recently delivmed by request before the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers. Permit me, 
therefore, to state, in behalf of the American 
Bible Revision Committee, the following facts: 
I. The American Bible. Society has no official 
connection with the Bible revision now going 
on, and can have none under its present conmittion, which restricts it to the circulation of 
the authorized version of King James, as far as 
the English Bible is concerned.

I. The question as to what the American 
Bible Society ms y do at some nuture time with 
the revised version of the some nuture time with 
the revised version of the concerned. DR. SCHAPP'S REPLY TO THE BISHOP. ciety may do at some future time with sed revision is premature, and not worth

discussing now.

III. The publication of the revised version is in the hands of the English University presses, who will no doubt make arrangements to supply the American domand. The American

Committee will give their moral support to the authorized English edition, and leave its fate to the verdict of the churches and Bible Societies, which will in due time decide whether it is worthy to take the place of King James' version, and to become public property.

PHILIP SCHAPP.

A PECULIAR COMMUNITY. REMARKABLE TENETS OF A SOCIETY OF PURISTS

IN CALIFORNIA. Prom the Santa Mosa (Cal.) Democrat.

A new form of religion is almost certain to attract attention and find followers, no matter what may be the principles it advocates or how absurd may be the tenets it proposes.

We have near Santa Rosa a founder of a new creed, whose followers are more numerous than

we first supposed, and whose religious opinions until recently we have failed to understand. Thomas Lake Harris was born at Fenny Stratford, England, May 15, 1823, and was brought by his father to America in 1827. His mother died when he was quite young, and he was thrown upon his own resources to obtain an education. At an early age he ex-

hibited strong religious tendencies and a poetical imagination, and at the early age of 17 he began to write for the newspapers, and soon afterwards

to write for the newspapers, and soon afterwards he became known as a frequent contributor to the press.

When 21 years of age he renounced his inherited Caivinistic faith, and, entering the ministry of the Universalist denomination, took charge of the Fourth Universalist Church. After a ministration extending over a period of about twenty months he was then succeeded by the celebrated Dr. Chapin. In the following year he took the position he has since maintained as an independent teacher, and organized a society

he took the position he has since maintained as an independent teacher, and organized a society known as the Iodependent Christians, to which he continued to minister until the outbreak of Spiritualism in 1850.

In that year he joined the community at Mountain Cove, Va. At that time he was briefly described by a writer as follows: "In philosophy a Platonist, in spiritual science agreeing with Swedenborg, and in sociology accepting the economical views of Fourrier, he sought in these labors to turn the public interest in Spiritualism in behalf of this larger and higher range of thought."

itualism in behalf of this larger and higher range of thought."

In 1855 he resumed his ministry among his friends in New York, and in 1857 he published "Arcana of Christianity," in which he says: "I innale with equal case and freedom the atmosphere of either of the three heavens, and am enabled to be present without the suspension of the natural degree of consciousness, with the angelic societies, whether of the ultimate, the spiritual, or celestial degree," intimate. mate, the spiritual, or celestial degree," inti-mating thereby that he had the power of visiting heaven or hell. He states also in his works he has visited these regions and gives an account of his visits.

In 1861 he retired on a farm at Amenia,

Dutchess County. Here he was followed by a few friends who desired to realize a purer social life. As his spiritual family increased he purchased property near the above mentioned village, organized a national bank, engaged in miling and other operations, and the light band

grew into a society. In 1866 Mr. Harris again visited Europe in the In 1866 Mr. Harris again visited Europe in the interest of the Society, and in 1867 returned to New York and purchased 1,000 acres of land near Portland, Chautauqua County, and shortly afterward bought all the neighboring farms for the benefit of the members of the Society.

A number of prominent persons united with the Society about this time, among whom we might mention a lady of considerable prominence in the English nobility, Lady Qiinbant, and her son, Lawrence Oliphant, M. P. 4 a number of distinguished Japanese also united with the brotherhood.

The Society has no written creed, covenant, or

The Society has no written creed, covenant, or The Society has no written creed, covenant, or form of government, and its several thousand members, who are scattered over Great Britain, India, Japan, and the United States, it is claimed, are held together simply by the principles of fraternal love and by an inspiration working through internal respiration. They claim for this new breath that it descends through the heavens from the Divine Spirit, and that it places the former and natural mode of breathing by a respiration which is divine-natural, in fulfillment of the statement which Swedenborg alleges to have been made to him by the angel in the last century, that the existing order of in the last century, that the existing order of Christendom was in its last stages, and should be followed by another resulting from "a new respiration breathed through the heavens by the Lord."

Lord."
They believe that inmostly God dwells with all men, but that personally and corporeally all are in relation with good and evil spirits; that are in relation with good and evil spirits; that are in relation with good and evil spirits; that self-love and self-indulgence corrupt and degrade the person fill the divine likeness is effaced and the man becomes a devil; that salvation is neither by natural progression narjustifying faith, but that man only becomes free from his evil spirits through self-renunciation and a life of unselfish labor for humanity; but that in this latter case both spirit and body may become regenerated and pure. They hold that God is two in one; infinite in fatherhood and motherhood, and that all who become angels find their counterparts and become two marriage not only a pure ordinance, but the symbol of the holiest of divine mysteries. Members of the Society who hold real estate cultivate it on their own account. No property is held in common. The claim that the Christian Church of the future will not be an ecclesiasticism, but pure and free society, not communistic but pure and free society, not communistic, but

fraternal and co-operative.

Mr. Harris located here in 1875 and purchased 100 acres about a mile and a halt north of Santa Rosa, where he has built several elegant buildings and has brought the farm to a high state of cultivation. He has undoubtedly the most ex-tensive library in California, and with a number of members of his Society he spends his time in

CHURCH PEWS. THEIR ORIGIN AND ITS CAUSE—WHEN THEY CAME INTO GENERAL USE.

Thomas J. Bowditch in the Troy Times. Pews were first placed in English churches by he Norman pobles, but it is certain that for many generations these private boxes for public worship were neither numerous nor allowed to persons of inferior grade or gentility. Formerly the people sat on rude, three-legged stools placed dispersedly all over the church. The next introduction was benches or wooden seats. Even to the close of the Plantagenet period Christians of all degrees, with a few exceptions, were content to be equal in the house of God so

far as seats were concerned.

Mirk's "Instructions for Parish Priests" makes no mention of news, and enjoins the laity when in church to remain on their knees and abstain from leaning against pillars and walls; but the "Book of Nature," by Russell, "sum tyme wythe Duke Umfrey of Gloucester," a work like the "Instructions," which was pub-lished in the first half of the fifteenth century, directs the chamberisin of a great man to take due care for the arrangement of his patron's

pew:
Prince or prelate if he be, or any other potentate,
Ere he enter into church, be it early or late.
Perceive all thynges for his pew, that it be mede
preparate;
Both cushion, carpet, and curtain, beads and
book, forget not that.

Both cushion, carpet, and currain, beads and book, forget not that.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century pews had become comparatively common, for in 1611 the following ludierous entry, showing that pews were even then baized, is to be found in St. Margaret's Church accounts: "Item, paid to Goodwyfe Wells for salt to destroy the fleas in the church-warden's pew, 6d." The seventeenth century, which witnessed so many changes in ecclesiastical matters, saw pews come into such vogue that a modish person would have as soon gone to church without his proper garniture of coint-lace as have sat out a service on the old-fashioned stool or more modern beach.

At Chalderton, England, is a pew six feet At Chalderton, England, is a pew six feet high, with class windows in the door to enable the occupants to see the preacher, and other windows in the side to enable them to survey the congregation. At Merstham and Mickleham, Surry, were pews raised some feet above the level of the damp floor, comfortably fitted and possessing a fire-place and table, by no means uncommon examples. Such were the pews which caused Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, to exclaim:

means uncommon examples. Such were the pews which caused Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, to exclaim:

"State pews have now become tabernacies with rings and curtains to them. There wants nothing but beds to hear the word of God on: we have casements, locks and keys, and cushions; I had almost said bolster and pillows; and for these we love the church. I will not guess what is done within them—who sits, stands, or lies asleep at the prayers, communion, etc., but this I dare say, they are either to hide some vice or to proclaim one: to hide disorder or to proclaim pride."

In Little Bemingham Church, Norfolk, a pew was erected by a shepherd in the nave to afford accomodation for strangers and weading parties. It bears at the southwest angle a skele-fon carved in wood (which probably was not thought by the occupants particularly cheerful or appropriate) with the inscription:

For Couples joined in Wedlock; and my Friend, That Stranger is; This Scate I did intende. But (bufit?) at the cost and Charge of Stephen Crossbee.

All you that doe this place pass by, As you are nowe, even so was 1; Remember Death, for you must dye, And as I am, soe shall you must dye.

Anno Domini IB40.

In the reign of Queen Anne Sir Christopher

In the reign of Queen Anne Sir Christopher

Wren remonstrated against the "State pewa," but vanity prevailed against him.

The pews of many churches were so high as to hide those within,—said to be a device of the Portians to avoid being seen by the officers, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was pronounced. The services at that time were very much protracted, so that many would fall asleep. Hence Swift's pithy allusion:

many would rain asseep. Hence Swars pitay allusion:

A bedstead of the antique wood Compact of timber many a load, Such as our ancestors did use, Was metamorphosed into pews. Which still their ancient nature keep By lodging folks disposed to sieep.

With the reign of Charies I. the various reasons for hightening the sides of pews disappeared, and from the civil war they gradually declined to their present hight. It is now unhappily come to bass that in many churches the world, and mammon, and family pride have rushed in and taken possession of what is emphatically called "the house of braver." Recently at the sale of pews in Dr. Hall's church, on Fifth avenue, New York, the best were sold at \$6,000, and some brought a premium of \$1.-500. There ought to be a good deal of religion attainable in seats as expensive as these.

"LET ME SEE THAT: OR, A RATIONALIST IN THE INQUIRY-ROOM." The above is the heading of an article by the Rev. G. F. Pentecost in a small paper called the Evangelist. The paper was handed to me by a friend, and my attention was called to the article to show what wonderful powers Mr. Pentecost possesses in bringing sinners to a knowledge of the truth. The object of the article is to explain how a skeptic was suddenly converted by having some of the mysteries of religion explained to him. This was done by quotations from differ-ent parts of the Bible to prove that there was no contradiction, but a perfect harmony in its teachings. To the superficial observer the whole parrative of this sudden conversion may appear beautiful and interesting; but to the reflecting mind such illustrations of the mysteries of redemption, and such accounts of the sudden transformation of a confirmed skeptic to a child of grace and an heir of Heaven, can only produce the sad impression that, however good the intentions, of such persons may be, they often do more harm than good. But whoever will dare to utter a word for truth when his utterance will come in conflict with the many who are sailing along on the popular tide will expose himself to the censures and ill-will of many zealots who imegine they are doing God's service by persecuting others for their different opinion's sake.
Should the writer of this article fall into an

Should the writer of this array who profess to love the truth come to him with kind words and sound arguments and lead him out of his errors, or will they, as others have done; magnity supposed errors, and by misrepresentation injure, instead of help, an honest inquirer afte truth?

Nothing can be lost to the cause of truth by careful investigation. It has been crushed and crucified times without number, yet it lives in the hearts of thousands of honest men, who are not afraid to proclaim it fearlessly in the face of

not afraid to proclaim it fearlessly in the face of all opposition:

We will then proceed to notice the narrative in hand. The subject of this sudden conversion, says the Rev. Mr. Pentecost, "was a cultivated young man and the son of a German rationalistic theologian. He was thoroughly conversant with current continential skeptical philosophies." Mr. P., when he approached him, asked him to state his difficulties in the way of his accepting the Christian religion. The first objection was to the incarnation of Christ as divine and equal with the Father. The two other objections were the atonement and the resurrection. Now, leaving the last two objections out of the question for the present, I will call attention to the manner in which the first was disposed of.

It appears that the young man quoted a number of passages where Christ is represented as inferior to the Father, occupying a subordinate relation; and again other passages claiming for him supreme divinity and equality with, the Eather, and those segmed to him convendience.

him supreme divinity and equality with the Father, and those seemed to him contradictory. To make the matter plain to the young man, Mr. P. introduces Christ as speaking to him and

saying:

"My child, what if, for the purpose of your redemption from sin and the curse of the law, I voluntarily laid aside My eternal glory, and suffered Myself to be made of a woman, and made under the law; thus limiting My being to the conditions of your nature, that I might in that nature offer up to God such a sacride for sin as would enable Him to proclaim forgiveness of sins to the whole world? In such a case can you not conceive that there is no contradiction in these sayings of Mine? For, indeed, I am one with the Father; but for purposes of atonement I have voluntarily assumed an inferior position, that I might thus take your place and die, which I could not have done unless I had taken a snoordinate place, yea, and your very nature. Thus I sometimes speak of My eternal relation to God, and sometimes speak of My eternal relation to God, and sometimes speak of My eternal relation to God, and sometimes speak of the covenant sent forth to redeem." ger of the covenant sent forth to redeem

This assumed conversation of Christ, it is said, so arrested the attention of the young skeptic that Be had only to go one step further to become a Christian, namely: to believe and confess Christ. Now, against sudden conversions to become a Christian, namely: to believe and confess Christ. Now, against sudden conversions there can be no objections on the part of those who tollow the teachings of the Bible, but there are uniformly found to follow a deep conviction for past sins—a contrition of soul and an humble confession of sins. In a word, a sense of feeling on the part of the sinner that he has been wrong in his life and practice, and, as the prodigal of old, he has a strong desire to return to his Father's house and make confession of his sins. But in this narrative we have not one word about repentance nor one single intimation of penitence on the part of the young man. He only asked the question, "What have I to do?" and he was directed to the passage, "With the heart men believe unto righteousness and with the month confession is made unto salvation." He said, "Let me see that," and while looking at it their and there he was converted. This appears to be the short and easy way into the kingdom of grace, and may be one reason why so many of these superficial converts soon stray from the fold of the Good Shepherd.

But this sudden conversion and this easy way of getting away from the consequence of following a sinful life is one sequence of erroneous teachings with revard to the character and mission of Christ. He is represented by many to have come to our world to finish a work and to prepare a garment of righteousness for all who will take it, and when this is taken and put on it will cover up all the filth and moral corruption of a long life of sin, without ourselves suf-

it will cover up all the filth and moral corrup-tion of a long life of sin, without ourselves suf-fering the pangs of a guilty conscience for wrong doing.

Look, for instance, at the above quotation, where Mr. P. represents Christ as speaking to the young man, and makes him say things that misrepresent the most sublime and gloriou truths ever published to mortals on this earth, or proclaimed to all intelligent beings through the universal empire of that infinite Being who upholds and controls all things. I now say to uphoids and controls all things. I now say to all whom it may concern—and I say it fearlessly and in view of my responsibility to the Church of which I am a member, orthodox, though you may claim to be: Many of you have wounded the cause of truth and of religion in the house of its friends by injudicious statements of the divine incarnation. The representation; of a distinct personal being in the quotation referred to, who is made to say: "I voluntarily Isid aside my eternal glory," etc., leads the mind at once to polythelism, and consequently to a contradiction of the teaching of the Bible, which is monotheistic from begining to end.

It is admitted that Christ speaks of Himself as coming from the Father and going to the Father, and that by this coming and going He has established a union as well as a communion between the infinite and the finite—between God and His morally responsible beings; and we must also admit that this union can only be secured on certain conditions made plain to us in His written word. Christ however, nowhere

secured on certain conditions made plain to us in His written word. Christ, however, nowhere said that "He laid aside his eternal gory." And what right has the Rev. Mr. Pentecost to make Christ speak words to an inquiring soul that He never uttered, and in this way produce an im-pression not warranted by the teaching of the Bible!

never uttered, and in this way produce an impression not warranted by the teaching of the Bible!

It is true that Christ speaks of the glory that He had with the Father before the world was, but not of having laid it aside to be taken up again. It was the glory of a divine harmony of the essential attributes of the infinite Spirit.

Here was the Logos or divine word, all-powerful in creation, for "He spake and it was done; He commanded and it stood fast." Here was, then, the divine truth and the divine life, and by incarnation became the divine way. Hence said Christ: "I am the way, the truth, and the life." In this representation there is no dividing up of divinity, no distinct personalities, as many theologians have represented a trinity; but one eternal, almighty, and all-wise Being, who comes to our erring and fallen humanity with the essential attributes of divinity in human form, that He might reveal Himself to us in the flesh, and open the way for the return of the wanderer to his Father's house. It is the Infinite coming out of eternity with a message of love to finite beings on the shores of time. If, through abounding sin, this manifestation of the divine attributes became a necessity to man's moral restoration, we not only have the advantages of the divine plan as dwellers on this earth, but angels, and principalities, and powers in heavenly places must be partakers of the privileges resulting from this Divine manifestation.

A little careless thinking on this subject has

Vine manifestation.

A little careless thinking on this subject has induced many to induige in such extravagant ex-

pressions as we heard not long ago from a prominent Methodist preacher in this city, who said, "The infinite God was wrapped in swaddling bands and laid in a manger in Bethlehem." Similar expressions are common among orthodox preachers, who involve their teaching in a tangled web of mysteries, and "darken counsel by words without knowledge."

I know we will be told that, "though He was rich, vet for our sakes He became blor, that we through His poverty might be made rich." But those pre-existing riches did not exist in a pre-existing distinct personality, but has already stated, in the union of the divine attributes existing from all eternity, and projected into human form in the person of Jesus Christ. Hence, the Apostle Paul tells us (Heb., x., b), "Wherefore when He cometh into the world. He saith, sacrifices and offerings thou woulds not, but a body hast thou prepared me."

human nature.

It was in reference to this indwelling of the divine attributes in human form that the Apostle Paul says: "Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness; God was manifested in the flesh."

This divinely represent body the Bible teacher.

the mystery of godliness; God was manifested in the fiesh."

This divinely-prepared body, the Bible teaches, will have an eternal existence in a glorified state. But this glorified body is not the eternal God. It is the medium, as already stated, through which finite beings can approach the Infinite Spirit. God, who in the begining said, "Let there be light, and there was light," now shines into the hearts of men, "to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." This coming to humanity by the incarnation of the divine attributes prings the Infinite Spirit into a different relation to all intelligent beings in the universe. It is a union of the material with the spiritual, and the divine Christ is human form becomes a microcosm of the material universe, and, like a central sun, shining out upon all who are willing to come to the divine light.

Finally, this coming to this divine light is more than a mere intellectual operation or assent of the mind to a single trath; it is a uniform course of obedience to the precepts of Christ. It is not a mere saying, "Let me see that," and then saying, "Let me see that," and then saying, "Yes, I believe it," that makes the man a Christian, but it is a constant living faith in this divine manifestation, and an imitation of Him who went about doing good. Impressions produced so suddenly upon the minos of those who have been life-long opposers of religion will not be lasting unless they are produced by the regenerating influence of the Holy Spirit, and this only comes through unreigned repentance and a living faith in the divine promises and precepts.

We would then say to the Rev. Mr. Pentecost.

and a living faith in the divine promises and precepts.

We would then say to the Rev. Mr. Pentecost: If you wish successfully to lead sinners to the light that shines on humanity through the divine Christ, lead them through the garden of sorrows and the vale of penitential tears; then point them to the hill of Zion, where love sits enthroped, and a hearty welcome awaits the returning sinner to his Father's house.

The destinies of an immortal soul are too momentous to be trified with by such superficial treatment, and by constructions of Scriptures to suit our own peculiar notions.

Scores may arise in your inquiring-meetings and say "I confess Christ as my Savior" who have never felt one pang of sorrow for past sins,

and say "I confess Christ as my Savior" who have never felt one pang of sorrow for past sins, nor made a confession of their sins to God, and implored pardon in the name and for the sake of Christ, and this just because you have not explained to them the nature of sorrow for sin, and the great truth that "Whosover confesseth and forsaketh his sins shall find mercy."

Think of the fearful responsibility you incur by grinding scores of converts through your theological mill without teaching them, the first principles of a true evangelical conversion.

ADAM MILLER.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Considerable anxiety i manifested at times by some over-zealous Chris tians in regard to the propriety of having Surday newspapers distributed and read in the immediate neighborhood. Not infrequently their attacks on those of their neighbors who maintain a stoldid indifference in regard to this particular sin (?) are sometimes very amusing and comical in its character. This straining at gnats and swallowing camels cannot be better llustrated than by reciting a couple of incidents that came to my notice lately. A certain gentleman and wife—two promisent churchmembers—were very much opposed (the female member especially) to having Sunday newspapers enter their domicile on the Sabbath day; and, in fact, this matter occasioned a great deal of controversy at certain times between husband and wife. They finally agreed to dispense with it altogether. About two weeks ago a ton of coal was delivered at the house on Saturday afternoon, and, as he was too tired to attend to it that evening, his wife found no objection to him getting up early on Sunday morning and carrying it into the basement, for llustrated than by reciting a couple of inciobjection to him getting up early on Sunday morning and carrying it into the basement, for fear it would get wet; he got through by church time, and they wended their way to the sanctuary, accompanied by their two children. The other case was of a thorough Calvinistic Christian, formerly a shoemaker by trade, but now employed by a South Water street firm. He despised all secular newspapers on the Lord's day, while his good wife found no fault if one by chance came into her hands on Sunday morning; but as she did not hold the purse-strings, of course this privilege was debarred her to a great extent. Her liege lord came home one Saturday afternoon with his boots in a dilapidated condition; he did not feel like fixing them that evening; on Sunday morning he got up very early, and by church going time he had his boots in first-class order, including a new pair of half-soles! O consistency! thou art a jewel of priceless value. Where can we find thee in all thy prismatic loveliness? What Christian brow dost thou adorn with thy diadem?

all thy prismatic loveliness? What Christian brow dost thou adorn with thy diadem? Sunday newspapers are like church-members; some are good, and some are bad. Some are store-houses of knewledge and wisdom, while others are pitfalls of vice and sinks of iniquity. Some of the so-called religious papers have advertisements and other matter fit only for the Police Gazette and publications of a like character. The Sunday Tribune is conceded to be one of the best Sunday papers extant. Why do some professing Caristians catronize the horsecars on Sunday for a few blocks, going to church? Why do they stroll through parks and drive through boulevards on the Lord's day? Why do they do a thousand and one things on Sunday courrary to their belief, when at the same time they are known by all as utterly inconsistent in life, walk, and conversation? If they wish to have their light shine, then let them utterly discard everything of a secular nature on the Sabbath day. But to condemn others for reading and patronizing, the Sunday papers others for reading and patronizing the Sunday papers, while at the same time they are doing things entirely as inconsistent with their Chris-tian profession, is only making a mockery of re-

tian profession, is only making a mockery of religion and a farce of Christianity.

We ought certainly to be very careful in
choosing our reading matter, not only on Sundays, but every day. Our children should be
taught to discriminate carefully between good
publications and those which are given over to
vice and profanity. It we find a true moral, upright, and consistent paper like The Sunday
Tribuns, we should have no hesitation in putting it in their hands for a careful perusal. Another thing: we never ought to neglect any duty
whatever on the Lord's day, and give our whole
attention to the Sunday paper. There is a time
for all things,—a time to read, and a time to
give our children instruction; a time to mend sing; a time to attend church; and a time to give our children instruction; a time to mend boots, and a time to carry in coal; and a time to refrain from all these things. "Get wisdom, and with all thy getting get undersanding." L. MOUAT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A THEOLOGICAL PROBLEM.
To the Editor of The Tribune. MACOMB. Ill., Feb. 21.-Was man created an mmortal being, both soul and body? If so, did ne lose the immortality of both in the fall? If so, how can he be said to possess an immortal soul? If not, how can the doctrine of regenera-tion, as held by all the different orthodox Christion, as held by all the difference tian denominations, be true?

Will some one competent please answer through the columns of The Sunday Tribune, and oblige many searchers after truth.

J. G. Evans.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY.

To the Rev. Arthur Swazey, Chicago, Ill.—MY DEAR SIR: Your article on the "Atonement" is timely and good, and I wish to thank you for ts publication. For these many years I have held similar views, and, although still a young man, I feel as if I had grown old in trying to reconcile common sense with the theory of the Church. It always seemed to me as though the Church. It always seemed to me as though the theology of the pulpit was not to be found in the Bible, nor the theology of the Bible in the pulpit. Your argument cannot fail to do great good, not alone in drawing a line of division between the Bible truth and the teachings of the theologians,—although this is very important,—but in familiarizing the people with the facts upon which the doctrine of the Atonement rests.

And yet, after all, do you not beg the question, when, after showing that all the theories of the Atonement are unreliable, you yet affirm that "Christ was, in some real and potent sense, a sacrifice for the sins of the world." Certain ly that is the very point at issue between the world and the Church; and if the Church holds the trnth, it ought to be able to prove it. Fifteen hundred millions of people scattered all over this earth are anxiously asking and waiting for that proof. They desire to be saved, they pray for help, they turn in vain from one religion to another, from one holy book to another, for a certain guidance and sure salvation. They are hemmed in by uncertainty and perplexity, and are daily perishing. Every second of time a human soul goes down into the echoless silence of the voiceless dust. And all the while the Church stands by with solemn countenance witnessing the scene, claiming to hold in its hands the power to save mankind, and, with 1,800 years of opportunity, still unable to prove in a satisfactory way the truth of its divine mission! I respectfully submit that it will not do to beg this question. It can never be enough to say to the candid inquirer, "The thing is true, although all our theories and proofs of its truth are utterly unreliable." No thinking mind can ever have its doubts solved and its questionings set at rest by any such dicta, however authoritative or immemorial.

Permit me now, my brother, to call your at-

tive or immemorial.

Permit me now, my brother, to call your attention to the pressing necessity of proof in sup-port of doctrine, especially if the doctrine con-cerns that which nobody knows anything about,

and never did.

You have shown in an able manner that the Church's theories of the Atonement are unreliable as exhibits of perfect truth. But without these several supports, is not the stability of the doctrine itself endangered? Or does it rest on sufficient foundation to stand alone, and if so, will you be so kind as to inform me what that foundation is?

Not in any skeptical nor captious sense do I

ask you to perform this duty. It seems to me that the great thing needed to convert the world is simply clear proof made to man that the Atonement is true. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. WALLIS.

MR. PENTECOST AND WOMAN'S WORK IN THE

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 .- A friend insists that wronged Mr. Pentecost in stating that he does not permit women to speak in meeting, and is quite certain that I should have attended the neetings and investigated the subject before

venturing to express an opinion.

I drew my information from THE TRIBUNE reports, and if we may not accept such reports as the ground of comment, public criticism must soon cease. What right would I have to expect the public to accept my report of a Pentecost meeting, if I may not accept that of a regular reporter for a well-established and

This lady says it was not women, as such, that Mr. Pentecost forbade to take part in his meetings, but those who proved themselves unfit for such work. A woman had knelt with her face against the back of a pew, and mumbled a long prayer, inaudible to nineteen-twentieths of the people present, and, to prevent a similar occurrence, he made and published a rule against omen speaking. I cannot see that this accoun alters the case, as stated by your reporter, or weakens the force of my criticism. The report I saw did not give the reason of Mr. Pentecost's action, but simply stated the fact, which is not denied.

is not denied.

I did not claim that a woman may hold a meeting in abovance while she talks to the back of a pew or mumbles prayers which should be said in her own room; but I do say that that is not the Christiau system which has been educating women for nearly nineteen centuries, and has brought them, now, to a point where not one in ten thousand can perform the duties assigned her by Christ. He commissioned, and commanded, men and women, alike, to "go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Holy Ghost."

From their part in this work women have been forcibly thrust aside, and educated to believe themselves subordinates, incapables, life-learners at the feet of the superior sex, until they sit in assemblies, dumb, without the physical substantial series and the superior sex and the series are superior to the series and series are superior to the series and series are superior to the series and series are superior to the su

leve themselves subordinates, incapables, life-learners at the feet of the superior sex, until they sit in assemblies, dumb, without the physical or moral power to give utterance to the thoughts which burn in their souls; and their carefully cultivated incapacity is made the occasion for rendering them still more incapable!

One woman essays to speak and fails, when, forthwith, the man present, who is clothed with a little brief authority by other men who had no authority to so clothe him, arises and forbids all women to speak! Then we are asked to treat him as an evangelist, a teacher of that Christianity whose fundamental law he sets at defiance! I grant that Mr. Pentecost is no more guilty of contempt to Christ's authority than the great mass of those men who profess to teach in His name; but his position, just now, gives him prominence, makes him the representative of a great wrong, and his name makes him a good contrast by which to measure the bogus Christianity of to-day with the real article of the year 34 of the Christian era. In the first Pentecost all the women in the congregation were sealed to the Christian ministry by "cloven tongues as of fire which descended and as a grow as the firm?" so that they all "snake as trong each of them?" so that they all "snake in the congregation were sealed to the Christian ministry by "cloven tongues as of fire which descended and sat upon each of them," so that they all "spake with tongues." In that day their speaking was noted by Peter as the fulfillment of an old prophecy, and the warrant of his commission to announce the last days of the I wish dispensation, and the advent of the reign of the Messiah; but, in the day of the nine-teenth century Pentecost, we find that the whole feminine Christian world have been converted into "dumb dogs" that open not their mouths, except to be fed by the crumbs which fall from their masters' tables, while this new Pentecostian teacher, claiming Abost die succession from those old Pentecostian teachers, who had been taught the fact of the Resurrection by women, and who labored, side by side with women, for the conversion of the world, and proved their own right to labor by the miraculous gifts of those women, turns around and maintains his authority by silencing the whole mass of women because one makes a long, inaudible prayer! A good many men mumble long prayers in meeting. Suppose we silence all other men on that account!

If it was incapacity, not sex, against which

because one makes a long, insudible prayer! A good many men mumble long prayers in meeting. Suppose we silence all other men on that account!

If it was incapacity, not sex, against which Mr. Pentecost protested, why did he not extend such an invitation to those who might be capable as would have made his meaning plain even to the comprehension of such a dull fellow as an ordinary reporter!

It is a remarkable fact in this connection that, notwithstanding the great weight of legal disabilities and ecclesiastical authority under which women have lain during all the dark ages, they have introduced Christianity, or what has passed for it, into every nation in Europe, and in the preent century of dawn have opened a way for themselves and that less incisive creature, man, into the home-life of the Brahmin and the Buddhist. The door which had successfully resisted all the military prowess of Britain and the moral force of Christendom was unlocked by Mrs. Mullins with a needle, and the Zanana mission has followed; but the world has never witnessed a better illustration of the sublime egotism of the masculine mind than that of the ministerial condescension, the official magnanimity, with which Bishops, and Convocations, and Presbyteries, and Conferences have permitted women to occupy a small portion of that field of Christian labor from which they themselves are still excluded!

They have graciously condescended to permit women to "go and teach" in the name of Christ, while authoritatively forbidding them to baptize in that name! They may convert as many heathen as possible, but must not baptize their converts!

True, the command of Christ is, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them." True, He made no provision for a class of teachers who should not baptize. True, that men and women were alike "endowed with power from on high" to go forth and obey this command; but it is also true that men have made merchandise of the blood of Christ.

The Christian system, like all which preeded it, has been cast into

authority in the actor, and only a man can perform it!

Brute force still rules the world, and up to this time the Church is under its government. Men rule because they have the largest bones and the toughest muscles, and women submit because, in the last resort, men can whip them.

Christianity is the only religion ever promulgated which was intended to change this rule, and so to combine physical and moral force that muscle should be the police force of mind. It was and is to call out and develop the moral and spiritual forces of the world for the guidance of its material power, and its failure thus far to fulfill the prophecy spoken to the shepherds on the Plains of Palestine is owing to the fact that muscle captured it, even as the Philistines did Samson, and set it to grinding in the mills of despotism instead of using its strength for the redemption of Israel.

JANE GREY SWISSRELM.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Catholic Telegraph is not overpleased with the new French Cabinet. Gambetta's project for scholastic reform is denounced as the de-struction of all Christian teaching.

The Episcopalians of Richmond, Va., are unhappy under a new order of things regarding dornments. One of the ministers ann

The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular forbidding ladies to belong to church choirs after the lat of June next. Many of the churches have anticipated the order by dismissing lady singers.

As the result of eleven years' work in Texas, Northern Methodism now counts 14,207 mem-bers, 2,467 probationers, 308 local and 221 trav-eling preachers, 174 churches, and 177 Sunday-schools, with 13,823 scholars.

A European tour for clergymen is planned by some New York preachers. It is to consume July and August, and the clergymen are to be taken as far as to Italy and back, at a cost of \$350 each. This seems cheap enough, if good. It is stated that a number of wealthy men in New York have pledged \$200,000 toward the endowment of a new college for colored youth in that city, the special object of which should be to educate teachers for the colored people in the South.

Pope Leo has issued an order forbidding the sale of relica. He says the traffic has become an abuse and scandai, and that enemies of the Catholic faith steal and sell authentic relics, to the great scandal of the faithful, and especially of foreigners.

A new missionary magazine is to be issued in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will not be issued by the Book Concern, but as the individual enterprise of the Rev. A. C. Rose, long known in connection with Round

Dr. Scudder says that the Oriental nations will never become converted until the women first become Christians, and he says that the women can be converted only by the personal agency of women who go there from Christian countries. Hindoo women will not listen to male missionaries. Dr. Scudder was in India for over twenty years.

Philadelphia's sermonic sensation to-day will be on "The Woman who had a Fool for her Husband." The announcement of such a subject will orobably crowd the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church with women, eager to hear what the woman did under the circumstances. Some of the Philadelphia preachers are even more sensational in the announcement of their subjects than their brethren of this city and Brooklyn.

The revival meetings at the First Congrega-tional Church, under the direction of Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins, terminate this evening. Personal matters require the presence of Mr. Pentecost for a little season at his home in Bos-ton. By request of several churches he will re-turn, and with Mr. Stebbins commence a series of meetings on the North Side. Sunday, March 16. They conduct a meeting at Moody's Church this morning.

Traveling Evangelist the Rev. Fred Bell has not made a crowning success of his endeavor to recover damages from a British Baptist brother for libeling him. It was in Nottingham that Mr. Bell was accused of kissing and otherwise taking liberties with certain maid servants of the family whose guest he was. He defied his accusers, and brought suit against them. It now seems that the evidence proved Mr. Bell to have taken these liberties, and that he is defeated in his suit. As an evangelist he subsides.

sides.

The "Apostles of Temperance," a flourishing organization at Mount Gilead, O., are guarding the saloons of that town and enrolling the names of those who enter them in preparation for the next meeting of the Grand Jury. The Quakers of the same neighborhood are reported to be holding very successful revival-meetings, largely assisted by a colored choir, which proves to be a great attraction. At another Friends' meeting, in Northern Ohio, the members regularly carry their Bibles and hymn-books to meeting with them.

with them.

At the close of the morning service of the Baptist Church of Englewood last Sunday it was announced that the Church debt of \$3,000 had been reduced \$500 by the efforts of the Ladies' Society, and that the semi-annual interest on the remaining \$2,500, amounting to \$125, would fail due on the 21st inst. A collection was taken up for this object, resulting in \$103 being raised, leaving a balance of \$22, which was collected during the week. This Church is at present without a pastor. A call will probably be extended to the Rev. J. H. Phillips, of Shelbyville, Ill.

A Pottsville dispatch sava: The Catholic

Phillips, of Shelbyville, Ill.

A Pottsville dispatch says: The Catholic Church waged a vigorous war on the Knights of Labor in every parish in the coal region last Sunday. In Mahanoy Father Ryan demanded the wristen resignation of every Knight belonging to his church, and Father Reilly, of Shenandeah, authorizes the statement that not a member of his congregation now belongs to the Order. Many of those charged with having been in the conspiracy cannot be found, and all those located have made affidavits that they never belonged to the Order, and the affidavits have been forwarded to Mr. Gowen.

The way in which some of the worshiers.

The way in which some of the worshipers The way in which some of the worshipers at St. James' Church, Hatchsm, England, spice the services must be interesting to the listeners. "Why don't you pay your old debts?" sings out a Low-Church brother to a High Churchman. "When you quit sanding your sugar it will be time to talk about that," vivaciously responds the High Churchman. This is the church formerly in charge of that advanced ritualist, the Rev. Mr. Tooth. His successor, Mr. Walker, keeps up as objectionable services as ever Tooth did, with inceuse, caudies, and all the other accompaniments of ritualistic ceremony. mony.

mony.

Matters of ecclesistical millinery claim much attention in the Church of Engiand. The Court of Queen's Bench has issued a mandamus requiring the Bishop of Oxford to show cause why a commission should not issue for the investigation of charges against the Rev. Mr. Carter, of Clewes. The application states that complaint was made to the Bishop in July last, by Mr. Ward, of the use of unlawful vestments and ceremonies, and a commission asked for. The Bishop promised to consider the matter, but, when written to, atter a long delay he said he had not been able to decide what was the best way of dealing with the complaint. The mandamus cannot fail to bring it before the Church and the public in some shape or other.

Church and the public in some shape or other.

A revival of unusual extent and power has been in progress in Litchfield, Conn., since the beginning of January. The Week of Prayer gave evidence of unwonted unanimity, earnestness, and hopefulness on the part of Christians, and daily meetings have been continued for four weeks with the most blessed results. The Cougregational and Methodist churches have worked together in these meetings with perfect accord; the pastors, the Revs. Allan McLean and H. McAlister, being assisted a part of the time by brethren of the Y. M. C. A. As many as 200 have been seen in the inquiry room at one time, and scores have entered upon a Christian life. For nearly fifty years this ancient and honored town has not witnessed such an awakening. awakening.

awakening.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

To Thomas in the Altiance.

It would seem that the Church, and Christian people generally, have a duty to perform in creating a healthy public sentiment on this subject. The Church, we think, has looked upon amusements with too little favor. This has come from the old ascetic idea that the flesh, the body, is an enemy to the soul, and needs to be put down and punished. It is not an enemy to be put down and punished. It is not an enemy to be put down and punished. It is not an enemy to be controlled and regulated. Piety does not consist in a long face and a severe manner, and endless restrictions and prohibitions; but rather in joyful, active obedience to right. And the youth of our day should not be taught that proper amusements are either wrong in themselves or inconsistent with a devoit life; but rather that they are right in themselves, and entirely proper in their place; but that, like anything else, may become wrong by abuse and excess. Then, instead of looking upon all amusements as wrong, or feeling that religion imposes hard and unreasonable restraints, they would readfly learn to discriminate between the proper and the improper; and they would see the reason for avoiding the wrong; and being prudent in the use of the right. The wrong is not in the drama, as such, nor in the cards, or balls of a game; but in an impure and unworthy drama, and in the abuse of the game. Not in the dance, as such, is there any wrong; but in dances that are improper, or in the late hours or the excessive exercise. An enlightened healthy conscience and a wise public sentiment on these questions are greatly needed. Thousands of youth are forced from cheeriess homes, and other thousands remain outside the church because of severe restrictions and unwise teachings on these points; and forced to find their anusements away from the guidance and restraints of the home or the church, find them in places of sin.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. James M. Whiton has been invited

to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Newark, N. J. The Rev. E. N. Packard, of Evanston, has received a call from the First Congregational Church, Dorchester, Mass.

Hugh McNeile, Dean of Ripon, who has just died in England, was affectionately regarded by the Evangelical branch of the Church of En-

a WordELLING REFORM.

James M. Harelompound sounds, diphthosof that church diffications and degrees of the The Rev. J. Hp shown, further on, what Hamilton, and redundant alphabet become

The Pope has been fairly inundated abusive, offensive, and threatening letters i Socialists in all parts of Europe, who have invoved to anger because of his recent encycl His Holiness is making a collection of them.

The late Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, of Newark, N. J., who was once a teacher in Belois College, left that institution the sum of \$8,000, in addition to other sums previously given. The legacy is not available till after the denth of his

The High Church clergy have sent to the Queen a protest against the Duke of Connaught being married in Lent, and asking that the wedding be deferred. They forget that the Prince of Wales was married in Lent by the Archbish-

of Wales was married at Least who is new on a lecturing tour in this country, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Canyon Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, England, He is to enter upon his duties as pastor Aordi 6. The church is a large and influential one.

The King of Siam has richly endowed a c lege for the education of the children of Court and of the Princes, and called upon the Rev. S. G. McFarland, a missionary, to mana th. The college is to be a Christian college, a President McFarland is empowered to off liberal salaries to other missionaries to become

SUNDAY SMALL TALK.

The plumber's dying words for his abs fe-"Tell her I'll meter over there."-

Nobody is quite a Universalist in moments of indignation. Everybody keeps a private and select perdition for the object of his wrath. Are good men, then, so rare?" asks the Christian Standard. Well, brother, that depends a great deal on the taste of the cannibal

lyn and talks an hour or two to the Rev. Mr. Beecher. No wonder Mr. Beecher once feelingly remarked, "I even wish I were dead."—No

A temperance society up in Meriden dignitself by the appellation, "Mt. Ararat Lodg probably because that noted mound was the est spot on earth when Noah anchored ther Nou Haven Register.

They are making a great fuss in New Britain because the native cannibals have murdered and cooked a missionary party. Did they expect that the savages were going to eat them raw and alive!—Boston Traceller.

"The Lord loveth the cheerful giver," but there's no use chucking a copper cent into the contribution-lox loud enough to make the folks on the back seat think the communion service has tupbled off the altar.—Argonaus.

The Rev. Moses Brock was reading a morning lesson in a church about the woman that had seven husbands, and finishing the sentence, "And last of all the woman died," He added by way of comment, "And well she mout."

A little girl, whose mother had told her the

A little girl, whose mother had told her the melancholy story of Adam and Eve, looked down for a moment very sadly, and then up again very brightly, and said: "And they both went into a large, beautiful room, full of bright red apples, and no-oo snake, and ate a-a-ll the wanted."

The other day an Irishman was passing the graveyard, where he saw two men, friends of a countryman who had just died. They were seeking for a burial lot. "Who's dead?" he asked. "Jonn Leary," was the reply. "When did ne die?" "Yesterday." "Well, bedad, he had a foine day for it."

The English language is wonderful for its aptness of expression. When a number of men and women get together and look at each other from the sides of a room, that's called a sociable. When a hungry crowd calls upon a poor minister and eats him out of house and home, that's called a domation party. There was a paragraphist on a moral Toronto paper who swore a solemn oath that he would make a joke on the name of Bob Ingersoil or perish in the attempt. He shut himself up on Saturday evening and crawled forth on Monday moroing, pale, emaciated, and with a solemn look in his eyes, and the following item in his hand: "They ought to spell his name "Bob Injuresoul."

Injuresoul,"

A curious critic has discovered that the famous "Pinafore" joke about "Hardly ever" has its counterpart in the old anecdote of Henry XV. of France. In the chapel at Versailles on Sunday, where the King, Mme. Du Barry, and all the Court were present, the preacher began his sermon solemnly with the words, "My friends, we must all die!" The King was disturbed, and made a grimace, whereupon the courtly preacher added, "or nearly all" (presque tous).

BERRAND BORROW.

There was a compositor not only discharged from the San Jose Hera'd last week, but also fired down four flights of sairs by the infuriated foreman of that admirable journal. It seems that the typo was requested to "liven up" a certain speech delivered at the Workingmon's State Convention, held in that town, with the usual remarks in parenthesis. The "jour," who was carrying a little more beer than necessary just then, got hold of the wrong part of the proceedings, causing the eloquent resolution of Mr. Van Arman, referring to the death of a member, to read something like this:

WERNEAS. It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our beloved comrade, Azariah McMuck [loud appliause], who has been cut down in the flower of his usefulness [laughter] and promise: it is. BEER AND SORROW.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Charles Hall Everest preaches at Plymouth Church. Morning subject: "The Old and the New." Evening: "The Yokein Youth."

-The Rev. George H. Peeke will preach at the Leavitt Street Church. Subject: Morning, "The Sin of Unbelief"; evening, "Polygamy of Abram's Time."

Time."

The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach morning and evening at the South Church, corner of Drexel and Union avenues.

The Rev. Samuel J. Kidder, of Boston, will preach morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

Prof. Theodore W. Hopkins will preach morning and evening at Lawredge Hell.

-- rot. Theocore W. Hopkins will preach ing and evening at Lawndale Hall. -- The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach morning and the Rev. Mr. Pentecest in th ing at the First Church, corner of Ann and

to buy them, because they

No matter when or who, -His heart on putting through. I know not of this little bill The number or the name;

It may have been, for all I know,
A sunny Southern claim,
One of the stout and growing claims
That Congress used to pay,
For 1,000 bales of cotton and see, preaches ng, and Prof. Svening.
'ill preach at White streets:
eess of Man;''
tion.''
each morning nue Church, 48 miles of fencing burned From a 40-acre lot. From a 40-acre lot,
And the progeny that in sixteen years
A mule would have begot;

ach morning Church. each morning reh. preach morn-ner of Fulton It may have been a subsidy Of a million dollars, or so To keep steamers running to a place Where no one cared to go;
Rathless, whate'er the measure was,
Whate'er there was to do,
It was by no means an easy thing
To put the measure through. preach in the Thirty-ninth

at Emmanue They gathered to the Capital And wires were pulled, and pins set upodelence "; even.

And logs industrious rolled.

And the man who bossed the rival job official warms. For a claim or subsidy He called his lobby to his side, Sichigan

and straight the fur 'gan fly.

And there were dinners and drinks "Subject: "How a Mulgett witerviews.

And secret interviews.

It." Prof. Tomlins Where the statement of the Subject of May 1t." where the state of the state of

The Rev. Arthur Swazey preaches at the Forty-ret Street Church this morning.

The Rev. J. H. Waiker preaches at the Reun-The Rev. J. H. Walker preaches at the Reunion Church morning and evening.

—Bider Raymond will preach morning and evening at the Burr Mission. No. 389 Third avenue.

—The Rev. Prof. Fisk will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. E. Kittredge in the evening at the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues. The latter's subject will be: "Samson, or the Man Who Was Both Strong and Weak."

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach in the morning on "Lazarus and Dives," at Westminster Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets. Gaspei meeting in the evening.

morning on "Lazarus and Dives," at Westminster Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson
streets, Gospel meeting in the evening.

—Prof. Francis L. Patton will preach morning
and evening at the Jefferson Park Church, corner
of Throop and Adams streets. Evening subject:
"The Divine Purpose,"—the eighth of the series
of discourses on the doctrinal and other religious
questions of the times.

—The Rev. W. C. Young will preach morning
and evening at the Fullerton Avenue Church.

—The Rev. W. C. Young will preach morning
and evening at the First Church, corner of Indinin avenue and Twenty-first street. Evening
service at Railroad Chapel, No. 715 State street.

—The Rev. Munro Gibson, D. D., pastor, will
preach morning and evening at the Second Church,
corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

—The Rev. John Abbott French, pastor, will
preach morning and evening at the Fourth Church,
corner of Rush and Superior streets.

—The Rev. John Abbott French, pastor, will
preach morning and evening at the Scotch Church,
corner of Sangainou and West Adams streets.

—The Rev. J. Monroe Gibson will preach in the
Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and
Twentieth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall preaches at the Eighth
Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets,
morning and evening.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach in the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, previous to his departure for San Francisco, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. John Peddie will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. be second Church, corner of Morgan and West Monroe streets.

—The Rev. J. W. Custis will preach at 10:30 a. m. and and West Monroe streets.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Fourth Church, corner West Washington and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the University Place Charch, corner Douglas place and Rhodes avenue.

—The Rev. Robert P. Allison will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the North Star Church, corner Division and Sedgwick streets.

—The Rev. C. Perren will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren avenue.

—The Rev. E. K. Cressey will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:35 p. m. at the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdâle road.

—The Rev. B. Baptiste will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:35 p. m. at Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street.

—The Rev. L. G. Clark will preach at 11 a. m. BAPTIST.

enue, near Taylor street.

The Rev. L. G. Clark will preach at 11 s. m. at South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte

streats,

-The Rev. C. E. Hewitt will preach at 10:30
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Centennial Church, corner
of Lincoln and West Jackson streets.

-The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach at 10:45
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Central Church, No. 290
Orchard street, near Sophia street.

-There will be services at 7:30 p. m. at the
Tabernacie, No. 302 Wabash avenne.

-The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry will preach at 10:30
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Deartorn Street
Church, corner Thirty-sirth street.

-The Rev. L. G. Clark will preach at 7:30 p.
m. at the Twenty-fifth Street Church, near Wentworth avenue.

car-shops.

The Rev. Dr. Everts preaches at the First Church morning and evening.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edward Belfour will preach morning and evening at Traity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street.

Mrs. J. A. Kanouse will conduct services in the church corner of Noble and Ohio streets at 4 this afternoon and 8 p. m. Wednesday.

—Deacon L. A. Willard will preach in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

noon.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach at the Union Church, Hershey Hail. Subjects: Morning, "Influence of Popular Education on Conscience"; evening, "Some Mistakes About the Bible."

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. W. T. Maunin preaches at the First

The Rev. W. T. Maupin preaches at the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

The Rev. W. P. Hendryx preaches at the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street.

—Elder M. N. Lord will preach morning and evening at the Second Church, corner of Oakley avenue and Jackson street.

—H. V. Reed preaches at the church corner of Western avenue and Congress street morning and evening. INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENT.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach morning and evening at the Gospel Tabernacie, No. 381 West Madison street.

—The Rev. John E. Morris will preach at the church orner of Fuiton and May streets. Evening subject: "The Offense of the Cross."

—Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins will conduct the morning services at the Chicago-Avenne Church, corner of LaSalle street.

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach at the West-Side Tabernacie, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets.

The Tennesseeans will be present in the evening.

. SPIRITUALIST. The First Society will meet at the church corner of Monroe and Lafin streets. Mrs. Corn L. V. Richmond will lecture. Morning subject to be chosen by the audience. In the evening she will repeat the lecture delivered in November on the condition of criminals in spirit life, and others afficied with mental or moral obliquity, by the spirit of Aclin Augustus Ballon.

tt of Aclin Augustus Ballon.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach in the morning, and the Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore, in the evening, at St. Paul's Church, on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street.

—The Rev. Summer Ellis will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. In the evening he will review Mr. Pentecost's bit of history that "The Devil preached the first Universalist sermon in the Garden of Eden."

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach morning and evening at Unity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Walton place.

—The Rev. Mr. Biliman, of Adrian, Mich., will preach at 3:30 this afternoon in the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Lafin streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder preaches at the Church of the Messiah in the morning, and the Rev. Brooke Herford in the evening. The latter's subject will be: "Words: Their Use and Abuse."

—The Rev. James Kay Applebee will preach in the morning at the Fourth Church, corner of Piairie avenue and Thirtieth street. Subject: "Province of Faith in the Religious Life." At 3 in the afternoon he will deliver a lecture at Hooley's Theatre on "Tom Moore, Man and Poet," and give illustrative recitations.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Free Church SS. Peter and Paul, corper of West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt. Rev. M. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, Priest in Charge, Choral meraling prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. Choral evening prayer at 7:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m. — The Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Rector, will officiate at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at St. James' Church, corner of Huron and Cass streets. Holy Communion at S a. m. — The Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector, will officiate at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue. Rev. J. Bredberg, Rector, will officiate a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at St. Ansgarius' Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue. Rev. Clinton Locks, Rector, will officiate

at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Grace Church, Wabash avenue, uear Sixteenth street. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. Arther Elitchie, Rector, will officiate at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Church of the Ascension, North LaSalle street, near Elm. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, Rector. will officiate at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at 8t. Paul's Church. Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-niath and Fiftieth streets.

Church, Cottage Grove avenue, corner of Thirty Church, Church, Cottage Grove avenue, corner of Thirty Church, Church es at the State at Centenary \*\*\* Arthur and Arthur

atreets.

- The Rev. Luther Pardee, Rector, will officiate at 10:30 s. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue. Holy Communion at 7:45 s. m.

- The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Rector, will officiate at 10:30 s. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Epiphany Church, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets.

streets.

-The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate at 11 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Church of Our Savior,
corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues.

-The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate at 10:30
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Sh. Andrew's Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. A. Monroe will preach at the Union Tabernacle, corner of Ashland avenue and Twentieth street. Evening subject: "Mercy."

—The Liberal meeting has been postponed on account of the women's mass-meeting.

—The Disciples of Christ will meet at 4 p. m. at No. 229 West Randolph street.

Dr. Matthewson will preach morning and evening at the Adventists' Tabernacle, No. 91 South Green street.

—Mr. W. H. Northway will lead the Railway Men's meeting at 3:30 p. m. in their room at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. EPISCOPAL.

Feb. 23—Quinquagesima.
Feb. 24—St. Mathias.
Feb. 26—Asb. Wednesday.
Feb. 27—Second' Day of Lent.
Feb. 28—Third Day of Lent.
March 1—Fourth Day of Lent. CATHOLIC.

Feb. 23—Quinquagesima Sunday. Feb. 24—St. Mathias, Ap. Feb. 25—St. Peter Damian, B. C. D. (from eb. 23). Feb. 26—Ash-Wednesday—beginning of Lent. Feb. 27—Feria. (Consecration Bishop Foley, hicago, 1870). Feb. 28—Most Holy Passion of Our Lord. March 1—Feria.

#### JUSTICE COURTS.

Mason's Bill to Make Their Judgments

Immediate Lien. Mr. Mason introduced in the Legislature at Springfield last week a bill providing for an amendment to Sec. 87 of the "Act to provide for the election and qualification of Justices of my finger upon any particular fact the Peace and Constables, and to provide for indication that would justify my the jurisdiction and practice of Justices of the bringing a charge of fraud against Peace in civil cases, and fix the duties of Con- the management; so I am forced to grumble in stables," etc. The said amendment so changed an undertone. If those confounded wheels the section as to make it read:

the section as to make it read:

The real property of any defendant in a judgment before a Justice of the Peace not exempt from execution, shall be bound for the payment of such judgment from the date of the filing of a transcript in the Clerk's office, as provided in this act, and no such judgment shall be a lien upon any personal property of such defendant until an actual levy has been made thereon under execution issued by such Justice of the Peace.

The section to which ware described in the peace.

The section to which amendment is proposed

reads as follows:

The personal property of every defendant in a judgment before a Justice of the Peace, not exempt from execution, shall be bound for the payment of such judgment from the delivery of the execution issued thereon, to the Constable; and the real property of such defendant not exempt from execution shall be bound as aforesaid from the date of the filing of a transcript of the judgment in the Clerk's office, as provided in this act.

This last section, which is the law as its stands upon the statute, makes an execution, issued by a Justice of the Peace, a lien upon all personality of the defendant from the time of the delivery of the execution to the Constable; and in addition thereto when a transcript of such judgment is filed with the Circuit Clerk, the judgment becomes a lien upon all real property not exempt from execution.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT repeals that portion of the section making an ex ecution a lien upon personal property after a transcript has been filed with the Circuit Cierk. transcript has been filed with the Circuit Clerk.
In all other cases where the transcript has not been filed the law remains unchanged. It effect will be limited, as there are comparatively few transcripts filed with the Circuit Clerk.

A reporter yesterday sought from several Justices an opinion as to the effect of the

A reporter yesterday sought from several Justices an opinion as to the effect of the change, were it made. Would it be beneficial? The Justices, with one accord, did not care to express any opinion, because they had not given the matter any attention and thought. One of them said that there were reasons why the present law was a good one, and there were equally good reasons why the proposed change would give satisfaction. For instance: A buys a borse from B in good faith, and, after becoming possessor of the animal, learns that there is in the hands of a Constable an execution against B's personal property, in which the horse is included. The Constable takes the horse is included. The Constable takes the horse away from A, and leaves him to make B refund. In case B has nothing, what is A to do? Had the execution not been a lien upon that horse until it had actually been served, A would not be put to any trouble. And yet, were it not a lien until served, the person in whose favor the execution was issued might be defrauded, for in that case B might have sold the horse after the execution issued and before the Constable had had time to hunt the animal up. There were serious objections to allowing Constables to carry other persons' personal property around in their pockets. Again, were it deeded that an execution is not a lien until actually served, levies would be precipitated. Were an execution issued against C and did the Constable not make a levy immediately C might get his property out of the way and the plaintiff would "get left"—with nothing. Still, were a Constable obliged to make a levy immediately after receiving an execution much harm might be done. receiving an execution much harm might be done.

receiving an execution much barm might be done.

AS THE LAW NOW PROVIDES

a Constable can make a levy at any time within seventy days. Often persons against whom executions are issued are honestly striving to pay their debts. To make a levy upon the effects of such a person might be an act of great hardship. The Constable, shorn of his power to postpone the levy,—shorn because his execution would be no lien until served,—could do nothing but take the goods. Now many Constables, knowing that the execution is a lien, are lenient to deserving people and allow them to pay gradually.—\$5 at a time. Were this privilege taken away, much harm might be done. With the precipitation of levies would come an increase of costs, and costs were what poor and rich alike always objected to. A levy upon household effects often necessitated expenses for carting, storing, and custodian's fees, and these items sometimes amounted to \$10, and even \$20. Were an execution not a lien until an actual levy had been made on the holder, a vast amount of swindling might be perpetrated in the use of chattel mortgages. The man against whom judgment was entered and execution issued might mortgage his goods before the Constable with the execution could get around to make a levy, and thus the beneficary of the execution would have no redress because the mortgage became a lien before the execution did, and would therefore take precedence.

fore the execution did, and would therefore take precedence.

There is much that could be said in defense of the present law, and much might be written about the benefits that would arise out of a change. That the proposed change would at all help the public is what the reporter failed to find out as aforesaid, because the Justices had not paid the matter any thought. Cannot they do so for the benefit of the community, and express themselves when again The Tribuxe interviewer goeth among them in search of opinions short and to the point?

Oh! backward, crushed and useless, send the cart. That Anger prompts thy maddened lips to fling! That art but having out a poisoned thing. The conscience will recall to pierce thy heart. When Hate's wild thoughts forth to have utt'rance.

When Hate's wild thoughts rotal sequence bring, start,
And thence a blaspheme as their sequence bring,
Foul birds of prey, they filt on restless wing.
But feed on thy own soul ere they depart.
Then let thy words fall pure, of spotless white;
Unloose each shining pearl from off thy string;
A star of Hope set in the doubter's night;
Give to thy speech the gentle, tender ring
Of Love and Pity. For, upon God's right,
To every word His Son is listening!

ELLEN GRAY.

O broken strain of music floating by—
A happy dream, unsullied by a sigh—
Bright hours that hurry by.
O music, filling heart and wearied brain!
O vivid dreams! we wake to life and pain,
And long to dream again.

As life and dreamland, blending into one— As love and music ending, half begun— So life is nearly done! We turn our thoughts toward the Heavenly And wake and dream, and, sighing, as befor We sleep—and wake no more.

PARIS.

More About the Great French Lottery.

Discontent of Unlucky Ticket-Holders-A Personal Grievance of Your Correspondent.

The Drawing of the Prizes-A Visit to the Trocadero-Some of the Lucky Winners.

The New Ministry .-- M. and Mme. Grevy at the Elysee--- The Con-

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
Paris, Feb. 5.—People continue to worry themselves about the drawing of the prizes in the National Lottery here, although one would almost think there had now been time enough for every shadow of interest to exhaust itself. The proceedings in the Trocadero Palace are watched daily with unabated curiosity, and each turn of the wheel of Fortune produces as fresh a flutter of excitement as if it were to decide the allotment of another \$25,000 prize, instead of one more modest, and probably worth at the utmost a five-hundredth part of it. Gradually, however, as the drawings proceed, feelings of envy, hatred, and distrust appear to be kindling in the breasts of the people who don't win: by far the largest number of ticket-holders, I need scarcely observe. The ladies and gentlemen who carry off good lots, in the shape of diamond brooches or Erard pianos, naturally don't find fault with the way in which matters are conducted; but the others are

DARKLY HINTING AT POSSIBLE TREACHERY, mperfections in the drawing-apparatus, and deliberate intention to defraud. One man writes indignantly to the papers to complain that his eries-the ninth-has nardly won anything, while others, such as the first and eleventh. have been favored with repeated marks of Fortune's liberality. For my own part, I don't feel thoroughly convinced that the eighth series has been given a fair chance; take it as personal offense that my hundred thousand—the sixth—has not been more distinguished by the miserable machine that is being set stupidly revolving for some six hours a day up at the Trocadero. But I acknowledge that I cannot lay would only stop at No. 626,000, or thereabouts, I should be much more amiably disposed to-wards the Lottery people. The other day I walked into the Trocadero Hall for a few min utes, to help to superintend the proceedings and see all fair. The method of the drawing is as slow as it is simple, but how any body in his senses can pass hours at a time watching one man turn six wheels successively, another call out the result of the aforesaid turning, and a third register that result on a sort of wooden

signboard, is MORE THAN I CAN COMPREHEND. Do they really expect those six revolving pieces of iron will stop at their particular number any the sooner for their presence? Can they imagine there is some magnetic power in the glance of their wrathful eyes that must compel them to obedience? Or is their persistency only a new manifestation of the inveterate love idling remarkable in most Parisian rentiers, and especially in the class of retired shopkeepers! What I chtefly noticed at the Trocadero that the handsomely-decorated ceiling of the hall-which looked so fresh and gorgeous at the time of the Exhibition—has been completely ruised by the damp. The bright-yellow tones and the rich gliding of the palm-leaves are all blacked and biurred by the unsightly stains, and the whole building seems strangely vast and cheerless. When the organ is taken away to Auteuil Church, as it soon will be, the aspect of the place will be truly dismal.

Before quitting this subject, allow me to correct an error which crept into my last letter in the hurry of composition. The second grand

the nurry of composition. The second grand prize in the lotter—a diamond parture, or its equivalent, \$20,000, was won by a lady—not by a gentleman—residing in Nice. Her name is Mme. Girard, and she has, they say, just given an unmistakable sign of vitality by calling upon the authorities at the Tracodero and announcing her intention to "elect" for

THE HARD-CASH ALTERNATIVE.

Ing her igiention to "elect" for THE HARD-CASH ALTERNATIVE.

Sensible, sensible creature! Among the fortunate winners is also M. Tiesserene de Bort, Jr., son of the late Minister of Commerce, to whom has fallen a fine pianoforte. I have not heard who won the grand Cavaille-Coil organ yet. Let us hope some good woman from the Halles or a gentleman rag-picker from the Rue Mouffetard, has been the lucky person.

To talk seriously, it is perfectly unreasonable for holders of tickets in the Lottery to complain of double-dealing—save in one detail, which I will come to presently. It should be remembered that the enormous number of 12,000,000 tickets was issued, while the total number of gloprizes oftered, including the smallest (and there are thousands of insignificant value), did not exceed 80,000. Now make a simple calculation. You will find the odds against a single ticket to be exactly as 150 to 1. The chances against the same ticket winning either of the 1,277 grand prizes (all of a value surpassing \$300) are approximatively as 9,398 to 1. Under the miscipal matter, however, it is hardly demable that the holders of tickets belonging to the original or first series

ARE ENTITLED TO COMPLAIN.

They bought their chance under the impression that 1,000,000 of tickets only would be issued, and that to this 1,000,000 there would be at least one grand prize of about \$25,000. It is urged by the authorities that when they increased the issue by gradual stages to 12,000,000 the number of prizes was relatively increased in the due proportion. So it was, if large and small count alike; but the number of grand orizes was not so increased. When the drawing began there was one of \$25,000 only. The only other three approaching this in value were the diamond necklaces worth \$20,000, \$10,000, and \$10,000, respectively. All of these were offered, not to the first series alone, but to sal twelve series; and the chances of the original ticket-holders of course was diminished immensely. In fact the Government has been clearly guilty of a breach of contract towards the ticket-holders of Series No. 1. No others have a right to complain. ARE ENTITLED TO COMPLAIN.

has been ended as easily as the Governmental crisis, though by a change far less radical. Several of the members in the late Dufaure Cabinet return to office. A notable exception is M. Dufaure himself, who, seeing plainly that his ideas are no longer advanced enough to satisfy public opinion in France, has had the good sense to decline the cares of power and to retire from political life at a moment when the transient popularity acquired by the important part he has played in the recent history of his country might have sorely tempted him to retain office. As it is, be is universally respected. Had he, however, foolishly clung to his post, before a mouth he would have been as unpopular as M. Buffet. This the wary old statesman well knew. He made his decision accordingly, and now History will be able to say of him as of MacMahon, though more respectfully, that "Nothing in his political life became him so well as the leaving of it." THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Two very prominent members of the Dufaure Cabinet have been reappointed. M. Marcere— a clever but shifty and office-loving Republican— is still Minister of the Interior. M. WADDINGTON

remains Minister of the Interior.

M. WADDINOTON

remains Minister for Foreign Affairs, and becomes President of the Council. Of their colleagues in the late Cabinet, MM. Leon Say and De Freycient (Gambetta's right-hand man) and Gen. Gresley stay. The rest disappear. M. Jules Ferry replaces M. Bardoux at the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. M. Le Royer (an eminent jurist and an eloquent speaker) steps into M. Dufaure's shoes, and takes over the work of the Justice Department. M. Lepere, formerly Sous-Secretaire to M. De Marcere at the Interior, and Admiral Jauregibbery, are also given portfolios. The newcomers belong to the Republican Union fraction of the Republican party, and are therefore in harmony with M. Giambetta. Most of the others are Left-Centre men, and it may be expected that ere many months are out, these will be replaced by more advanced members of their party. In fact, the Waddington Cabinet is regarded as a transition from the old state of things to the new. It is moderate enough not to inspire alarm, and serves its turn well enough for the present.

As I anticipated, the Monarchist papers have

not allowed a chance of abnoying the new President to pass by. M. Paul de Cassagnae's organ, the Paus, significantly inquires
WHO MADAME GREVY IS,

who madame greyt is, and hints that she must enjoy very bad bealth, as nobody ever meets her at her husband's receptions. This is true in the main, but the lady is not altogether unknown to Paris, by sight at least, for she was present, I recoilect, at the distribution-of-prizes ceremonies in the Palais de l'Industrie this autumn. At all events, she scema likely to be well known soon, for she with her husband and Mile. Grevy, have now taken up their quarters unostentatiously at the Elysee. It is characteristic of the President that he effected his migration from the Rue St. Aroaud to the Elysee in a hackney-carriage, having litherto had none of their own. The Republican simplicity of M. and Mme. Thiers—which gave considerable offense to Parisian society, by-the-by-si far distanced by M. Grevy's. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ciety, by-the-by—is far distanced by M. Grevy's.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Hector Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony will be repeated at the Chatelet next Sunday. The prices of all the seats in the house have been raised to enable M. Colonne to pay the additional instrumentalists and the choir demunded for a proper execution of the work. We are also, it seems, to have another grand musical festival at the Hippodrome, on the 11th inst., at which M. Faure will sing, MM. Saint-Saens and Uckerlin will conduct the interpretation of several of their own works. "La Tour de Londres," an old-fashioned, heavy melodrama, was revived last week at the Theatre Historique. To-day I am informed that M. Castellano, the Historique manager, thinks of closing the house over the way,—the Chatelet,—which he also directs, very shortly. This is bad news for the unnappy staff of the theatre. A farcical comedy, entitled "Le Mari de la Debutante," is set down for performance at the Palais Royal this evening, and "Babiole," a slight operetta of M. Laurent de Rille's, has been revived at the Bouffes. We are also soon to have an interesting procentation of "Mithridate" at the Francais, with Maubant, Mounet-Sully, and Sarah Bernhardt in the leading characters.

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Outline of Study. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The value of a system of ducation is determined by the result. To be fully efficient, it must not only impart information, but the ability and disposition to obtain information. Every careful educator finds the greatest difficulty in adapting methods to the pecessities of the primary grades which will produce in the least degree this happy result. long experience and careful observat brought me to these conclusions: That the efort to educate in the public schools should be directed upon the presumption that the pupils learn nothing outside of school; that two-fifths of those who enter the first year never enter the fifth, but are compelled to go out into the great daily struggle for daily bread, in those avenues which are open to physical strength, with only the limited culture of a part or the whole of the primary grades. For this reason every year's work should be planned with this possibility in view. Each year's course should be complete in itself and a well-finished foundation for the next year's work. To this end it is necessary that no more should be undertaken than can be finished, that the pupil whose school work ends with any year's work can make good use of what he has learned. In the methods of instruction the "outline of the course of study" occupies the most important place. It should contain nothing but what is of the most practical nature, and all the methods employed in teaching should be such as throw the pupil upon his own resources. Nothing should be done for him which he can be helped to do himself. In contradistinction to this, the oral course, which has so generally obtained, has been most fatal to the interests of ouplis, and especially to those whose time in school was limited to the primary grades. I will go back to the proposition that the "outevery year's work should be planned with this will go back to the proposition that the "ont-line of study" should contain nothing but the most practical subjects. Let those who have this matter upon their responsibility consider carefully whether the sciences of drawing and carefully whether the sciences of drawing and music are of practical worth to the pupil whose education must be completed in the primary grades, or whether it is just to compel those whose time is so precious to spend eight weeks in the study of the science of music, six in the study of drawing, and from eight to sixteen in the construction of sentences, during the four primary years. A little computation demonstrates that the time thus spent amounts to quite one-fourth of the 160 weeks of the primary grades. A pupil leaving school as the end of the second-year (as hundreds do) has learned what? They have learned-much that is valuable, but if, in addition to natural ability, they are inspired with a tion to natural ability, they are inspired with a

learned-much that is valuable, but if, in addition to natural ability, they are inspired with a desire to know, they have not acquired the least idea of where the fountain of numerical science is concealed, for not even a primer in arithmatic has been placed in their hands. They have learned one transposition of the scale, but not one of them will use this knowledge beyond the school-room. They have learned to draw some lines and angles, but it is only to the rare artist-born that this will be any inspiration. They can recite some poetry, but where it comes from they have not the least practical knowledge. The printed page is the only assume of information open to all, and yet beyond their readers—which are as much a part of their school-room furniture as the desks behind which they sit—they have never had a glimpse at this world of wonders. At the end of the third or fourth year, those pupils who are compelled to leave school go out into the world without the ability to decipher the English language, and without the least direction having been given to their tastes and abilities, where dime literature with its attractive and interesting (?) illustrations is knee-deep, and, if they read at all, that is what they will read. They have learned to, parrot-like, rearrange the words of third readers into sentences which they are tanght to believe are original, embryo compositions.

The memory of the songrs and melodies they have learned will follow those of musical disposition. Whether the music might not have been made the conveyance of more sublime sentiments, whose meaning would dawn upon them as life's experience broadened their views, is a subject worthy of thought.

I object to counting by threes and fours for the same reason. I object to the application of numbers to the tables of measurement and duration, for the reason that there is all that the ordinary child should learn before they are 7 years old in the first six years work without them. The brilliant and extraordinary child can move through the grades w

the same reason i would reduce the humbers in all the primary grades. I object to the science of marie and drawing for the reason that it is the second of the public of the reason that it is the second of the public of the reason that it is the second of the public of the reason. Second, their time the schools beyond the primary grades for several reasons: First, puplis under 10 years of age have not reached a development which enables them to reason, nor an accumulation of facts. To make the second their time to reason will be abortive, and will divert the mind from the accumulation of facts. Third, any effort of mind in an unimformed state to reason will be abortive, and will divert the mind from the accumulation of facts. Rather than composition; which is the made that the mind from the accumulation of facts. Rather than composition, it would prefer to place in the hands of a pupil a primer in natural phismade intensing by milustrations, requesting the page. I would suggest redictions, not friday aircraocon declarations, but recitations are pupil in turn should be permitted, after studying the page, to read the selection to the school. If I were to go beyond the primary grades. I should suggest that a primer in natural phismage that the selection of the school of the grammary grades. I should suggest the selection of the school and the selection of the school of the grammary grades. I should suggest that a primer in antural phismage that the selection of the school of the grammary grades may be a selected to the school of the grammary grades may be a selected to the school of the grammary grades and primer in reading the selection of the school of the grammary grades and primer in the school of the grammary grades and primer in the school of the grammary grades and primer in the school of the grammary grades and grammary grades and

other, "well, I should say. The air is so thin that you've got to fan it to a corner to get a square breath. Why, I live sorter in a valley, but many a time when I went home at night I had to push a cloud from the door to get in."

THE GAME OF CHESS

CHICAGO CHESS CLUB-No. 50 Dearborn street. CHICAGO CHESS ASSOCIATION—Hansen & Welch's, 150 Dearborn street, opposite Trisunz Building. Chess-players meet daily at the Sherman House Basement) and Tremont House (Exchange).

C. H., city. - Your problem is unsound. R. M. C .- Black can play 2. K to K 4, which defeats your proposed solution to No. 165.

from E. C. Phillips, E. Barbe, and E. R. B., city; N. M. Schoff, Ann Arbor, Mich. N. M. S., Ann Arbor, Mich. -We can find no

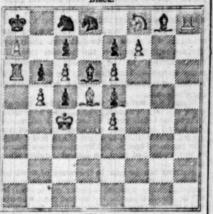
flaw in the solutions you send. That to the Enigma is remarkably neat for a second solution. C. W. D., Cedar Rapids, Ia. -We have every

c. W. D., Cedar Rapids, Ia.—We have every reason to believe that Problem No. 165 is perfectly sound. The few that have solved it seem to be satisfied on that point.

E. B., city.—Numerous solutions received to Problem No. 168 commence with 1..B to B 2.

"W. H. O." also claims a solution by 1..R to Q Rt 4. As it is impossible that the problem can admit of more than one solution, you have, of course, a satisfactory defense to both the above. We confess our inability to wriggle out of it.

PROBLEM NO. 167. BY 6. P. BOWEN, CHICAGO.



White to play and mate in three moves. SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 165.

This problem has unfortunately proved to asound. The author's solution is as follows: White.
1. R to K 4
2. Kt takes B
3. B takes P
4. R mates If 2..K takes Kt 3. B to Q B •

There is still another solution, we believe, by 1. Kt takes B, followed by 2.. R to K 8.

END-GAME. -BY HERR KLING. Black-King at Q B eighth: Queen at K B fourth: Pawns at K fourth, Q B fourth, Q Kt sixth, and Q B

CHESS IN ENGLAND. A lively game, recently played at Manchester be-tween Mr. Blackburne and Messrs. Giltray and Wilson. The notes are by Mr. Potter, in the Jan-

27. Kt to B3

(a) Mr. Blackburne approves of this, but until the appearance of further light I prefer 7. Kt to K 4, followed by the text move if and when neces-4, followed by the terms of the sary.

(b) Best no doubt, for if 15. Kt to B 4, then Q Kt to B 6 ch, 16. Kt to R sq. B to R c, with the advantage.

(c) They should certainly take the R, followed, if 19. Q takes Kt P, by R to K sq. whereby there would be two pieces bearing down on the adverse Knight.

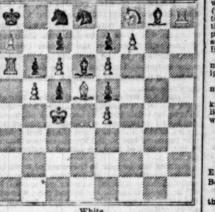
Communications for this department should be

ddressed to THE TRIBUNE and indorsed "Chess.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. E. R. B., city.—We think you are at fault in Problem No. 165. You do not give the defense, 1. Kt takes P.

Problem No. 165.—Correct solution received from E. C. Phalling.

An esteemed correspondent writes: "In the game published in The Thinune last Sunday, if am not mistaken, Black can mate in two moves, Instead of four, as follows: 99... B to K B 4 (Black anything), 30...R mates." It is singular that so simple a mate should have been overlooked and one much more difficult foreseen and announced.



1..K to Q 6

White.
1. K to R 5
2. Q to Q B 4 ch
3. Kt to K 5 mate 1..K to B 4 2..Q to K 6 ch 3..Kt to Q 4 mate 1..P to B 7 2. Q to Q B 4 ch 3. Q to K Kt 4 mate SOLUTION TO ENIGMA.

White.

1. B to K 4

2. B to K 4

3. it to K it sq

3. it to K it sq

4. B taken B mate

N. M. Schoff also solves it by

The match between Messrs. Adair and Uedemann is progressing slowly, owing to business engagements. The contest has been very close so far, each naving won two, and two being drawn. One or two of these games will be given in next Sunday's issue.

| ary number of Westmin        | eler Panere                |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                              | GAMBIT.                    |
| 多分别是是100mm。 - 100mm,可是100mm。 | Black-Messrs. Giltray an   |
| White-Mr. Blackburge.        | Wilson.                    |
| 1P to K 4                    | 1P to K 4                  |
| 2Kt to K B 3<br>3P to Q 4    | 2Kt to Q B 3<br>3P takes P |
| 4. Kt takes P                | 4B to B 4                  |
| 5B to K 3                    | 5Q to B a                  |
| 6P to Q B 3                  | 6 K Kt to K 2              |
| 7. B to Q B 4                | 7Q to Kt 3 (2)             |
| 8. Castles                   | 8. Castles                 |
| 9. Kt to Q 2                 | 9Kt to K 4                 |
| 10B to K 2                   | 10P to Q 4                 |
| 11Kt to B 5                  | 11Kt takes Kt              |
| 12. B takes B                | 12Kt to R 5                |
| 18. P to Kt 3                | 13P takes P                |
| 14. B takes R                | 14K takes B                |
| 15. Kt takes P (b)           | 15B to It 6                |
| 7. B takes Kt                | 17Kt takes B ch            |
| 18. K to R sq                | 18Q to K K 3 (e)           |
| 19. K It to Q sq             | 19R to K sq                |
| OQ to B 5 ch                 | 20K to Kt sq               |
| 21Q to K 3                   | 21Q to R 4                 |
| 22Kt to Kt 5 (4)             | 22B to Kt 7 ch             |
| 3K takes B                   | 23Q takes P ch             |
| 4K takes Kt                  | 24R takes Q ch             |
| 6. R to R sq                 | 25P to K Kt 3 (e)          |
| 16 It to 16 8q               | 26. Q to Kt 7              |

would be two pieces bearing down on the adverse Knight.

(d) This fine move may seem to be a flash of unnecessary ingentity, having regard to the plausible aspect of \$22. Kt to \$6 ch; but the latter continuation will be found upon examination to be by me means so satisfactory for White as might be expected, and in any case the superiority of Mr. Blackburne's conception will become clear enough.

(e) They have nothing better. Whatever move be made their Queen is lost.

have no business in a battle; and they have given them the second and third places in accordance with the ectiquette of the cour."

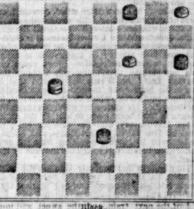
I cannot ascertails precisely when this change took place, but it was probably about the twelfth century, for one of the Hebrew treatises contained in Dr. Hydo's work, in which the old names of the pleces are given, was about that date. for the author was born and died in that entury; while in the Latin poem already referred to, which Dr. Forbes thinks is of the same century, the second piece is called "regina," and the third "calvas."

But in nearly all the works of that period, and for two or three centuries later, the third piece notwithstanding the change in its symbolism, still relained the name "abbailus" or "alphitnes," which became, in the vernacular of many furopean countries, converted to "alin, a "auphin," "31," and other similar names, and thence underwent several variations of sound and meaning, some of which are yet preserved. Thus the Sonalards call the piece "alferer," the Italians "alfero," which are evidently derived from "al bhit." On the other hand, the Russians and the Swedes have preserved the original name, as they still kall it the elephant. I confiers myself unable satisfactorily to account for the German name of the piece, "laufer," the hound or runner; but the origin of the French name "fol," modernized into "fon," the foot of jester, is clearly traceable. Here I will let old Dr. Hyde—enaint and insular as he is with all his learning—speak again: "The French." he. says, "finding in this place a ffl, and not knowing what it was, substituted something better known to them, "fol," which signifies a fool, who cannot have a place either in war or the political economy of a Kingdom, unless perhaps they foolishy thought signifies fool, who cannot have a place either in war or the political economy of a Kingdom, unless perhaps they foolishy thought signifies fool, who cannot have a place either in war or the political economy of a Kingdom, unless perhaps they fou

#### THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for THE DRAUGHT EDITOR should be addressed to O. D. ORVIS, P.-O. Box 215, Chicago, Ill. For Publisher's price-list of standard works on the game, address the Draught Editor.

PLAYERS' HEADQUARTERS. Athenseum, No. 50 Dearborn street. TRIBUNE OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1879. By H. D. LYMAN, Washington, D. C.



The above problem appeared as No. 23, Vol. 25, in the New York Clipper dedicated to Mr. A. J. Duniap. Over 150 solutions were sent in, many of which were, of course, wrong. Mr. J. D. Janvier, Newcastle, Del., has arranged all the best play received, and forwarded the same to Mr. C. dintrek. play received, and forwarded the same to Mr. C. Hefter, of this city, and thinks there is still much room for improvement. What is wanted is the shortest sound method of solving the problem. Our Western critics and analyzers are requested to grapple this problem and send in their solutions. Mr. Hefter will then arrange all the best play for publication in this column.

POSITION NO. 106. By Moses Farnsworth, Philo, Ill. Black men on 2, 5, 7, 6, 10, 12, 18. White men on 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 26, 31. White to move and win.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. J. W. Brooks-Solutions quite correct. C. C. Northrop-Received with thanks. George Conway—It will go in as a Position.

A. S. Ingalls—You arrived at the right result.

H. F. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Subscription renewed.

J. D. Ambrose—Will publish the game. (2) We think the paper very good.

John Kirk—Proof slips mailed. (2) We would like the correspondence games.

C. E. Harris—Correctly solved. (2) Wish you would send in a specimen of those games.

Henry Ryan—Problems are placed on file. You should always send your solution. (2) The Sux-Day Tribune is \$2.50 a year.

H. C. Chinman—Your problem is all out of icons.

BAY TRIBUNE is \$2.50 a year.

H. C. Chipman—Your problem is all out of joint. Cannot place single man and King outh on 9, —4.6., according to modern science of the game you can't. Neither can King leap from 32 to 13 without breaking his neck, according to Anderson. It needs reconstructing—or something.

A. Mack—The draught-board is numbered from 1 to 32. Begin at the upper left hand corner and number from left to right across the board (the same as you would read) till you reach the bottom right hand corner, which is square 32. The Black men always occupy the side of the board beginning with the small numbers. (2) Price-hist mailed.

CONTRIBUTORS' CRITICISMS.

Mr. E. H. Bryant. Waverly, Ia., writes as follows: "At the fourth move of Mr. Greenlee's criticism on my play in last Sunday's issue the pieces stand as follows: Black men on 3, 5, 6, 9, 14, 19, 20, 23. White men on 12, 13, 15, 22, 28, 30, 32. Black to move. Mr. Greenlee plays 14-17, resulting in a draw. I sustain my claim of a Black win as follows: 19-24, 28-19, 23-26, 30-23, 14-18, 23-14, 9-25, and a very easy Black win is apparent."

INSCRIBED TO TE PRAUGHTS EDITOR.

By "siced Skiden." of South Eccassion, Ri.

Old "Whilter," of "Giascow," when in access of a wife,
Made love to the "Maid of the Mill";
But "Denny," her "Suter," whose "hame" was in
"File.

Rurled "Defance," and vowed he would kill
Any "Cross "old curinadizeon who stood in the way

Of his claiming her hand on "Old lith" day. So, next he betook him to "Edinburg"-town,
"he "Laird and Lauy's "fair daughter to see:
But that coy "Ayrsaire Lassie "did nothing but frown,
For sae was betrothed to a youth, of "Dundee"(A singular choice, as all must agree)A "Black Doctor"; who at "Single Corner" tarried,
But preferred to go "Double,"—that is, to get married.

ried.

At last, to his uncle, one "Keiso" of "Bristol,"
He wrote, and related his sorrow:
Who advised him to purchase a cavalry pistel
And boddy renew, on the morrow,
His search for a suitable person to wife,
And "Centre" on her his affections for life;
An "Irregular" "move," and fraught with much
strife.

No valley so low and no mountain so high.
Dut he scanned it high and low,
In search of came "Switcher," the glance of whose eye
Had set his noor soul all aglow;
His on the wind her wise "sew sine.

Or a meteor spain the Wisp" few sine.
Or a meteor spain the Wisp "few sine.
Him on to his destiny.
Him on to his destiny.
And naught could "Check-her" the world around,
Till her "lovyer" bold in a "Dyke" was drowned.

CHECKER CHATTER.

Mr. Henry Spayth, of Buffalo, N. Y., author of the "American Draught-Player," was in Chicago a few days ago on business. Mr. Wyllie visited the Club at Bridgeton, Scotland, recently, where he played thirty-six games, winning toirty-two, and four games were drawn.
Mr. James Reed, Jr., offers to play the winner of the New York tournament a match of fifty games for a stake of \$400. He is also willing to play Priest another match in Philadelphia for a stake of \$200. Plucky little Reed.

An old subscriber to this column, renewing his subscription, writes in the following strain: "I am lost without The Thiaune, and would no more think of giving it ap then of refusing a good supper after a forty days fast, or declining a sleighride with the fair damesis who grace the rolling prairies and tufted knoils of Northern Wisconsin."

The final match for the State championship between Mr. M. G. Merry, of Lonsdaie, and Mr. C. H. Freeman, of this city, was completed on the Sth. Score: Freeman, 12; Merry, 2; drawn, 10.

In ninety-one games the score 34: Merry, 13; drawn, 44. M. held the title for ten years, 18 Freeman has earned the title Rhode Island. — Providence Ech The individual scores in the New York Dr SOLUTIONS. 3-7 | 14-7 | 16-19 | 31-24 | Black | 7-10 | 5-14 | 24-27 | Black | Wins GAME NO. 322-SINGLE CORNER. Played between P. H. Roner, of Oneida, and H. (a) 13-17 draws-H. F. S. GAME NO. 323-AYRSHIRE LASSIE. | Condensed review of Game 3 | 19-10 | 2-7 | 15-11 | 27-24 | 25-23 | 7-12 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-7 | 11-15 | 11-15 | 11-15 | 11-15 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 19-15(b) 7-11 21-17 1-6 28-24 14-21 26-23 (2) 18-22 18-14 7-7 2-7 25-18 9-18 24-19 (3) -2-7 23-14 28-22 | 18-22 | 21-17 13-17 | 25-18 | 32-27 22-13 | 14-32 | 29-25 3-7 25-22 27-31 21-17 (4) 15-10 | 23-19 | 19-3 13-22 | 6-18 | 22-26 | 18-22 25-22 | 29-22 | 22-18 18-25 | 7-11 | 2-7 28-24 13-17

THE

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23-15 11-7 21-14 7-2 vms.

(a) I consider the game a Black win from this point. Abler critics than myself, however, claim it drawn.

(b) Mr. Greenlee thinks this move will draw, but sent no play to that effect. I think it an easy black win. Variations 1, 2, 3, and 4 have never been published, but in order to prove 30-26 s loss, I of course have had to show that 19-15 was no draw. I give the boys a good chance to hole this,—they will get left if they try it.

I find no "tattered fragments to gather up" in Game 319. It is sound.

P. J. H. APPELLATE COURT PRACTICE.

of Making Them. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—One of the proposed amendments to the Practice act of the Appellate amendments to the Practice act of the Appellate Court is that of transmitting to the Supreme Court, in cases of appeal to it from the Appellate Court, the same transcript or copy of the record of the Court below filed in the Appellate Court, instead of incurring the useless expense and trouble of again making a copy of that transcript to file. As will be seen, this is a matter of importance to littlesants. of importance to litigants.

The Clerks of the Appellate Court are enti-Court, and those fees are (Sec. 12, p. 489, Hurd's Stat., 1877) fifteen cents for each hundred words? -For the same service the For the same service the Clerks of the Cr-cuit Court receive ten cents for each 100 words, and that is too high by 30 per cent. Seven cents per 100 words would be good ware. depending on its length, in some ca to \$1,000, and rarely is less than \$00, and is so onerous a charge that if B can be avoided it should be. The mere copying

to \$1,000, and rarely is less than \$00, and is so onerous a charge that if it can be avoided it should be. The mere copying of a copy, when the copy itself could serve the purpose as well, and when that copy costs 50 per cent more than the original copy, strikes any ordinary mind simply as throwing away so much money.

When the case is disposed of in the Appellate Court the transcript of the record filed there is substantially useless. When the Appellate Court affirms the judgment of the Court below or remands it, with such directions as that no further proceedings can be had in the Court below, the Supreme Court can review the judgment of the Appellate Court.

For that review the transcript of the record is necessary, and why not transmit the record itself bodily, instead of being at the expense of making a copy of it?

In all the districts except the First—the one in which Chicago is situated—the transcript in cases of appeal would be still in the same city, the offices of the Clerks of the Second, Third, and Fourth Appellate Districts being in the same cities as those in which the offices of the Clerks of the Supreme Court for the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions are situated.

The transcripts are then readily accessible to any one desiring to refer to them. It will be recollected that, in case of affirmance, no opinion is written, and the case is simply at an end, so far as the Appellate Court is concerned, and goes back to the Court below.

In case of reversal and remanding with final directions, then it goes back to the Court below.

It setual custody is just as well in one place as in another. But if the parties when taking an appeal from the Appellate Court in the supreme Court can send the one it has used back to the Appellate Court in the final disposition of the case. One transcript should serve all the purposes of an appeal for the Court of last appeal. It is earnestly hoped that the amendment will pass.

ISABELLA.

ISABELLA.

O tell me not she's dead; she lives.
I am more dead than she:
'Tis death that here her life survives—
Her life 's by death set free. O free from tears, from pain, from wrong, To walk the golden street, 'Mid joys warewith the ransomed throng Their blessed Savior greet;

Where mother clasps her long-mourned son In never-ending bliss; Where Faith's triumphant crown is won: That, that is life—not this.

Yes, cold her lips I madly kiss; Her bosom knows no thrill; Affection's warm response I miss From heart and hands now still. I wildly call her dear, sweet name, And list to hear her speak; But Silence texts her moveless frame, And peace seals brow and cheek.

O she's not here; she's gone—she's gone Her soul, her life, her love. That once this cashet's jewels shone, Now drink God's light above.

But O in darkness here I grope, In louely walks obscure; No more shines out Life's star of Heps To make my footsteps sure.

I stretch my empty arms in vain, And call my other self; No form, no voice comes back again But Echo's, mocking elf. Yet know I, in my snguish keen, That still my life thou art: I feel thy presence, like unseen, Soft beatings of my heart.

I class thy picture to my breast— My eyes its beauties trace; But in my soul thy image pressed Ras all thy living grace.

Dear spirit-wife, sweet love, my friend, An Nature's yearnings mourn.
Come, lead me to Life's joyous end,
For where thou art's my bourn.
HENRY FAUNTLEBOT.

Mrs. J. J. Astor within the past ten years has provided homes in the country for 450 boys from 6 to 18 years of age, at an expense of 26,703. These boys are sell-supporting and doing well.

Faulkner in such plots for "Colleen I The mapagement bringing out this pitirely new, the mech the Falls of Ciarah Mr. Jervis is no novihad several piece

SOLUTIONS. TO PROBLEM NO. 105. V. K. Abb 12-19 15-24 22-25 24-27 25-29 25-25 23-18 White Wing, Von No. 105, David Millar. | 16-197 | 31-24 | 23-16 | 24-27 | 28-17

322-SINGLE CORNER. P. H. Rouer, of Oneids, and H. Falls, N. Y.

3 - 7 (a) 17-22 22-18 14-6 13-17 19-17 14-0 9-5 6-13 17-21 21-14 5-1 10-17 22-25 19-15 1-5 11-18 25-29 25-14 31-26

man, to respect the position of a lady who could have no earthly interest in his personal squabbles. Through his ungenerous and dishonorab 323-AYRSHIRE LASSIE. conduct he has done a gross injustice not only to Miss Cavendish, but to the people, who had expected to see her in the plays which had been Dubuque, Ia. Submitted as to Miss Cavendish, but to the people, who had expected to see her in the plays which had been advertised. The impression she created in "Jane Shore" was sufficiently strong to awaken the desire to see her in parts of a different order, and so, after a week of the "New Magdaien," which, on the whole, did not strake the audience very favorably, despite the excellent delineation of Mercy Merrick, Miss Cavendish proposed to give us a taste of her quality in Rosalind and Pawins. In the former character she more than fulfilled popular expectation, but it proved after all only a partial success, owing to the failure of the Celia to come to time. At the last moment a substitute had to be found, who hardly knew the lines, and Miss Cavendish, it was plainly seen, had the task of promoting her in every important scene. Then the next evening the Oriando disappeared from the cast without warning, and in a disgraceful manner, which left Miss Cavendish with an actor on her hands who had not rehearsed the part with her. What between prompting Celia and bolstering up the fresh Oriando, it was no wonder that the lady was, all through the last week of her engagement, on the verge of a fit of illness. Many an artist placed in such a predicament would have "thrown up the sponge," and it is an eviquence of Miss Cavendish's good nature that she refrained from doing so, and "tried through the week the best way she could. It would perhaps be unfair to take Mr. De Vernon (Learock's substitute) to task for his shortcomings, since he came at a moment's notice, as it were, and struggled with Oriando in a way which was 3-7 25-22 27-31• | 22-18 7-10 B. wine | 23-19 | 19-3 | 25-18 | 22-26 | 18-22 | Black wins 22-18 24-19 7-10 | 3-13 | 30-21 | 14-9 | 14-18 | 21-17 | 7-2 18-22

THE STAGE.

THE DRAMA

CHICAGO. MISS CAVENDISH'S ENGAGEMENT CLOSED.

MISS Ada Cavendish closed an engagement of three weeks' duration at McVicker's Theatre

three weeks' duration at McVicker's Theatre yesterday afternoon. Her farewell appearance was signalized by a brilliant matinee audience, and by an expression of admiration such as can only be evoked by an artist of high talent and

the first appearance she made in "Jane Shore." Her misfortune has been in falling into the

the manager and a member of the stock com-pany, which has deprived the public of the op-

and actors criticism has very little to do, except

formance. In the present case there would really appear to have been a deliberate pur-

pose on the part of Mr. Learock, the "leading man" of the theatre, to hinder the

success of Miss Cavendish's engagement. If it was his purpose to take revenge on the manager

on account of some grudge, he should have re-

membered that as an actor he owed a duty to respect, very often with more leniency than he merited, and that it was his duty, as a gentle-

ings, since he came at a moment's notice, as it were and struggled with Orlando in a way which wa

here she will not be made to suffer from the caprice of a boorish actor.

The Criterion Comedy Company have occupied Hooley's Theatre during the week with their spicy farce-comedy of ... Whins, ... which has drawn very fair houses. Mr. Mackay is to be congratulated on the admirable selection he has made in the organization of this troupe, which is well adapted for the production of a light

LOCAL NOTES. Manager Sprague, of the Georgia Minstrels, was in town last week organizing a colored bur-

Aifred J. Knight, the elocutionist, will give readings at the Second Christian Church, on Oakley avenue, next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the church.

With the quarrels between managers

COURT PRACTICE.

ts Usefess Enormous Cos Making Them. Editor of The Tribune.

ransmitting to the Supreme ppeal to it from the Appellate ng the useless expense and making a copy of that tranwill be seep, this is a matter he Appellate Court are enti-

cents for each hundred words igth, in some cases amounts ous a charge that if it

s disposed of in the Appellate pt of the record filed there is less. When the Appellate judgment of the Court below th such directions as that no gs can be had in the Court below the court can review the judgment of the transcript of the record is why not transmit the record and of being at the expense of it?

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The Appellate Court of last appeal.

The Appellate Court of last appeal. engagement is to last for only one week. He is to be supported by his own dramatic company.

A drama from the French, in three acts, will be given Monday evening at Unity Church. The actors and actresses are Mrs. Aver, Miss Copland, Mr. MeMilan, Mr. Dana, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Olcott, and Mr. Will, who played "She Stoops to Conquer" so finely at Standard Hall last week. This play is given for the benefit of the women's department of the Hahnemann Hospitall. Such a wortay object and such a distinguished party of amateurs are sure to draw a fine audience. Tickets are for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at Cobb's Library, and at the door on the evening of the performance.

Mr. Hoechster, the manager of the German theatre at Hooley's, is not relaxing in his efforts to give first-class peformances with the best actors obtainable. He has re-engaged the eminent German soubrette Miss Lina Wassman, who made such a hit in the farce "Quicksilver" two weeks aco, to appear in two of her best parts to-night. She will assume the parts of young Richelieu in the celebrated two-act comedy "Richelieu's erster Waffengang" (Richelieu's First Campaign), and in the double role of Hanni-Hans in Offenbach's celebrated operate "Hanni weint and Hansi lacht." The house will no doubt be filled to overflowing.

The New York-Standard Theatre Company opens at Hayerly's Theatre to-morrow evening

The New York-Standard Theatre Company opens at Raverly's Theatre to-morrow evening in Mrs. Ettie Henderson's drama "Almost a Life," which is one of the adaptations of Gaborian's novel "Within an Inch of His Life." The names of the principal members of the cast may be accepted as a guarantee that the play will have an intelligent representation. ISABELLA. he's dead; she lives. ad than she: here her life survives— death set free. cast may be accepted as a guarantee that the blay will have an intelligent representation. Among them are Miss Maud Granger, Miss Emity Righ, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Miss Sadie Bigelow, Miss Ella Thorne, Mr. Eben Plympton, H. A. Weaver, Gus Levick, Harry Eytinge, Charles Le Clerc. The last-named plays the part of Council, the idiot, which was thought be one of the strongest characterizations in cs, from pain, from wrong, olden street, ewith the ransomed throng Savior greet; clasps her long-mourned son ng bliss; riumphant crown is won: life—not this.

the piece.

The Rice Surprise Party, which has gained an enviable popularity throughout the country, open at McVicker's Theatre to-morrow evening with "Robinson Crusoe." The management has made ample praparations for an elaborate presentation of this amusing burlesque, and the public may feel confident, from the experience of the past, that the piece will be enriched by superb scenic effects. Such is the promise given, and McVicker has shown himself on all occasions a liberal manager in the matter of mountings, even when he had to deal with indifferent productions. We may, therefore, look forward to a week of good fun and artistic scenic effect. It is only necessary to name some of the old favorities who are in the cast to attract a wide recognition,—Alice Atherton, Louise Searle, Willie Edouin, W. A. Mestayer, Louis Harrison, Marian Singer, Donald Harold, and a number of popular ravorites, all more or less adepts in the art of "brushing the cobwebs from the brows of care." The costumes are designed by Mr. Edouin, and are all fresh from the hand of the artist. In other words, "Robinson Crusoe" will appear in a new suit of clothes this week.

To-morrow evening will be produced at the Metroecition a respective to the produced at the Metroecition as respective to the produced at the produced at the produced at the produced at t

will appear in a new suit of clothes this week.

To-morrow evening will be produced at the Metropolitan a romantic Irish Grama in four acts by Mr. Frank I. Jervis, entitled "The Falts of Clarah." Mr. Jervis acknowledges deriving the nlot and many of the incidents of the drama from the "O'Hara Tales," that prolific collection which has already stood Boueteault and Faulkner in such good stead, furfishing the plots for "Colleen Rawn" and "Peep, o'Day." The management has spared no expense in bringing out this piece, the scenery being entirely new, the mechanical effects startling, and the Falis of Clarah represented by real water. Mr. Jervis is no novice as a dramatist, having had several pieces successfully produced

in England, Australia, and America. The principal part in the drama will be assumed by John T. Hings, whose Irish character-acting has been favorably received in Chicago. The cast is a strong one, and the incidental music is especially arranged from the ballads of Old Ireland. A new overture having the "Groves of Blarney" for its theme will be presented nightly. There is but little doubt but this piece, so elaborately produced, will enjoy a long and successful run.

The trustees of the Plymonth Congregational

but this piece, so elaborately produced, will enjoy a long and successful run.

The trustees of the Plymouth Congregational Church have made an engagement with Prof. Henry G. O'Neill, a graduate of the University of Dublin, who will give a series of Illustrated Art Entertainments each evening this week in the Church. The entertainments are somewhat of the nature of those which were recently given by Prof. Cromwell with so much success, but will be more attractive than those, as the illustrations are in colors, while those of Prof. Cromwell's were plain negatives. Each exhibition will be accompanied by a discriptive lecture and the series will go over the whole ground of science, history, art, and nature. Prof. O'Neill comes here with an excellent reputation as a scholar and lecturer, and in England made a great success. The Manchester Guard-an said of the entertainment: "Prof. O'Neill is the son of an officer in her Majesty's service, and with his father has traversed almost every quarter of the globe. He is a thorough classical scholar and linguist, and gives a very charming running accompaniument of wit and information.

His reproductions of art equal in every respect their great originals." The tickets have been placed at a very low figure, their admission being only 35 cents and reserved seats 50 cents. They may be had at the Chicago Music Company's store, 152 State street, and at Patterson's, on Twenty-second street.

NEW YORK.

W. S. GILBERT'S "CORNER" ON THEATRES. Special Correspondence of The Tribune,
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-W. S. Gilbert has a corner on New York theatres just now. That is to say, he is represented in the Metropolitan play-houses as no author ever was represented before him. At the Standard and Fifth Avenue, "Pinafore" is running. At the San Francisco Minstrel's Opera-House and Tony Pastor's, hy-brid "Pinafores" are in use, while at the Park his "Engaged" is storming the town. Nor does it end here; for at the Broadway they have been preparing the "Sorcerer" for more than a fortnight past Six theatres in one city, work-

ing upon material furnished by a single author!

It is most alarming. By-and-by, if this thing goes on, the chronicler of dramatic events will discover that, like Othello, his occupation's gone. And when I don't have to do anything beyond telling you once a week that "Pinafore" is run-ning at all the theatres, I shall begin to believe I bave a soft thing.

It is perhaps fortunate that they can't all do "Engaged." A benign and far-seeing Providence wisely decreed that E. A. Sothern should be the purchaser of that drama, or burlesque, or comedy, or whatever you choose to call it. So it is not public property, and all the managers in America can't gobble it free of expense, as they have the most of his other works. "En-gaged" is Mr. Sothern's play for all America, and the right of playing it in New York has been vested by him in Mr. Abbey, of the Park The atre. What in the world Mr. Sothern ever bought the piece for nobody can say. There certainly isn't any part in it for him. The character which he presumably intends to assume would fit him just about the same way Hamlet would. It is a part on the Bob Sackett order, would. It is a part on the Boo Sacket order, and is evidently Boucicaulted from Bronson Roward's "Saratoga," which is now running, or has been running, in London under the name of "Brighton." Now, just think of Mr. Sohern as Bob Sackett! One can se easily imagine the exhumation of an old Egyptian mummy to play Juliet.

ings, since he came at a moment's notice, as it were, and struggled with Orlando in a way which was occasionally painful to contemplate. It could not escape the notice of the audience, however, that Miss Cavendish was rather directing a rehearsal than acting, and it was amusing to hear the occasional interjections she fired at her lover in their meetings in the forest,—as when she began a dialogue with the instruction, "S.ay where you are. Poor Orlando, for his part, was a meek and obedient pupil, and, being apparently fearful of giving offense, he made a practice of bowing to everybody on the stage. He bowed to Rosalind, to the Banished Duke, to Touchstone, to Celica, and even to old Adam, and always with the same genuflection. A very modest and polite Orlando, the mildest-mannered lover we have ever seen on any stage. Under these circumstances, the Chicago public have come to the conclusion that Miss Cavendish has been hadly treated, but with all the drawbacks they have obtained a glimpse of one of the most accomplished artists of the day. Her reading of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," with which she favored the audience on her benefit night, was a masterly piece of elocution, and aroused a storm of applause. It is to be hoped ane will return here under more favorable auspieces,—that is, that when she next plays here she will not be made to suffer from the caprice of a boorish actor.

The Criterion Comedy Company have occu-THE FIRST SCENE OF " ENGAGED" is laid just outside of a cottage which stands upon the border between England and Scotland. The keeper of this cottage is a Mrs. Macfarlane, who has a pretty daughter. In love with the daughter is a brave and noble Highlander known as Agnus MacAllister. A railway passes near at hand, and it is the trade of this cheerful and open-hearted Scotchman to throw trains from the track, in order that his prospective mother-in-law may profit by enterfaining the delayed passengers. Another mark of this genial person's vaunted bravery is the fact that he cries like a bab; at every available opportunity. When the story onens, he has just prepared everything for the comfortable recention of the next train, and the sweet and innocent maiden of his love is pratsing him for his valor and honesty. Presently the cars come along, and are thrown from the track. The first of the passengers to arrive at the cottage are Beleaueney. and are thrown from the track. The first of the passengers to arrive at the cottage are Belousney and Beinda Treheene, who first explain that they have cloped together, and then tell who they are. The man is employed at a salary of £1,000 a year to prevent the marriage of Cheviot Hill, a young fellow of

property, who falls desperately in love with every female he meets. Belinda is the afflanced wife of a Major Macgillicuddy, and has field with Belvainey, to whom she is violently attached. They have a very laughable scene, in which she tells him she shall "love him devotedly, until the temps shall clear over her play have a very laughable scene." the tomb shall close over her,—but how about. his finances? "Nothing can after her affection,

"Our Innocent Pastor" is the title of a piece to be produced at Hamlin's Theatre to-morrow evening. It is from the German, and is another adaptation of the force which forms the groundwork of "Champagne and Cysters." Mr. H. M. Markham takes the leading part. The entertainment will be brightened by the advent of several new variety stars. In response, he relates his financial status, and she, learning that his income will cease in case Cheviol marries or dies, concludes that he is not a particularly desirable investment; After they exit, Cheviol himself, who has also been a passenger on the train, enters, and proceeds to tell the audience that Minnie Symperson; to whom he is betrothed, is a remarkable girl; that she is his past, his present, his to-come; that, in short, she is the tree on which the fruit of his love has ripened. At this juncture Maggie MacJarlane, the innocent Scotch lassie, enters from the cottage, whereupon Cheviol falls violently in love with her, and after she shows how innocent she is by gratitously informing him that she's strictly virtuous and he mustr't try to come any shines over her, he tells her she is his past, his present, his to-come, and so forth. She reposes her head upon his manly boozum, and assures him that she has plighted her troth with another, whereupon Agaus enters, and amid his own tears tells that he is the man she means. Cheviot offers him £3 to withdraw his suit, and he finally consents. While the purchaser is placing the coins in his hand, Agaus runs into a tearful rhabsody about Maggie, in the midst of which he stops to announce that the cash is "saxpence short." Cheviot is then left aione on the stage, and presently Belinda comes on. Then he falls in love with her, and tells her she is his past, his present, his to-come. Belvauney rushes on with the announcement that Macgillicuddy is coming, with blood in his eye and a horse-pistol in each hand. Cheviot agrees to get the elopers out of their scrape, and when the infuriated Major enters he tells him Beithad is his (Chevoit's) wite. She acknowleages that such is the iact, and the curtain falls upon the tableau. Joseph K. Emmett appears at Hooley's Theatre to-morrow evening in his revised edition of "Fritz. our Cousin German," in which he will introduce his original songs and dances, all composed out of his own head. Mr. Emmett's engagement is to last for only one week. He is to be supported by his own dramatic company.

opens in the house of Minnie Symperson, to whom Cheviot is about to be married. Belinda comes to call on her old schoolmate, Minnie, and in a very tragic manner tells how she has by a Scotca marriage allied herself to a man whose name she don't know. She is in terrible despondency and grief over the matter, and proves her condition by eating a number of tarts with unimpaired appetite. The scene is uproarious, and when the two ladies depart Chevot comes on. He doesn't yet know that his declaration of marriage is binding, but is quickly apprised of the fact by Be vauney, who threatens to give him away in case he insists upon marrying Minnie and thus cutting of Bevauney's income. After that Maggie Macfariane comes on, and iresh complications arise from Cheviot's love for her. The act ends when Belinda comes upon the stage and recognizes him as her husband.

When the curtain rises again, Cheviot has been to the Macfariane cottage, but can't find out whether it is in Scotland or England. And after he has alternately sworn undying devotion to Relinda, Minnie, Maggie, old Mrs. Mcfariane, THE SECOND ACT whether it is in Scotland or England. And after he has alternately sworn undying devotion to Belinda, Minnie, Maggie, old Mrs. Mcfariane, and even Minnie's waiting-maid. Parker, a mysterious letter clears up the matter by teiling that the cottage is in England, but the garden where the mutual declaration of marriage occurred is in Scotland. Therefore Cheviot is Belinda's busband in reality, Bevaience marries Minnie, Agnus, with many tears, renews his love for Maggie, and Minnie's father weds old Mrs. Macfariane.

Macfarlane.

THE FUNNY PART OF THE WHOLE PIECE is the seriousness with which everybody assumes his or her character, and the fact that not one of those characters really is what it is described. The "braw laddie" is an arrant coward; the innocent lassic is forever on the alert to guard off attempts which are never made against her virtue; the woman who loves with a devotion which is even tragic bestows her affection upon everybody who comes along; the city girl, who is described as a mere child in matter of monetary interest, displays the decost knowledge upon the greatest financial intricacies of the day; and so on.

and so on.

Mrs. Booth, as Bainda, carried off all the honors, and rather crushed poor little James Lewis, who had evidently made up his mind that he was going to make a "star" part of Chevot. She was the only member of the company who was recalled, and it may be added that she thoroughly deserved that distinction. She overtopped everybody on the stage. Lewis was just

as he always is. His lines were funny, and that was all. I sometimes fancy that when the Creator organized John Dilion He had a very little of the same stuff left over, and, wishing to set an example of economy, He squeezed the leavings into Lewis. He is a hard worker is Lewis, but his fun is of a variety which makes the auditor hungry for the rest of it. He gives you a sort of sample of comedy, and you want to see the whole fabric.

see the whole fabric.

T. G. RIGGS

(who is gradually winning forgiveness on account of having in an hour of weakness "starred" in a piece called "Shin Fane") gave a very artistic portraiture of Agmis MacAvister. Mrs. Gilbert also did some good work as Mrs. Macfariane, and Sidney Cowell played her daughter, Mangie, with disrimination. If Minnie Palmer would only conquer her idea that in order to succeed one must imitate somebody else, and quit giving as eternal and much-adulterated doses of Lotta, she would be more of a favorita than she is. She is pretty, and dresses handsomely, but she is about as original in acting as Uli Perkins is milterature.

is about as original in acting as Uli Perkins is in literature.

Mr. Abbey has mounted the piece with a great deal of liberality, and it will run, I have no doubt, until April, when Aimee is due.

Barton Hill is still in New York, and is constantly on the watch for attractive material for California. Mr. Hill is what they call a "rustler" out West, and nothing he starts after can escape him. His latest engagement for the stock company is

who is now under the management of John T. Ford, of Baltimore, Washington, Phitadelphia, and the big Southern circuit. Mr. Keene was the leading man of the California Theatre when John McCullough ran that bouse, and is the most popular stock actor San Francisco has ever possessed. Mr. Hill has shown wisdom by inducing Keene to return. He is to open there about the middle of April, and will remain through the season, with a probability of staving there next year. Mr. Hill will probably stay in New York a month or so longer, He will play Sir Anthony Absolute, in "The Rivals," to Mrs. John Drew's Lydia, on the occasion of a monster benefit which is son to be given that lady in Philadelphia. His reception there will undonutedly be very cordial, as that was the city where he used to be a general favorite as leading man at the Arch Street house.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
who is now playing at Haverly's Theatre, is who is now playing at Haverly's Theatre, is very likely to see some trouble before long. For publishing in this city a letter which was considered libelous by Charlev Byrne, of the Dramatic News, he was arrested, and gave bail in \$1,000. Mr. Byrne's lawyer took exception to the bond, but Mr. Stevens was allowed to go on with his engagement at the Globe Theatre in this city. Frank Murtha, who manages the Globe, says that, without his knowledge, Stevens removed all his baggage and effects from the theatre last Thursday night after the performance, and early Friday morning skipped for Chicago, leaving Murtha with no attraction for Friday night. Exceptions having been taken to Stevens' bail, the Sheriff becomes personally responsible for his presence here when wanted. And I am told that the official is about to apply to the Governor for a requisition on which to bring Stevens back. The case is likely to come up at any time, and a good many people are interested in the result. Mr. Byrne is determined to press his suits against these people who have attacked him, with the utmost rapidity, and is now right after all of them.

the other person arrested at his instance, is also in a close box. If proven guilty of the charge preferred against him (criminal libel) he is likely to see the inside of some of those handsome buildings over on Blackwell's Island. It is rather rough on the lad, because he is evidently the figure put forward by his backers to stand all the kicks, while they do the heavy thumping at their enemies. But then he "orter know better" than to become anybody's cat's-paw. It isn't pleasant to stand between two or three fighters and take all the blows. There's no money in it, and not enough fun to make it worth while.

There is a good deal of rivalry among

THE SAN FRANCISCO THEATRES.

—probably more than in any other city. There isn't enough patronage to allow all of them to make money, and so they have to fight pretty hard for what there is. I have heard a good many rather wild yarns from there, but one which came to me in a very authoritative way yesterday takes the rag off the bush. Clara Morris recently played an enormously successful engagement at Baldwin's Theatre. She caubsequently had negotiations with a rival house, pointing to a short season next year. That fact coming to the ears of the Baldwin management, and Miss Morris acknowledging that such was the case, it became necessary to choke off the opposition at any cost. Miss Morris' terms at best are tremendous, but money is no object to THE SAN FRANCISCO THEATRES, opposition at any cost. Miss Morris' terms at best are tremendous, but money is no object to the millionaire who backs Baldwin's, and so the star was engaged to come back to his house next season. At that time she will receive, not one-half or three-fourths of the gross receipts, but THE WHOLE OF THEM!

There's enterprise for you. Imagine a manager who, in order to overbida rival, is willing to pay a big company and put up for all the advertising without retting back a cent of his investment! At's appalling!

"Mexico" still goes on at the Grand Opera-flouse to wretched business.

"Spellbound," one of Boucicauit's rehashes, is the next thing at Wallack's.

The Broadway is closed for rehearsals of "The Sorcerer."

Pauding, the amateur tragedian, is a failure. Paulding, the amateur tragedian, is a failure. He does Ham et next week.

At the other theatres the attractions are unchanged.

EVERYWHERE.

THEATRICALS AT TOLEDO, 6.

Toledo Commercial.

The play was full of heavy villains, the leading lady was the innocent maiden upon whom they had designs, and the trouble was all brought about by her having to read her part. For instance, one villain enters and seizes the leading lady. The latter looks at her macuscript, and reads: "Unband me, villain" (business). Now "business" means that a struggle should ensue, but the leading lady in her agitation, renders it thus: "Unhand me, villian! Business." The villain stands back abashed at this unexpected turn, and the prompter goes crazy, and yells, "Take hold of her! Helen Blazes! take hold of her." The villain rushes up to seize the woman, who looks at her manuscript, and shricks, "Sooner than submit to your embrace, I will take this kinfe." There she pauses and looks around for the knife. The prompter by this time is turning handsprings all over the floor, kicking the wings to pieces, tearing his hair, and shouting, "On! Godfrey's cordial! why don't you take the knife!—the knife, blank it, the knife! It is in his belt." The knife is finally seized, the villain obligingly turning around so the woman can conveniently get it. The prompter calms down until a scene is produced where a villian with a big pistol in his hand, is at the deor of a chamber to see that the beroine does not escape. It is his business to go to sleep, and the lady's business to escape by him, just before the other two villians rush in and exclaim. "Aha, here she is." But she has lost her place, and as the cutthroats rush in and lost her place, and as the cuttbroats rush in and make their exclamation, there she is sure enough. Then the prompter becomes a driveling idiot. His load is more than he can bear, and his mind gives way beneath it. He asks to be buried in a retired spot and sinks to the floor, while the stage manager throws his hands over his head, waves them wildly in the air, dances a hornpipe behind the scenes, and yells at the leading lady. "Get off of the stage; thunder and lightning! get off of that stage!" The woman is on her dignity by this time, and strides calmly by the villain with the big pistol, who looks at her with open-mouthed wonder, and calmy by the vilian with the big pistol, who looks at her with open-mouthed wonder, and allows her to pass him. Then the other two villains look at her and exclaim, "By heavens! she has escaped us!" and the house gets up and remarks as one man, that it's too thrilling for any use, and it may be "gormed" if it isn't the biggest "go" Toledo has had for years.

EREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

It is asserted, on the best of ant Buffalo Bill has killed more Indians and in his play than any living man.

and in his play than any living man.

Harry Hapgood, manager of the "Chips" combination, has engaged Miss Lins Tettenborn for a principal part in his new plece.

Jack Haverly calls his new troupe the "Mastodon Minstrels." His end man plays on pre-historic bones.—New Orleans Picayans.

Mrs. Flandrau, nee Miss Annie Wood, the Mormon glantess, died last week in the American Museum, New York. She was 18 years old, six feet in height, and weighed 516 pounds.

Howard J. Taylor, of San Franciscoshas dram-Howard J. Taylor, of San Francisco, has dram stized from the German a play to a prologue and four acts entitled "The Second Wire," which Clara Morris may appear in next season.

If an actor is desirous of appearing in "several pieces" in one evening, let him smoke a cigar in a nitro-giveerine factory. He will bring down the house, too.—Norristown Herald. It is made known that a revival of "A Winter's Tale" will, later in this year, be effected at Booth's Theatre under the management of Mesers. Jarrett & Palmer, for the purpose of presenting Miss Genevieve Ward as Hermione and Mrs. Scott Siddons as Perdita.

Henry Irving, the English actor, who, for reasons not very clear, on the first night of his present season of *Hamlet*, incurred the assaults of the critics by altering the line, "The dog will have his day, to "The dog will have his day, to "The dog will have his bay," has succumbed to criticism, and the dog now has his day again.

his day again.

M. B. McCoy, late part manager of the West Side Academy of Music, has leased the Peoria (III.) establishment of that name for one year, He opens the season there to morrow, and will endeavor to maintain a regular company to support stars. Among those engaged are Miss Eva Webber, Josephine Craig, Marion Lester, Minnie Edrington, Mrs. F. Brutone, Minnie Wint, etc. The opening attraction will be Mr. Harry Webber in "Nip and Tuck."

Harry Webber in "Nip and Tuck."

When Booth was playing Hamlet during his last engagement at the Boston Theatre, in the church-yard scene the grave-digger threw up the skull as usual. Booth picked it up, rolled it carefully over in his hands, felt of its familiar bumps, and ejaculated in an "aside" to the digger: "Same d——d old skull!" and went on with his pathetic anostrophe to the shade of Yorick. Those who have seen Booth in his won-derful interpretation of Hamlet have probably never supposed there could be anything humorous connected with the characterization.

ous connected with the characterization.

Col. Dan Rice has on hand a novel amusement-scheme for 1879-'80. It is a floating operahouse, especially constructed and danted for the Western and Southern rivers, and will commence the season ether in St. Louis or Cincinnatically in May. Col. Rice has associated himself with men who have placed capital at his disposal, at St. Louis and Memphis, and is fully prepared to carry out his design. The floating-palace contains a perfect opera-house, lighted with gas manufactured on board, and is supplied with every convenience and comfort of a first-class theatre.

theatre.

Denman Thompson is striking the people of Toronto with astonishment and admiration by proceeding to pey his old debts. In Rochester he paid a washerwoman 50 cents which he had owed her for seven years, and surprised a railroad conductor by rejaying a borrowed five-dolar bill. He also settled an old board-bill. Now he is in Toronto, where he owes \$2,700, and he has called a meeting of his creditors to tell them that he intends to play there till he has paid every cent. It is right to give Mr. Thompson's action the widest publicity, because there may be bigger debts than all these yet to settle up if his memory is good.

his memory is good.

Mr. F. D. Hildreth, the treasurer of Tony Denier's "Hundpty Dumpty" troupe, was presented the other day by his employer with a handsome gold watch and a neat speech. In responding, Mr. Hildreth expressed himself in the following witty and time-worn speech: "Please accept my thanks," said he, "for your timely reminder of past exertions in your hehalf. I shall always strive to keep a good watch on your business, and keep a minute of everything which

accept my thanks," said he, "for your timely reminder of past exertions in your behalf. I shall always strive to keep a good watch on your business, and keep a minute of everything which shall second your interests, and trust to hand the correct figures in the future, as I have in the past, until wound up by hard and faithful services, and Father Time may gather me to himself. I shall dial-ate no further on this subject, as my object is apparent on the face of it."

John Dillon writes to the Dramatic News: "Sorry to intrude upon your valuable space. But permit me to correct some statements of Mr. W. N. Griffith regarding. "My Awful Dad." He goes on to say that he "rented the piece to Messrs. Wallack and Dillon." Now this would lead your readers to suppose that such a firm as Wallack & Dillon existed, when in fact it does not, never did, and never will. Mr. Wallack is sole and responsible manager of the Wallack combination, pays all my expenses, all royalty, etc., etc. I am simbly a "salaried hireling," as it were. The Town-Crier in his rat squib is also misinformed by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. I need not mention my 'curse,"—at long intervals of late,—but I never had a rat in my pants nor snakes in my boots; I never was inside a police-station—'as usual;' I never had a policeman put his hand qu my shoulder; I am not a loafer or a 'bummer,' and I defy any one to say so. Your Chicago correspondent also erred when he wrote that Wallack Dillon (no such combination) had gone to pieces and come to the city. Mr. Wallack played without me, and gave just as much satisfaction. He also paid salaries last Tuesday, and does not owe me a dollar."

Boucleanit told a correspondent of the Boston Gazette that Dickens was a good actor for an amateur, and probably was the hero of the theatrical experience a sarribed to Nicholas Alickieby. "There is a lady." Mr. Boucleanit said, "who for many years has been deservedly popular in this country as a star, who might, as I suspect, throw some light on this same episode, if she pleased to look

MUSIC. AT HOME.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT by the Chicago Orchestra at McCormick Hall on Friday evening was the next event of the week in importance to the concert of the Beethoven Society, which has been already noticed in these columns. The programme was a good one, embracing for the orchestra the overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn; the Volckmann "Serenade" for strings, with 'cello obligato by Mr. Elchheim; the Third Rhapsody, by Liszt; and the Symphony by Burgmuller,—the swan song of a composer who

died in youth, but whose talent had been recog-nized by Schumanu and Mendelssohn. The first two movements, the Allegro and Andante, were finished. The Scherzo was only sketched in part, and Schumann completed it. The Finale was never written. Mr. Liebling played the intricate Henselt Concerto, and Mr. Werrenrath sang a very plaintive and smooth aria from Handel's opera "Sosarme," never sung here before, and Schumann's rather dreary setting of Heine's "Two Grenadiers," with its

Although the orchestra played at times very well, we do not see that it makes the progress we have a right to expect. It is wanting in the unity and homogeneity of tone which it ought to have secured by this time. The violins were on the common considering a six months' tour in Australia.

The Criterion Comedy Company play during the present week in Milwaukee.

Miss Clara Brown, an autheur reader of Englewood, read at Peoria last evening.

Leona Dare, the American acrobat, now performing in London, gets \$350 a week.

The Wallack-Dillon company opened the new Opera-House at Osare, Ia., on the 19th.

It is expected that the Duke of Beaufort will accompany Mr. Sothern to this country in May next.

Mrs. Ettie Henderson (the adapter of "Almost a Life") and Mrs. Marguerite Aymar are writing a new American play.

Another county heard from. J. B. Dickson, Mrs. Ettie Henderson (the adapter of "Almost a Company Mr. Sothern to this country in May next.

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Another county heard from. J. B. Dickson, Mrs. Ettie Henderson (the adapter of "Almost a combination of tone that is clear, even, and balanced, and without noise. We know that large there to get seasoned and matured, and give under the programme itself balanced, and without noise. We know that the woodfulf House, in which a large number of our most prominent singers will take part. This deserving lady, who has been studying very hard and under very severe discouragements to make for herself a place on the content of the follows:

California Theatre next season. And it is fur
The Cat frequently not together, and the reeds stood out by themselves with a wheeziness that was

were the Voickmann "Serenade" and the Concerto. The former, being given by the strings alone, was freed from the disagreeable qualities of which we have spoken, while Mr. Eichheims' masterly performance of the solo emphasized the success. The quality and breadth of tone, and the nearty and expression of his cantabile playing, were not only all that could be desired, but they were of a character that indicates the possession by the player of true musical feeling. We do not feel that we are paying Mr. Eichheim any compliment when we say that, although there may be some other 'cellists in this country who may excel him in the tricks of technique, we do not believe there is one who can excel him in the more legitimate and meritorious quality of smooth, expressive, and sustained "singring." His delightful performance deserves the highest praise, and the man who can play in this manner deserves to have a higher position, and one so remunerative that he would not have to scrape in a theatre orchestra for a living. Mr. Liebling is also deserving of great credit for the clear, forcible, and expressive manner in which he played the difficult Concerto. Though at times, suspecially in the finale, he was overpowered by the orchestra, his work was legitimate and showed the results of careful study. The performance was well received by the audience, and he was given an encore, to which he replied with a Gavotte of his own writing ("Gavotte Modern"), which was very original and characteristic. Mr. Werrenrath made his second appearance of the season, and confirms what we have before said: that in the character of his voice and method he is essentially a song-singer. This was evidenced in both his numbers and in his encore, "Im wunderschonen Monat Mai." of Schumann, but even in songs his voice is one which will not bear forcing. His ideas are good and his phrasing excellent, as was shown in the "Two Grenadiers," and he has a great deal of sentiment, which is somewhat unusual in voices of his kind; but below all these oualities t

THE HERSHEY POPULAR CONCERT. THE HERSHEY POPULAR CONCERT.

The seventeenth Hershey popular concert took place last Monday evening, on which occasion Hershey Hall was crowded by an intelligent and appreciative audience. The entertainment opened with the performance of Thiele's great "Concert-Satz" in E flat minor by Mr. Eddy, a work which is a sever c tax upon the powers of any great organist, and was given with

great "Concert-Satz" in E flat minor by Mr. Eddy, a work which is a sever e tax upon the powers of any great organist, and was given with his usual case and skill. For his second number he gave the "Pastorale and Finale" from Widor's Organ Symphony in D, a number both masterly in its construction and possessing a beauty well calculated to delights mixed audience. In response to an encore he gave the "Storm Fantasie" of Lemmens, which he will be remembered as having played some time ago at an organ recital. The Chicago Lady Quartette gave a number of choice selections: "The Night" and "Birds of the Forest," by Abt; "Softly Sleeo," by Graben-Hoffman; "The Water Spirit." by Schumann; and "Let's Dance and Sing," by Wentworth. They were received by the audience with the greatest enthusiasm, receiving encores after every appearance, and, though called out twice after the last number, they excused themselves and acknowledged the compliment with a bow. As encore numbers they gave the "Peasants' Wedding March" and Abt's "Woodbird." Mmc. Emille Schiller, the lady finitst, made her public debut in Chicago on this occasion, and was received with great favor. Her execution is remerkable, and in the playing of her two numbers, "Fantasie on L'Etole du Nord" and "La Belle Amazone," showed a complete mastery of the instrument and a technique of the lighest order. She was encored after each number. Miss Eva Mayers played two piano numbers, an "Andante" of Thalberg and Liszt's arrangement of Weber's "Concert-Stuck," both in a splendid manner, winning the hearty applanse of those present for her magnificent playing of the difficult octave passages and runs in the latter number. Mr. Eddy accompanied her upon a second piano.

THE SCHUBERT INSTITUE CONCERT.

THE SCHIBERT INSTITUE CONCERT.

The soirce given last Thursday evening at the Schubert Institute was attended by a select audience of about 500 people. The object of the entertainment being mostly to show results of instruction, we refrain from extended review. We mast, however, make special mention of the "Ave Maria" by Abt, sung by the ladies' chorus, and also the double quartette, "No evil shall befall thee," sung by Mrs. Havens, Mrs. L. B. Smith, and the Misses Taylor, Bevan, King, Farnham, Squires, and Durfee. In both of these numbers the ladies deserve much praise for their excellent effort. Miss Wilder played the march from "Lonengrin," and Miss Hill the "Rondo Brilliante," by Weber, and received an encore. Mr. Brittan sang songs by Schumsnu and Franz in good taste. The Schubert Club appeared with twenty-two members, and sang "Summer is Nigh," by Benedict; "The Curfew," by Smart, and "The Fairies," by Masofarren. This Club is now fairly entitled to favorable recognition from the musical public, their work on this occasion being even better THE SCHUBERT INSTITUE CONCERT. to favorable recognition from the musical public, their work on this occasion being even better than heretofore. Mr. Havens played the Bach Fugue in B flat and some selections from Buck, Battiste, and Gounod. He was received with more than usual interest, and replied to an encore with Buck's transcription of "Sweet Home." The increasing popularity of the entertainments of this institute must be encouraging to the director, and ought to reflect favorably upon musical culture in the south part of the city.

THE WERRENRATH SONG RECITALS.

The Werrenrath song recitals.

The series of song recitals by Mr. George Werrenrath commenced last evening at the rooms of the Beethoven Society, in the First Methodist Church, the programme incinding seven songs by Mueller ("Wohin!" "Danksagung an den Bach," "Der Neuglerige," "Morgengrussi!" "Die liebe Farbe," "Die bosse Farbe," and "Der Mueller und der Bach "; seven songs from Schumann's "Dieber Liebe" (Im wunderschenen Mouat Mai," "Aus meinen Thrænen spriesseu," "Die Rose, die Lille, die Taube, die Sonne," "Wenn ich in deine Augen seh'," "An den Sonnetags am Rhein"); four of Rubinstein's ("Leise zirht durch mein Gemueth," "Der alte Koenig," "Sehnsucht," and "Frueilingslied"); two of Clay's ("There is no Flock" and "Sands o' Dee"); and Moore's "Oft in the Stilly Nigh.;" Mr. Wolfsohn played Schubert's "Momens Musicales" and "Elegie"; Schumann's "Novelette" in F major and "Romanza" and "Barcarole" in G major; Scharwenka's "Melodie" in F major; and Seeling's "Loreley," The three remaining recitals will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friciay of this week. The programme tor to-morrow night includes the following numbers: THE WERRENRATH SONG RECITALS.

Fantasia. Piano
Cycle of Songs, "An die ferne Geliebte."
Remarza, B flat minor, 
Etude, F sharp major, Piano

"Ma belle amie est mortie,"
"When in the early morn."
"If thou art sleeping, maiden, awake!"
"Perche Prangit"
"Homesso nuove cerde al Mandoline." Etude. "Waldesrauchen."
Legende, "Sermon to the Birds," '.....
"Der Hirte."
"Der Alpenjager."
"Der Fischerunabe."

JENSEN. 

WOLKENSTEINER (POURTEENTH CENTURY).
"Winnelied."
COLTERNANN.
"Am Rhein."

"Am Rhein."

H. M. S. PINAPORE.

An amature troupe has recently been organized in this city which will give one week's performances of "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the West End Opera-House, commencing to-morrow evening. The troupe is made up of singers well known in this city, and if their week's season proves successful they will take the road with a repertoire of "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Trial by Jury," "Essence of Opera," "Martha," "Bohemian Girl," and other light works. The manager of the troupe is Mr. Flint Kennicott, and the musical director Sig. Carlo Torriani. The cast will be as follows:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter... Frank C. Walker

Mrs. Jennie T. Kempton. LOCAL MISCHLLANY. There will be a praise service at Christ Church

A full rehearsal of the Apollo Club is announced for to-morrow evening.

The Amphion Choral Society will give a public rehearsal at their rooms in the American Express Building on Tuesday evening; March 4. It is creditable to Western skill in violin manufacture that Withelm has ordered two violins of Mr. Hermann Macklett, of this city, whose instruments are beginning to have a national reputation for their excellence.

The choir at the Sixth Presbyterian Church has recently been reorganized, and is now as follows; Soprano, Miss Ada Somers; alto, Miss Ella Beasley; tenor, Mr. C. W. Smith; basso, Mr. W. F. Bruce; organist, Miss Mary Wishard.

Mr. W. F. Bruce; organist, Miss Mary Wishard.

A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given by a number of young ladies at Plymouth Church, at 8 o'clock on the 4th of March, for the benefit of the Haynes family, who, because of their blindness and of their private worth, are deserving of the kindness of all. Tickets for this worthy object can be had at Jansen & McClurg's bookstore, and at the door of the church on the evening.

Mr. H. F. Fuller, a young musical student of this city, has completed an "Ave Verum" ("Jesu, Word of God Incarnate") for the choir of the Camedral of SS. Peter and Paul, which is a creditable production for one on the threshold of his musical studies, and gives good promise. It is published in very neat form, and will be of service in other than Episcopal choirs. It may be had at any of the music stores.

The Turner Hall programme for this afternoon includes Schreiner's "Singers' Greeting
March"; Suppe's overture to the "Chase After
Fortune"; Strauss' "Academician Waltz";
Lumbye's "Visions in a Dream"; Wieniawski's
"Faust Fantasie," with violin solo; Volckmann's "Serenade," for string orchestra, with
cello obligato; Glinka's "Kumariskava";
Strauss' "Indigo Potocurri"; Loeschhorn's
"La Belle Amazone"; and Rosenbecker's
"Carnival Lanciers."

"La Belle Amazone"; and Rosenbecker's "Carnival Lanciers."

The entertainment given by the Young People's Union of the St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Churchon Thursday evening last was exceedingly interesting. The musical portion, although informal, was very attractive and called for much applause. This was especialty so in the instance of the pianoforte pieces by Miss Nellie Bangs. The programme was agreeaby varied by the readings of Mrs. Minnie H. Skidmore, whose humorous sketches were given in a manner that caused much amusement. Before supper the audience all united in singing "Auld Lang Syne," the words of which were printed on paper napkins.

The fourth Chamber Concert of the Athenæum Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Mr. J. Fuchs, will take place on Friday afternoon of this week at 2:30 o'clock in the Athenæum, No. 50 Dearborn street. An unusually fine programme will be offered on this occasion, including a quartette and a sextette, plaved for the first time in Chicago. In the quartette (a new one by Raff), Mr. William Dyrenfurth will play the piano part, and in the sextette, by Fetis, Messrs. Fuchs and Dyrenfurth Lewis, Allen, and Eichheim will perform the quartette accompaniment in both of the above numbers, and Mme. Koelling will sing.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Will you kindly inform me through The TRINUNE who the artisis were that supported Miss Albani in January, 1875, during the performance of "La Sonnambuia"? Also those who took part in "Fanst" given by the Strakosch troupe in 1877; finally, those who supported Carpi in "Lohengrin" several years ago? G. A. C. Mme. Algani was supported in "Sonnambuia," Jan. 27, 1875, by Benfratelli as Elvino; Scolara as Rudolfo; Miss Cooney as Lisa; Mme. Huebsch as Thoresa; and Capra as Alessio. In the same season, Carpi in "Lohengrin" was supported by Albani as Elsa; Carey as Ortrud; Del Puente as Tetramund; Scolara as the King; and Hall as the Herald. The Strakosch troupe did not produce "Faust" in 1877, but in February. 1878, when Marie Roze was Marquerie;

MISCELLANEOUS. MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Richard Mausfield—son of Mms. Ruders-

dorff-is singing in London. Withemj, the violin-player, had his pocket-book containing \$125 stolen during his stay at Macon, Ga., the other day. Miss Florrie Hersee, sister of Mme. Rose Her-

see, will soon make her debut in London as a concert vocalist. She is a soprano. The report has again gained currency that Frau Materna, the great Wagner prima donna, is coming to this country next year.

Herr Wachtel has been relieved, at his own request, from his obligations at the Royal Opera House in Berlin, and has removed to Vienna. Miss Thursby, who has been highly successful in England, wiil probably sing at the last concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society in April.

Mr. J. H. Manleson has signified his intention to offer prizes of \$60 and \$40 to the best sing-ers at a concert to be given by Cincinnati singers next December.

Arthur Sullivan has, in place of a trip to America, gone to Rome, where he is at present at work on his new comic opera, called "The Army," a companion to the "Pinafore." It is announced in London that Col. Mapleson hopes to have Christine Nilsson and Etelka Gerster appear together in America next season, and that he will retain the chief members of his

Robert Franz has written to his publishers to say that there is not a single word of truth in rumors (which have reached this country too) that he had discovered a chestful of Bach MSS.,—viz.: 120 violin sontas.

Madame Pauline Lucca would seem to regret her resolution to retire from public life, for she is amounced to appear in Vienna at the Im-perial Opera in two characters she has never yet impersonated, Carmen and Elsa. A translation of Prosper Merimee's romance, upon which the opera of "Carmen" is founded, will shortly be issued from the pen of Mrs. Arditi, the wife of the popular conductor. The romance has been translated for America.

In one of his recent letters to a German musical journal, Von Bulow says: "I must mention in terms of praise an American lady, Mrs. Osgood, for the taste with which she sang her songs (Mozart and Mendelssohn); she afforded fresh corroboration of my good opinion as to the artistic capabilities of the fair sex on the other side the ocean."

other side the ocean."

Miss Kellogg has signed articles of agreement by which she places herself in the hands of Maurice Strakosch för a three-years' engagement in European cities. It is understood that Miss Kellogg does not desire or intend to follow her professional duties as closely as she has of recent years, but will sing a certain portion of each season, and in roles which suit her best.

best.

The Committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival have accepted a setting by M. Camille Saint Saens of Victor Hugo's ode, "La Lyre et la Harpe." The setting will be in the form of a cantata, and Mr. Sydney M. Samuel (the English adapter of "Piccolino") has been commissioned by the Birmingham Festival Committee to make an English paraphrase for the purpose, and to adapt it to M. Saint Saens' rausk.

The New York Tribuse of the 20th save:

pose, and to adapt fit to M. Saint Saens' music.

The New York Tribune of the 20th says:
"On next Monday night will take olace the first performance in the second season of Col. Mapleson's company in this city. On that occasion "Luzia" will be presented, with Mme. Gerster as Esa, Mme. Lablache as Ortrud, Signor Campanni as Lohengris, and Signor Galassi as Telegamund. Signor Franceschi and Signor Foliare also in the cast, which, it is quite evident from the names of the artists engaged in it, will be an exceptionally fine one. "Carmen" will be given on Friday with Miss Minnie Hauk, and at the Saturday Matinee Mme. Gerster will appear in "La Sonnamoula."

A Bankrupt Italian City,
Complete and absolute bankrupter seem to
have overtaken "Florence the beautiful." In a

SPELLING REFORM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The clamor for an alpha betical representative for every sound known to the English tongue purports to be based on the fundamental principle of phonic representation, viz.: each elementary sound shall have an unvarying symbol, and, conversely, each symbol shall invariably represent the same sound. While this is the true theory of orthography. sound. While this is the true theory of orthography, the advocates of the extended alphabet under discussion overleap their goal, and overload their alphabet with representatives for compound sounds, diphthongs, and various modifications and degrees of tone. It will be shown, further on, what a heavy burden to is redundant alphabet becomes.

The sound ch and j are compound, u (long) and i (long) are diphthongs, while what are known as the short and long vowel sounds are merely degrees in ouasity of tone, more or less modified by the consonants of the word. Now, white I would not advise the rejection of all letters thus provided, the argument for their necessity must fall if it has mother basis than representation of the elementary sounds of the voice. If, on the other hand, the theory

letter.

This force of h as a modifying power is haps never more forcibly feit thau by Greek student who attempts to master logic of smooth and rough breathing.

vowel sound. In the latter position the analogy of the cipher is still further carried out, for as the zero is no longer written where a significant figure takes its place, so the h is unwritten waen a consonant follows a short vowel, the modification being clearly known from the nature of the consonant which is to cut short or explode the preceding vowel sound.

Figuratively, then, h is the zero of the alphabet, doubling, yea, and sometimes tripling, the power of the letter with which it combines. We sanction this universal law in the rough of he, etc., where the force of h is heard nearly or quite throughout the vocal sound, and we need to acknowledge it in chl, etc., when the h acts with the power of a consonant or articulated sound. Thus a single vowel character clearly indicates by position the three phases of a vocal tone, viz.: its rough sound, as e in he, etc., the pure tone, as e in me, etc., and the short or exploded sound, as e in eal etc., and eight vowel characters may in like manner. ound, as e in ea! etc., and eight

Further, it does not conform to the genius of our language.

A Chaucer to-day would demand as persistently as 500 years ago that form is not the only property of a written language capable of impressing the senses. It was a master stroke to unify or entirely sever those bothering endings of our ancestral words, which were supposed to be the only means of indicating the office of the word, and in their stead to so arrange the words in conformity with the ideas in the thought that their relations should be at once apparent, thereby establishing position as coequal with form in the representation of our ideas. We can hardly afford to ignore this principle wherever it can be applied in simplifying our alphabet and the orthography of our words. The construction of a word is analagous to the construction of a sentence, and the genius of the one must be apparent in the other.

Forty or more letters are a burden. Not so much on account of the mental energy required to learn their form and functions, as because of the arduous labor imposed upon the compositor by such a multiplicity—of characters. It is no little task to gather, "lightning fast," from the ordinary cases the various letters for a desired word. Should we nearly double the characters, in capitals, small capitals, and small letters, we force the mind to retain the position of not less than 200 compartments, in addition to those for punctuation marks, spaces, etc., and the nervaenergy to select from or direct the gathering and distributing of this unreasonable number of ebaracters.

A written language to be practical must be

and distributing of this unreasonable number of characters.

A written language to be practical must be adapted to printing, and no proposition to add unnecessarily to the number of letters in our alphabet should be tolerated. In a word, then, an alphabet of forty letters is unnecessary, illogical, out of harmony with the genius of our language, burdensome, and impracticable.

With a perfect understanding of the nature and functions of the letters we already have, a few unnecessary ones expunged, and, maybap, a very few added, we may purify and systematize our orthography without a resolution.

MRS. M. E. WALKER.

"WE GIRLS."

A musical maiden named Anna Attempted the Star-Spangled Bannah; She played in C sharp. Till she tore through her barp, Then in six flats attacked the pisuah.

A cooking-class graduate, Beas, Once concocted a horrible mess: She stewed pickles with yams, And put yeast in her clams. And her friends all went wild with dist A charming young dancer named Carrie Tripped the l. f. t. quite like a fairy; She cut such strauge freaks At Martine's and Bournique's, That she got an engagement in Parce.

A clever young paintress called Daisy Was clean-gone keramically crazy; She put bugs on her disnes— Yes, free-toads and fishes— In a way that would truly amaze thes.

A feminine financier, 'Lizer,
A close-fisted, short-sighted miser,
Saved up one trade dollar,
Lived long in great squaior,
Sold out at 5-off—and was wiser.

An amoitions young milkmaid named Frank,
Who was lauguably long, lean, and lank.
Walked a mile in three days,
In a pink polenaise,
And, passing, gasped, "No more, I think
you!"

HOME.

Just as the Planets, every one Keen still revolving round the Sue, So all thy thoughts, where egyos coan Should ever circle 'round thy Home: O what in this world can compare With Home, if Peace reigns always there The fountain 'its of Joy and Bliss. And links the other world with the...

And, as a bird flice to its nest When it its wearied wing would rost, So I, wherever I may rosm. Find Peace and Rest along at Home.

ny anguish keen, ife thou art; ce, like unseen, if my heart. re to my breastnties trace; hy image presend ing grace. sweet love, my friend, arnings mourn, o Life's joyous end, i art's my bourn. HENRY FAUNTLEBOY.

denr. sweet name, ar her speak; as her moveless frame, is brow and cheek.

: she's gone—she's gone life, her love, asket's jewels shone, d's light above.

s obscure; out Life's star of Hep ootsteps sure.

ther self; ce comes back again ocking elf.

ss here I grope,

's Benevolence.
within the past ten years has
the country for 450 boys from
ge, at an expense of \$6,700.
supporting and doing well.

The Papyrus Club's Dinner for Their Literary Sisters.

About Women's Clubs--- The Mania for Instruction-The Parson Whe Couldn't Stand a Knitting Listener.

Selma Borg and Her Fascinating Talk of Finand---Her Magnetic Leadership of an Orchestra .-- She-Cargo.

From Our Own Correspondent. val and the going of the opera, there seems to val and the going of the opera, there seems to be a lull just at present in the amusement line, though the "Siege of Paris," which threatened its "Positively last month" more than a month ago, still enchants a goodly audience day by day and night by night, and the Hebrew Fair also keeps up a nightly entertainment. There are, too, of course, the regular theatre performances. But the temporary visits of the stars are over for the present time, though there are floating rumors that the Mapleson troups are to come again later in the season, just before sailing for Europe. Miss Kellogg, who is, and always has been, a great favorite here, her and always has been, a great favorite here, her friends being great partisans, never going over to the rival, received, at the close of her benefit the other evening, a gold laurel-wreath from these admiring friends. She and Miss Cary were invited to the ladies' dinner given by the Papyrus Club on Saturday evening. Miss Cary only made her appearance after the opera, near midnight, and good-naturedly sang several songs for the company.

for the company.

This dinner, by the way, was an event. The Papyrus Club is a club of literary gentlemen, or, as Mr. J. Boyle O'Rellly says, of "meu who work in or who love literature and art,"-Papy rus, the ancient name for paper, or of the seed rom which the ancients manufactured paper, being the odd and suitable title chosen for the Club by these paper workers and lovers. The happy accident of the presence in Boston of Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and other literary women from New York and elsewhere, favored the occasion. The literary women who were present were Mrs. Dodge, of the St. Nicholas; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Bur-

"THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S"; Miss Alcott, Mrs. Whitney, of "Leslie Gold-thwaite" fame; Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Moulton, and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Of those who were obliged to send regrets were numbered Mrs. Cella Thaxter, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, H. H., Mrs. Piatt, Miss Phelps, Miss Preston, and several others. There was great good fortune, too, in the presence of many distinguished literary men, amongst whom were E. P. Whipple, R. H. Stoddard, Mr. Stedman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. T. Trowbridge, and others. Those that were happily able to be present were very ers given to ladies before in Boston by gen 's clubs, but none that was ever made so ent in its design and so largely carried

THIS WAS NOT A DINNER OF COMPLIMENT AND MERE GALLANT COURTEST, but of involuntary public recognition of women whom the public have long recognized as literary fellow-workers with men. It would not be strange if from this should spring a "new departure" presently in the way of clubs, and this departure a mingling of both sexes in the membership. We have plenty of women's clubs, and they have done and are doing, no doubt, a needed work with and for women. But that is just it, and just what a great many women don't want, and don't need—the "work" in the sense in which it is used. Everything that women get hold of in the way of societies and clubs has this sort of missionary spirit of working reforms in some way or other. When they are not sewing for the heathen, and organizing other charities, they are bent upon organizing and doing good in their own circles; and when a club is started even on the most practical basis of use and comfort, straightway a mine THIS WAS NOT A DINNER OF COMPLIMENT AND sis of use and comfort, straightway a mine ang upon it in the way of "instruction." o; I don't want to belong to a woman's said a literary worker not long since, I don't want to be 'instructed.' I know need a great deal of instruction, but what a is, that I don't want to be instructed by I mean is, that I don't want to be instructed by such methods and in such a way. My professional duties keep me at work a great deal of the time, not only in producing but in studying. When I go out from my work I don't want to step into another workshop, and assist at any improvement of the mind by listening to a 'paper' read by even Emerson himself. What I want is relaxation, to meet want is relaxation, to meet

n an easy, unorganized way, where the conversation shall not be arranged, and where there shall be a law against insisting upon people's being funny, or telling stories, or reading their own or somebody's else poem or 'paper'; where no one shall have any 'dutles' but those of courtesy and kindness in meeting with one another, and where every body shall go and come within certain hours without ceremony and restriction. In short, where all things shall be spontaneous and unexacting, and therefore rest-

MEN AND WOMEN OF BREADTH AND BRIGHT

within certain nours without ceremony and restriction. In short, where all things shall be spontaneous and unexacting, and therefore restful and promotive of the best possible results to every individual; though there are those probably who, having an itching to hear or read a 'paper,' will pine for what they call the 'centralization of thought' and the immediate 'instruction' to which they have become accustomed. These objectors, of course, can stick to their own regimen, and leave us who have different ideas to be comfortable in our different fashion."

I think there are a good many women who will agree with this. What is said about the "easy, nonganized way where the conversation shall not be arranged," etc., reminds me of what Mr. Henry James, the elder, said once to a friend of mine, who invited him to a party:

"Parties! Parties are invited wickedness," was his playful response to the invitation. He probably had in his mind the kind of party which "arranges" and "organizes" to the extent that every guest is a victim to some plan of the hostess,—not for the good of the whole always, but

But to return to the subject of clubs. I saw, the other day, this item in a newspaper: "New York women take their embroidery to morning lectures. It must be pleasant to count stitches and cultivate one's mind all at once." This reminds me of a New England Club meeting where a certain distinguished and very delightful parson read a paper to the feminine andience. Directly before him sat a very worthy lady who always employed her fingers in some practical work while storing her mind by listening to the wit and wisdom which flowed from a lecturer's lips. On the occasion of which I now speak the lady had some of the pretty wool-work in the knitting or crocheting order, and diligently worked away at her stitches while she listened to the cloquent words of the parson.—Whose nerves are well sheathed beneath sound muscles and healthy flesh, but he could not stand that industrious plying the needle right under his nose. He probably felt like another lecturer, that he wanted his listeners' whole attention. TO MAKE HER PARTY "GO OFF."

that he wanted his listeners' whole attention. At any rate,

HE FOUND THAT KNIT, KNIT, KNITING TOO

MUCH FOR HIM,

and he at last politely asked the lady to desist.
I don't mean to hint, by bringing in this story
just here, that all the women at women's clubs
thus employ themselves to the confusion of
their "paper" readers, but I do mean to say
that this suggested to my mind rather amusingly the exaggeration of this improvement
mania, where in one's waking hours no idleness is to be allowed. Now I am speaking of
women, I must say a few words about a very interesting and uncommon woman who has been
making decidedly a sensation in various New
England towns and cities. I refer to Miss
Selma Borg "the fascinating Finn," as some
one has called her. New York has already written and raved of her and her delightful talks
about Finland the land of her birth, and her
lectures upon the history of her country's literature and its people. There seemed to be nothing new under the sun, when there appears this
lady from Finland, which our ignorance seems
almost equivalent to saying "a lady from fairyland," so little ab we know of this far-away land
of the. North. Miss Borg not only tells us of
her country and as history, its modes and manners, but she cones to us also as a most enthusiastic interpreter of Finnish music When
about introducing some Finnish music in New
York, Theodore Thomas, it is said, advised her
to direct the orchestra herself, as the surest
means of preserving the Finnish national characteristics. At a descrit the other evening,

It was really "a sight to see," when this young woman, her face expressing every change in the measures, standing upon the platform before that full orchestra of performers, who acknowledged her magnetic leadership by the most obedient response. There was a march—"Bjorneborg's March" I think it was called—where Miss Borg showed, perhaps more decidedly than elsewhere, what a sympathetic leader she was. It was the march played by the Finnish Guard in famous battles, such as Norva, Charles XII. against Peter the Great, Nov. 25, 1700, and at the late battle when Osman Pasha was compelled to surrender, in 1878,—for Finland, it must be remembered, is one of the possessions of Russia. In the national hymn of Finland also the enthusiasm was scarcely less, both with the audience and in the expressive face and gestures of Miss Borg. With great natural endowments and culture, Miss Borg is also endowed with a magnetism that carries herself and her plans upon a buoyant wave. Her ponularity with women is something extraordinary. Like Modjeska, she is a woman whom women fall in love with. "After all," as I heard a youth of one-and-twenty say the other evening, "women are of a good deal of importance." Does Chicago know of how much importance they are to her city? Let me tell thereanent,

E. P. WHIPPLE'S STORY,
which he told at the ladies' dinner.
"Do you remember," he said, "to whom Chicago owed its name? When the snot where a great city now looks out on Lake Michican was the habitation of a small number of men only, a steamboat was seen in the distance, and the report was that it contained a cargo of women, who were coming to the desolate place for the purpose of being married to the pier with a telescope in one hand and a speaking-trumpet in the other. By the aid of the telescope each lover selected his mate, and by the aid of the speaking-trumpet each lover made his proposals. In honor of the women who made the venture-some-voyage the infant city was named Shecargo." I think such a compliment as this story carries of the gallantry of Chicago men will do to wind up this letter.

N. P. E. P. WHIPPLE'S STORY,

#### LOCKYER'S DISCOVERIES.

Interviews with Eminent Scientific Men-The Sun's Heat-Is the Professor on the Verge of a Great Discovery ?-Incr

of Collegians. Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In a previous letter I gave as succinctly as possible the line of argument employed by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer in support of the theory that the so-called elements are compound bodies. The telegram which appeared in the *Hera'd* of Jan. 14 having caused at least a ripple of excitement in America, it may be well to refer at first to that as giving the keynote of Mr. Lockyer's explanations of the solar pho-nomena observed during the last total eclipse. All he has yet given to the world is only preliminary to his complete argument on that sub-ject, and some weeks must clapse before it will be ready for publication. Mr. Lockyer is anxous that other men should be induced to aid inquiry, and has therefore promulgated his views before completing his investigations and finishing his argument. The preliminary note on the substances which produce the bright lines in the solar chromosphere is the very latest paper he has read to the Royal Society, and is as follows:

"Hitherto, when observations have been made of the lines visible in the sun's chromosphere by means of the method introduced by Janssen and myself in 1868, the idea has been that we witness in solar storms the ejection of vapors of metallic elements, with which we are familiar, from the photosphere. A preliminary discussion of the vast store of observations recorded by the Italian astronomers (chief among them Prof. Tacchini), Prof. Young, and myself has shown me that this view is in all probability un-sound. The lines observed are in almost all cases what I have elsewhere termed and de-scribed as 'basic lines.' Of these I only need for the present refer to the following:

b3-Ascribed by Engstrom and Kirchoff to Iron nd nickel. 64-Ascribed by Engstrom to magnesium and 5, 268—Ascribed by Engstrom to cobalt and iron 5, 269—Ascribed by Engstrom to calcium and

5, 235—Ascribed by Engstrom to cobalt and iron.
5, 017—Ascribed by Engstrom to nickel.
4, 215—Ascribed by Engstrom to calcium, but to ronitum by myself.
5,410-An upnamed line.

"Hence, following out the reasoning employed in my previous paper, the bright lines in the solar chromosphere are chiefly lines due to the not yet isolated bases of the so-called elements, and the solar phenomena in their totality are in all probability due to the dissociation at the hydrospheric level and association at the hydrospheric level and association at the evels. In this way the vertical currents in the colar atmosphere, both ascending and descending, intense absorption in sun-spots, their secondation with the facolæ, and the apparently continuous spectrum of the corona and its structure, find an easy solution. THE SUN'S TEMPERATURE.

"We are vet as far as ever from a demonstra-"We are vet as far as ever from a demonstration of the cause of the variation in the temperature of the sun, but the excess of so-called calcium with minimum sun-spots and excess of so-called hydrogen with maximum sun-spots follow naturally from the hypothesis, and afford indications that the temperature of the hottest region in the sun closely approximates to that of the raversing layer in stars of the type of Sirius and Lyræ. If it be conceded that the existence of these lines in the chromosphere indicates the existence of basic molecules in the sun, it follows that as these lines are also seen generally in the spectra of two different metans in the electric are we must be dealing with the bases in the arc also."

the arc also."

SOME DEPINITIONS.

When last I met Mr. Lockyer we had some conversation in regard to the use of such words as "dissociation," "chromosphere." etc. "Dissociation," said he, "is a word which has been used for at least a century and a half to express this idea of separation. If I were to use the word 'decomposition' all would begin to erv out that Lockyer called the elements rotten." He considered "dissociation" a better word than any other we have for expressing the idea of chemical separation, and cited cases where it had been used by writers on chemistry more than a hundred years ago. "As to the word 'chromosphere,' " said he, "it was coined by Dr. Starkey to correspond to the word 'photoshere.' I think it is a better word than 'chromatosphere.' It is more euphonious and saves shere.' I think it is a better word than 'chromatosphere.' It is more euphonious and saves two letters. Of course, we know very well that chromatos was the genitive of chroma, but the word was coined for convenient use. In my opinion we are not to be held in bondage to the forms of the Greek or any other language in coining such words. We are not to be the slaves of words, but such words as we find it necessary to coin should be at once understood by scientific men everywhere. If there is any real obscurity in their meaning they are not good words.'

"What do vou think of the word 'scientist?' The change of the 'c' to 't' is merely a euphonic one; and, as the word is French, from the Latin scienta, is not the termination 'ist' a

the Latin scientia, is not the termination 'ist' a proper one!"
"It is an improperly-constructed word, and rarely, if ever, used in this country by educated men. The word 'naturalist' is a good one, and was so considered in Goldsmith's time, but if used here in its most patural signification it would be misleading. We call a stuffer of birds and of animals and no one else a 'naturalist.'" The word "telegram" was cited as one inaccurately constructed from the Greek. Still it was considered a good word, and was better than if it had four syllables in the most orthodox form. He thought it was as well to avoid bedantry on the one hand as barbarism on

avoid pedantry on the one hand as barbarism of PHILOLOGY AND SCIENCE. I may say that Mr. Lockyer's views on astron omy appear to be substantiated as far as he has gone by the record of his experiments. A few days ago I saw him making some interesting experiments with potassium, and certainly the results thereof had no depressing effect upon his spirits. I am not at liberty to give details of the recent experiments at present of the recent experiments at present. Any account of them would necessarily be imperfect
at the present stage of the investigation. Mr.
Lockyer tells me he will publish nothing more
for two or three months, and during this time
will be hard at work.

"You find it." said I, "comething like making
new prepresentations in Euclidi"

"You find it," said I, "something like making new propositions in Euclid?"
"Yes," said he, "it requires a great deal of thinking." He said he was sorry there were so few good spectroscopists. He mentioned Mr. William Crookes and Dr. William Huggins as among the most eminent men engaged in these researches. He thought Prof. C. A. Young, although among the younger men, one of the best spectroscopists in America. Prof. Josiah Cook, of Harvard, had long been interested in spectrum-analysis studies, and he hoped there would soon be many others ready to take part in the vast work that the spectroscope had made necessary. Mr. Lockver thinks that the most active scientific men here are ready to grant that his views are correct. Of some of the older men he does not seem to have much hope that they will be ready to make an earnest study of

a subject that requires so much hard work to master. It had been, he said, his own fortune or misfortune that for tem years he had devoted himself to spectroscopic work, and he had actually been driven to his present belief by the 100,000 facts brought out by his reaserches. The objection had been raised that he did not present the actual separated elements in a tangible form. Chomical affinity had thus far hindered the accomplishment of this result, but there in the arc were the dissociated elements, as the lines of the spectra showed, and he was waiting for the chemist to isolate metallic sodium from the chloride when it is incundescent in the electricare. He thought that there was less and less chance of effecting any transmutation of metals. The further he went with his experiments the more evident it appeared to him that that end would not be attained.

Referring to the possibility in organic chemistry of actually constructing substances, he thought it worthy of notice that all things in this department of chemistry are built up out of three or four elements,—carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen. Any want of simplicity in the elementary construction of substances in inorganic chemistry is not more probable than in organic chemistry is otherwise we must be lieve that there is no absolute continuity in nature.

"Were you led by any line of abstract reason-

"Were you led by any line of anstract reasoning to look for a discovery!"
"No, I was not looking for any discovery. It came from the overwhelming evidence drawn from my observations. I think that those who from my observations. I think that those who go about trying to discover something deserve disappointment. It had occurred to me that perhaps I might find a new metal, as Mr. Crookes and others had found them, but I made no special search with such an object. I was only intent upon going on with my regular work of making a complete map of the spectra." He considered the proof obtained from Sirius and other stars presumably hotter than our sun was of very great value.

OPINIONS OF SCIENTIFIC MEN. In attempting to have interviews with prominent scientific men in London I was met by two difficulties. First—There were few men among the eminent physicists here who had made spectrum analysis a special study; and, second, those who had were not very ready to give an avalon. One distinguished gentleman said that One distinguished gentleman said the few men were competent to give an opinion of Mr. Lockyer's work, and that, while at one time there were quite a number of men coraged in spectroscopic work, they had dropped of one after another, till now Mr. Lockyer might be said to have almost the whole field to himself. I have seen several distinguished chemists, and they have all been ready to grant that Mr. Lock-yer has given a great impetus to scientific re-search, but many are waiting for further devel-

prof. Williamson, of the University College, London, it appears, has opposed Mr. Lockyer from the first, perhaps without giving that careful investigation to the subject that might have been expected from one in his high position. Prof. Stokes, of the University of Cambridge, a man of excellent judgment and thoroughly acquainted with spectroscopic work, is another who stands in an expectant attitude. It seems that Dr. Huggins and P.of. Roscoe have given a great deal of attention to Mr. Lockyer's theories, and I am informed that they are not quite satisfied with all his deductions. Dr. William J. Russell, F. R. S., lecturer on chemistry at the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has made the examination with the spectroscope of various substances in solution a spectal study. In replyto my inquiry respecting his opinion of In reply to my inquiry respecting his opinion of Mr. Lockver's work he said that he thought Mr. Lockyer's work he said that he thought that the chemical evidence of dissociation of the elements had utterly failed thus far, but it was quite impossible to say what results might be obtained even in a short time. It was very unfair to criticise Mr. Lockyer. He was enthusiastic, a man of genius, and had a singularly active mind. If he were not enthusiastic he would not be Lackyer.

not be Lockyer.

"Mr. Lockyer tells me it will take fift; "Mr. Lockyer tells me it will take fifty years to complete these studies."
"Yes, no doubt, it will be a great many years before we get the dissociated substances in bottles. It is very difficult to distinguish impurities. In his argument Mr. Lockyer has referred to those substances he has most experimented with, and is prepared to stand or fall by the evidence of those experiments; but it would have been better if he had withheld the publication of his argument till he had more thoroughly completed it." Dr. Russeil thought that in the end it would be shown that Mr. Lockyer had made an important discovery.

overy.

Dr. T. Lander Brunton, F. R. S., had faith in the value of Mr. Lockyer's discoveries. He thought it possible that the transmutation of metals might be accomplished at some future day. He believed it highly probable that the alchemists, who were by no means fools, had really succeeded by chance in transmuting baser metals into gold, but when they found a little gold in the bottom of the crucble, as the stories tell us, it was only through some chance combination, and they were nuable to produce the same results at another time. TOO SOON TO JUDGE.

Dr. Henry E. Armstrong, F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry at the London Institution, is a young man, but already has a reputation that young man, but already has a reputation that many older men might enty. He said it was hard to give an opinion, as the whole subject was yet in its infancy. Comparing Prof. Crookes' work with Mr. Lockyer's, he thought Prof. Crookes' work magnificent, and manifestly so. Lockyer's, too, will be magnificent if he succeeds in proving it, but the evidence is far off in the sun and stars. The same ideas had been advanced before, but Mr. Lockyer was the first to bring forward proof of that description. Much that had appeared in print on the subject of Lockyer's discoveries was extremely sensational, and not to be regarded. He thought it would be a long time before any one succeeded in actually separating and bottling the constituent atoms. He thought highly of Mr. Lockyer's work, but it was too early to judge of it, for he had not gove far enough in his researches to make the proof conclusive.

A LENGTHY EXEGESIS.

A LENGTHY EXEGESIS.

make the proof conclusive.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F. R. S., President of the Chemical Society, has given me, at some length, his impressions of Mr. Lockyer's discoveries. This week he delivered a very interesting lecture on the supposed compound nature of the elements before the West Loudon Scientific Association, the principal points of which he gave me during an interview. The carriest of the Chinese writings, he said, make mention of five elements, namely: Fire, air, water, wood, and metal. The ancient Indian philosophers substituted earth and either for the last two. The first four of these were passed on to Greece and became part of the creed of the Middle Ages. The alchemists, however, introduced mercury, sulchur and other substances as the probable constituents of all matter, but the early chemists, at the close of the last century, relying upon the principle that the weight of a body is the sum of the weight of its constituents, set to work to analyze all things into their ultimate elements. In this way they drew up a list of substances which could not be resolved into simpler ones. This list has gone on increasing until it includes fifty-one metallic and thirteen tion-metallic clements. There is no reason to suppose that these so-called elements are not themselves compound bodies, excepting that they have not yet been resolved into simpler forms. On the other hand, it is more and more recognized in modern chemistry that certain bodies known to be compound, such as eyanogen or ethyl play the part of elements, and also that many supposed elements, and also that many supposed elements, and also that many supposed elements founded on their atomic weights. There is Prout's theory that all are multiples of hydrogen, supposed to be disproved by Stas' recent experiments.

CHEMICAL SECRETS.

Curious relations have been pointed out be-

from some community of nature between the two so-called elements, without any substance common to the two being actually isolated.

Third—That the so-called element is actually dissociated at the high temperature, just as carbonate of lime, water, or cyanogen would be.

Of this view there seems as yet to be no experimental verification, although if two substances are actually dissociated the means will be soon found to exhibit them separated from one another. Indeed, the fact that in our hot furnaces where chemical force is at work as well as heat no decompositions of any of the so-called heat no decompositions of any of the so-called elements have been observed to take place rea-ders it difficult for a chemist to accept this view. These researches of Mr. Lockyer can scarcel-fail to make us better acquainted with the ulti-mate constitution of bodies, whatever interpre-tation of them may be finally adopted.

tation of them may be finally adopted.

MR. LOCKYEF'S OPPONESTS.

As to the objections to Mr. Lockver's discovery, it has been said that the coincidences in the spectral lines of different elements subjected to hery high temperatures were due to impurities in the metals employed. No doubt Mr. Lockver had sometimes been misled by impurities, but these would not account for the greater part of the phenomena. Dr. Russell's examination of pure nickel and cobalt showed an immense number of coincident lines. Therefore it was to be inferred that two distinct bodies might field the same yibrations under heat. nation of pure nickel and cobalt showed an immense number of coincident lines. Therefore it was to be inferred that two distinct bodies night yield the same vibrations under heat. Why should they not? Do not different metals crystallize into a common form? There is, then, some community of form if not of composition. Mr. Lockyer's statement that dissociation often takes place in the low heat of a spirit lamp he thought very difficult for chemists to believe. In that case the daily processes in laboratories and manufactories should have long ago revealed the fact. Dr. Gladstone thinks that Mr. Lockyer's new facts have in troduced new difficulties. Suppose we find a number of lines in the solar spectrum corresponding with those of Iron; we may come to the conclusion that iron is there. This kind of positive evidence is not affected in the present case. On the other hand, it is now unsafer than ever to infer the absence of metals in the sun,—such as gold and silver,—because the spectroscope discloses nothing of them. It is the so-called negative evidence against which Mr. Lockyer's investigations warn us. The positive evidence remains as before. Dr. Gladstone thinks and Mr. Lockyer's theory of the corona is a very pretty one. He does not agree with Dr. Draper that oxygen has been proved to exist the sun. In regard to Mr. Lockyer's argu-Dr. Draper that oxygen has been proved to exist in the sun. In regard to Mr. Lockyer's argument, Dr. Gladstone very frankly admitted that he did not thoroughly understand it, and what Mr. Lockyer had lately written he considered It is plain and the question will remain unset-

# tled at least till after the next Presidential election, and if the hard-money question fails a great party may be railied on the platform of dissociation of the so-called elements.

REAL ESTATE.

The Market Firm but Quiet.The Propo Michigan-Avenue Parkway-Rents-of the Week-The Loan Market. The real-estate market continues firm but uiet, with comparatively few transactions. A general conviction prevails among owners that "bed-rock" has been reached, and whatever change occurs must be for the better. All our older citizens bave seen such "bard times" before, when nobody would purchase realty at any price, and yet those who had the means and the "grit" to hold on to their property realized a handsome advance over the figures ruling in a very depressed market. Chicago real estate, if held in considerable parcels, has always brought owners out if they could keep t till the "bulge" came. Owners believe it is as sure to come as any event in the not listant future. At what time it is to realize ex distant future. At what time it is to realize expectations each one must determine for himself. The best informed as to the progress of events are predicting the doubling of our population in the next ten years, and even the most conservative believes Chicago will number her million before the century closes. Making due allowance for present open spaces, the city will then cover certainly one-half more territory than it now does. Let those who have a taste for such subjects tell us where, with a million of people, the limits of this city will be.

With reference to her parks South Chicagoby this we mean the South Side of the city—is in the condition of a gentleman living in a very fine house with no stateways to reach the upper stories. We have been taxed millions for defigitful drives and beautiful parks, and have scarcely a decent country road by which to reach them. In this emergency it has been proposed to place Michigan avenue under the control of the Park Commissioners, have them improve it, and then exclude drays and heavy teams from using it. There can be no serious objection to the measure. Everybody wants it, and yet between junketing and manufacturing political clap-trap it seems doubtful A PARKWAT. public meeting and a strong committee sent to Springfield to urge the passage of this much-

RENTS. RENTS.

It is too soon for any special activity in rents. The inquiry, howevor, for houses ranging from \$30 to \$50 per mouth is good, and the feeling is general that there will be no appreciable shrinkage from last year's prices. As a specimen for ousiness property we notice that the large double stores, \$4 and \$6 Randolph street, have been leased to George B. Florsheim, William Barker & W. B. Seven for a term of years as a general furniture commission and auction house. The rent is understood to be a slight advance on last year's rates, stores in that locality being in good demand. william D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold fourteen lots in a new subdivision on Eighteenth place and Johnston street within the last two weeks at \$550 to \$900. They are near the new white lead works now being erected by parties from

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS. The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Feb. 32:

ord Saturday, Feb. 22:

CITT PROPERTY.

West Twelfth st. 74 -740 ft e of Halsted,
n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Nickias
Eich to Daniel Bauch)

South Halsted st, 50 ft s of Nineteenta,
w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 19 (Charles
B. Farwell to Gustay Hertz).

West Erie st, 74½ ft w of Robey, s f, 24
x121½ ft, dated Feb. 7 (Voltair D.
Thurston to Peter Klein).

West Lake st, s e cor of Western av, n f,
undivided 3-5 of 50x105½ ft, dated
Jan. 29 (Mary Keuny, gnardian, to
Eliza A. Kenny).

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 9, 10, and 11 in Block 2, Munson's
Addition, dated Oct. 29, 1674 (John R.
Wheeler to John W. Temple).

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK. SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22: City sales, 72; consideration, \$31,2675; north of city limits, sales, 6; consideration, \$7,450; west of city limits, sales, 6; consideration, \$7,450; west of city limits, sales, 1; consideration, \$1,850.

city limits, sales, 6; consideration, \$7.450; west of city limits, sales, 1; consideration, \$1,350. Total sales, 85; total consideration, \$829,762.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Messrs. Pierce & Ware have made the following cash sales during the week: Twenty-five feet on Madison street, near Laffin, to Nathan Corwith, \$4,000; 25 (set on southeast corner of Madison and Laffin, to Peter Rech, \$4,500; 25 feet on southwest corner Jackson and Laffin, to C. S. Spencer, \$2,500; 25 feet on Jackson street, 100 feet west of Laffin, to R. S. Vasey, \$2,500.

The market for loans is dull. There are n large transactions to notice. The rate is to per cent. Rarely do they command anythin above 8. The following is a comparative state ment of the transactions for the past two weeks This week. Previous week No. Amount. No. Amount.

Total ......... 112 \$161,470 169 \$217,302

EVADNE.

Fair daughter of the West! I would that I Had met thee when Life's summer-time was When love to me was as an untold tate, An unwrit page, a something all divine. Yet not unmoved upon thy charms I gaze: The soft light beaming in thy soul-lift eyes Hath more of beauty in its lustrous glow Than own the stars beaprinking midnight-skies.

Heaven hath dowered thee with its choicest boo The worshiped gift of Beauty—and thou hast The power that fires, subdues, and aways in hearts Of those 'round whom its fatal spell is cast.

Fair daughter of the West! full thankful I That I can view the loveliness that's thine, Unmoved by e'en a fleeting wish to make Thee and thy rapturing wealth of beauty mine.

To warmer souls and truer hearts I leave The war of conquest. Yet, could i recall The fervency of passions that are spent, I'd woo, and, wooing, win or lose Love's all. Owner, Ill. Peb 12, 2009. QUINOT, Ill., Feb. 18, 1879.

#### REVENUE.

Defects of the Illinois System-Various Amendments Suggested.

Report of Elliott Anthony to Bar Association.

Some time ago, and before the General As sembly convened, a Committee of the Bar Asso-clation was appointed to investigate the Gen-eral Revenue law of this State, with a view of seeing what should, in their judgment, be done to improve that law. The matter has been de-layed from time to time, owing to the absence of various members of the Committee. Finally a sub-committee was appointed, with Eliiott Anthony as Chairman. That gentleman has drawn up a report, which is both elaborate and the result of long and patient research, and contains many suggestions of interest to the members of the General Assembly who are now engaged upon that subject.

The report is, in substance, that the revenu

system of Illinois is substantially the one which has been in force since the State was admitted nto the Union. Its great central idea is that

axes should be LEVIED BY VALUATION, so that every person should pay a tax in propor-tion to the value of his property. The system which covers personal as well as real property would at first seem to be based upon correct principles, and ought to result in justice. But experience shows the distribution of taxes according to valuation seldom produces either equality or uniformity, and often works the greatest injustice because of the inequalities assessments, and because personal property taxes are seldon collected, and in the end all ost or uncollected taxes are saddled upon res estate. Everywhere under the system of levy ing taxes according to the value of property real estate suffers. In New York they have a system somewhat similar to the Illinois one, and almost every Comptroller from 1849 to date has called attention to the discrimination in has called attention to the discrimination In favor of personal property as against real estate.

The Revenue law of Illinois was designed to reach every species of property and allow nothing to escape, whether tangible or intangible, real or personal. It is in many respects harsh and oppressive, and destitute of every benign feature that characterizes the various Revenue laws of other civilized States. It is not favorable to manufacturing corporations, and punishes with severe penalties all wealth which may be added to the soil. It works great hardship to the owner of penatties all wealth which may be added to the soil. It works great hardship to the owner of unimproved and unproductive lands, because if the Assessor places even a moderate valuation upon them, the owner will be sacrificed unless he possesses resources outside of them to meet the demands made upon them.

NO MERCY IS SHOWN THE WILLOW who has an interest in her husband's lands, she having to pay taxes upon the full value of the land or being guilty of permissive waste. Numbers of widows in this State have been utterly ruined in this way. All unproductive real-estate of orphans is sure to be sacrificed unless they are left with ready cash to pay taxes. In Massachusetts the Assessor has discretion in such cases and can Assessor has discretion in such cases and can exempt from taxation the estate of persons un-able to pay. In this State, too, there is no exexempt from taxation the estate of persons unable to pay. In this State, too, there is no exemption of real or personal property owned by any individual whatsoever.

In the older Governments of Europe it has long been demonstrated that to place all the burdens on real estate without regard to rental value is wrong and extravagant, and has been abandoned. The system of licensing corporations and associations and taxing trades, businesses, professions, and incomes more universally prevails than in this country. Pennsylvania has a mixed system of licensing income taxes, taxes on dividends, emoluments of office, and different classes of business, the workings of which are fully explained in the report.

Greater fees, it is thought, should be charged by the State for authorizing the formation of corporations for pecuniary profit and for allow-ing foreign corporations to do business in the

If the present Illinois system is retained, it AMENDED IN IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

Real estate should be assessed but once every five years.

A Commissioner of Taxes should be elected for four years in every county in the State. Personal property should be assessed annually, and collected as soon as the tax is laid. 90 per cent of personal taxes being lost by delay in collections.

There is at present too much machinery in levving and collecting taxes. In this county the number of books used yearly is 117 Assessors books, with 150 pages each; 120 Collectors books, with 175 pages each; 87 Town and Count Collectors' delinquent warrants, with 300 each; 47 judgment records, with 300 each; 39 sale records with 275 each; and 20 of errors and abatements, with 460 each, making 430 volumes, with a total cost of \$24,760, while the expense of publishing the delinquent list is from \$35,000 to \$40,000. This expenditure can be stopped at once.

The people are not suffering so much from state taxation as from county, city, village, School Board, and park taxation. It is a wonder that the people have been able for the last ten years to oear the burdens imposed on them. There are too many taxing Boards for the public good. In many of the cities and suburban good. In many of the cities and suburban towns of Illinois taxation has resulted in utter confiscation of large quantities of real estate, but no power short of Omnipotence seems able to restrain the authorities.

The Legislature should set bounds to the rate of taxation in every single instance, and hold of taxation in every single instance, and hold the officers of every municipality accountable. They should make

ANNUAL REPORTS
showing how much money they had appropriated, the amount of taxes and assessments levied, how much collected, and how appropriated. If such reports could be made yearly, the people would know what had become of their money, and habits of economy would be induced. There now exists no central office where the requisite inforgantion can be obtained. In New York they have three State Assessors who devote their entire time to the subject. They might with profit take the place of the present Board of Equalization, or the Board might be done away with, and the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State substituted.

To devise a just and equitable system of taxation is a work of time, and can only be accom-ANNUAL REPORTS

ation is a work of time, and can only be accomplished by experts, or those thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of the laws. It is impossible for any man who has not made a study of the subject of real-estate taxation to devise a system for a State like Illinois. The most that can be done without revising the devise a system for a State like Illinois. The most that cau be done without revising the whole system is to patch. What is essential is that facts and information should be first colthat facts and information should be first col-lected, the condition and experience of other countries investigated and compared with our own, and then that the results be laid before the pecole, and laws be passed to more equally dis-tribute the burdens of the State and of local municipal corporations among all classes than is at present effected by our laws.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Your article entitled

Bad Special-Assessment Law" is quite opportune, and if you shall continue to advocate your advanced ideas upon this subject you will deserve the thanks of all well-disposed people in this community. Instead of two proceedings as at present, let there be one; this would require very sittle change in the present law. One set of Commissioners could estimate both the damages and benefits at the same time and embody the same in one report, and one trial upon

damages and benefits at the same time and embody the same in one report, and one trial upon the report of the Commissioners would be sufficient; and any party assessed for benefits should be permitted to introduce evidence as to the value of property to be condemned for the improvement and to be paid for out of such special assessment.

The 147th section of the act under which these assessments are made confers upon the Court power to have any special assessment recast whenever it shall be necessary for the attainment of justice. There certainly have been cases where this power should have been exercised; but for want of use it has grown rusty. I have never known a case in which this power was exercised. In the Dearborn street case the owners of property assessed for \$721,000 out of an aggregate assessment of \$1,122,000 signed and presented to the Court a petition praying for the exercise of this power, and the Court refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners and confirmed the assessment. This assessment was such a gigantic fraud upon the property-owners that the City Council, as a matter of justice, did what the Court refused to do, viz.: set aside the whole proceedings.

In the State-street widening cases the Court

viz.: set aside the whole proceedings.

In the State-street widening cases the Court was asked and declined to exercise the same bower. It was shown in these cases that the property on State street between Harrison and

Twetth was assessed about 50 per sent higher than the property between Harrison and Jacksen streets. Although these cases are substantially one and the same improvement, in these cases the lot 50 feet front on the northwest corner of Harrison and State streets is assessed \$1,330,95, and the lot 50 feet front on the northwest corner of the same streets is assessed \$2,12.48. This disproportion is continued and applies to all property on State street between Harrison and Twelfth, as compared with the property between Jackson and Harrison streets.

I would confer upon the City Council like concurrent power with the Court to order special assessments to be recast, believing as I do from my own experience that the Council is better disposed to do justice in these cases than the Courts. The report of the Commissioners should be first filed in court. This would give the City Council the supervision of these improvements instead of the Law Department and the Courts. The Commissioners are now appointed by the Court; under this system a few persons are continuously appointed, and thus they are making a business of making these special assessments. The City Council should have a voice in the making of these appointments. The amount that these Commissioners are receiving for their services should at once be inquired into by the City Council. In the Dearborn street case the Commissioners were paid \$3,500 for making the assessment. It is my opinion that competent persons of mature age could have made a proper assessment for one-third that sum. The fees of these Commissioners, as well as witnesses, should be by a per-diem allowance regulated by statute or by the City Council, and no more than the allowance thus fixed should be paid. In the Dearborn-street case the city paid as high as \$100 to some of the witnesses who gave testimony to support the assessment, and one of these witnesses estimated that lots sixty-one feet deep south of Harrison street fronting

paid. In the Dearborn-street case the city paid as high as \$100 to some of the witnesses who gave testimony to support the assessment, and one of these witnesses estimated that lots sixty-one feet deep south of Harrison street fronting on the improvement was benefited \$250 per foot front. With such testimony at the command of the city it need not surprise any one that all these special assessments are confirmed. foot front. With such testimony at the command of the city it need not surprise any one that all these special assessments are confirmed. The mode of ascertaining damages for property condemned should be better defined. The value of a piece of ground condemned, supposing it to be detached from the residue of the lot, is now taken as the measure of damages. The proper measure of damages would be to ascertain the amount that the property would be reduced in value by reason of the condemnation of a portion of it for the proposed improvement, and whenever there is a building upon that part of the property condemned, the cost of removing it (if practicable) upon the residue of the lot should be the measure of damages. Upon these points I will give you a couple of sample bricks:

The building Nos. 515, 517, and 519 State street, sixty feet front, was condemned at \$13,080. This was inclusive of the land upon which it stood. This building can and will be moved back on the residue of the lot at a cost of \$2,000. The residue of \$11,080 that the owners of this building intend to get is a fraud upon all the parties assessed to pay for it. The tumble-down building on the southeast corner of Harmon court and State street was condemned at \$6,543, the land, twenty-seven by forty feet. at \$7,800, making a total of \$14,945, less \$578 special assessment against the remainder of the lot. This leaves a balance of \$13,765 to be paid

at \$7,503, the land, twenty-seven by love leek, at \$7,800, making a total of \$14,945, less \$578 special assessment against the remainder of the lot. This leaves a balance of \$13,765 to be paid to the owner of this lot,—which is more than the owner's entire interest in this property is worth. The land damages in this case was very much greater than was awarded for any corner lot on State street, between Jackson and Twelfth streets. Is property worth more at the corner of Harmon court and State street than it is at the corner of Jackson and State streets? It would appear to be so if the testimony of witnesses and the verdicts of juries in these condemnation cases are to be relied upon.

The City Council should be required at some point in the property condemned or abandon the improvement. I consider this very important in the making of these improvements in cities where the property is utterly useless without being improved—and the owners do not know how to improve their properties until they are informed what is to be the result of these contemplated improvements. In country districts this is not important, for the farmer can ill and pasture his land up to the time he is puid for it, and hence does not suffer the inconvenience and loss incident to the owners of city real-estate affected by these propaged improves renience and loss incident to the owners of city real-estate affected by these proposed improve-ments. In the Dearborn-street case, the con-lemnation trial cost \$4,700.72, and the trial on the assessment cost \$5,331.14—in all, \$10,121.86. This cost could have been greatly reduced by consolidating the condemnation and assessment

#### POPULAR EDUCATION.

Defense of German, Music, and Drawing in

the Free Schools.

To the Educator The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—If there is any institution upon which the American nation may look with justifiable pride and hopes for a better future, it is our free-school system. It may, therefore, not be amiss to be watchful that no errors or misapprehensions of individuals be laid before truths, even sanctioned by the laws of the State. Your last Sunday's issue begins an article, headed Waste of Time in the Schools," with the following sentence: " The law of the State, as deeided by the Supreme Court, excludes German, music, and drawing from the studies of the pub-lic schools." This is a misconception of the law as well as the interpretation thereof by the Su-preme Court. The Supreme Court has decided that school authorities have the mission and duty to ' provide " for all children over 6 and under 21 years of age instruction in such branches as they may see fit, including those which are prescribed in the section treating on the qualification of teachers, but that it is the privilege of the parents to determine in which of those branches their children shall be instructed, consequently, the school authorities have not the right to expel from school such pupils as may, with consent of their parents, refuse to pursue certain studies. The effect of this decision is to make all studies optional. The wisdom or correctness of the decision I shall not argue, although I shall not omit to state that the Supreme Courts of Maine, Vermone, Michigan, and Ohio, the statutes of which States give similar powers to School Directors as the Illinois statute, have decided that the Directors have the power to enforce the pursuit of such studies as they may order to be taught. But as to the law itself, every citizen should feel it his duty to make its provisions known to nim. Sec. 50, on qualifications of teachers, reads: "No teacher shall be authorized to teach a common school under the provisions of this act who parents to determine in which of those branches Sec. 50, on qualifications of teachers, reads:
"No teacher shall be authorized to teach a common school under the provisions of this act who is not of good moral character, and qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology, and laws of health.

Every school established under the provisions of this act shall be for the purpose of instruction in the branches of education prescribed in the qualifications of teachers, and in such other branches, including vocal music and drawing, as the Directors, or the voters at the annual election of Directors, may prescribed: provided, that County Superintendents or Boards of Examiners may, on request of Directors, grant certificates to teachers who do not possess the qualifications for teaching the elements of natural science, physiology, or the laws of health." This is the law for the government of every country school in the State, even that of the lowest grade; but who that reads this section fairly would claim that it excluded vocal music, drawing, German, or any other study that the Directors might chose to prescribe or the voters of the district might adopt? The law evidently limits the minimum of branches to be taught, and leaves the decision as to how many more branches shall be introduced entirely to the discretion of the Directors, respectively the voters of the district. Rural districts may be limited, for want of teachers who are apt to instruct in all the branches, to the six first named and the bistory of the United States; those seven they are not allowed to omit. States; those seven they are not allowed to

the six first named and the history of the United States; those seven they are not allowed to comit.

Sec. 80, defining the rights and duties of school authorities in incorporated cities and villages, makes it the duty of the Board of Education "to prescribe the method and course of discipline and instruction in the respective schools, and to see that they are maintained and pursued in the proper manner." That part of said section applying to "cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants" gives the Board of Education the power and makes it their duty "to prescribe the method and course of discipline and instruction in the respective schools, and to see that they are maintained and pursued in the proper manner; to prescribe weat studies shall be taught, what books or apparatus shall be used, etc."

Where, then, is there in this statute a single word, as the opponents of a liberal education not cease to claim, that limits the branches of instruction to the three R's, or excludes vocal music, drawing, or German! Not a word! The framers of that law were the deigrates of a civilized people, who well understood that a universal and liberal education is the corner-stone of our liberties; that a Republic cannot flourish nor survive unless its citizens combine with love of liberty a sufficient intelligence to judge for themselves when superstition is proffered as truth, or to keep clear of troubles into which demagogues generally stand ready to entice them. Whoever loves the people takes yride in elevating its standard: not so the deplorable in-

tividuals who are constantly clamoring for the three R's, " and nothing else, in our common chools. Children may be well taught in reading, writing, and ciphering, and still be unable to uard themselves against all sorts of impositions. They should be prepared to think and takes for themselves. aws of nature, and learn of the hist world such facts as bave been fruitful in the advancement of the human family. That is what our common-school system is aiming at, and the law does not interfere with or it. But, say the enemies of a liberal education, such studies may be taught in high schools; they have no business in common schools. These individuals take pains to misconstrue persistently the term "common schools," as though it meanst "schools of a low grade." This is neither the construction of the law, nor that of linguistic authorities. Only to the low-minded the common thing is low. Let us see what Webster says on the subject: "Common School: A school, maintained at the public expense, and open to ail." The word common, then, is used in its original sense, just as in the word commonwealth, which implies certainly nothing low or mean. The common school may be an elemonwearth, which maples certainly abound to rementary, a grammar, a high school, or a university. That this meaning of the word is also historic, appears from the statutes of other States and the works of educational authors. The common-school system first appeared in Massachusepts. The statute by which it was established provided, according to Dr. Gilman, these as its essential features: "Local responsibility, State oversight, moderate charges or gratuitous instruction; provision for all, and not for the poor alone; and a recognition of three harmonious grades: the primary school, the grammar school, and the university." In the days when that statute was enacted the term "grammar school" was used for such schools in which Latin and Greek were taught; so that the "grammar school" of oid is on the grade of our present "high schools." That our own statute does not certainly intend to limit the education in our common schools to the R. R. is evident from the fact that the act itself is headed "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools, common schools, public schools are promiscaously used to express the same idea. The free schools to be established shall provide clucation for children over 6 and under 21 years of age. If the education was to be limited to the three R's, why then provide for children over 14 or even 12 years of age! But the act requires "a system of schools,"—low, high, and highest,—and plainly provides, in Sec. 35, as follows: "Upon petition of fifty voters of any school township that an election "for" and 'against' a high school will be held, and if a majority of the vores et such election shall be found to be in favor of a high school. "B ahall be the duty of such Trustees to establish a high school for the education of the more advanced pupils."

What semblance of right, then, have the opponents of a liberal education to lower the standard and drag dewn the common school, high in free schools. At that time the instruction was recycled which we have a sense of the provide control

school-houses, who is to blame for it! We have to submit to our misfortune brought on by the great fire of 1871; all good citizens will manly strive to make up the losses and work harmoniously for the election of a wise and patriotic City Government. But there is one class of individuals who deserve public condemnation, and they are to blame for the stringency in the city dualices. Lot the tax-aghters! they are the tractors to the commonwealth. They should be tractors to the commonwealth. They should be innuces. Lot the tax-aghters! they are the tractors to the commonwealth. They should be shunned in public and private; no citizen of soli-respect should allow them to visit at his house or to be a member of a society of which he is a member. That was the action of ancient Republicans, and such patriotism is greatly needed in our Republic. The result would be a general elevation of the character of a citizen,

Republicans, and such patriotism is greatly needed in our Republic. The result would be a general elevation of the character of a citizen, and an undisturbed flow of the revenues of the city and State. A few years will change matters to the better, and the city will soon have means enough to build all the school-houses that may be needed. Better it is, at all events, to suffer for a year or two some pupils to be taught in private schools, or even to go without schooling, than to break down our well established school system, to build up which we have labered half a century. Do not let us fall back into the darkness of Spain or Mexico; Let us always keep in mind the early declaration of William Penn, when he said: "That which makes a good constitution must keep ut, namely, men of wisdom and virtue—qualities that because they descend not with worldly inheritance must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth, for which spare no cost; for by such parsimony all that is saved is lost."

The triends and managers of our free schools have, by diversifying the topics of instruction, made them not only temples of learning of what is good and useful, but, as they are careful that the child be not overtaxed, have made them also attractive; instruction now partakes of the nature of amusement, the drudgery of the three R's is lightened by the heart-giaddening lesson in slugging; instead of writing figures and letters all the time, the esthetic sense of the pupil is called mo action by his drawing lesson, and his judgment is aroused by comparing the different modes of expression and thinking in learning a foreign language and comparing it with his own. May the time be near at hand when every friend of education shall be convinced of the truth spoken by Huxley, the great English savant, when he said: "No system of public education is worthy the name of "national" unless it creates a great educational ladder, with one end in the gutter and the other in the university." Then let our Board of Education see that the

## A WISH.

O would that in those eyes of thine
My own might fondly gaze,
To see if still within them shine
The light of olden days;

To watch the earnest thought arise And wake the fires that sleep, Of see the laugh send dancing beams Across their sparkling deep.

But it may be the world's cold touch Has changed those eyes of brown, And made their depths so deep and dark My own could not look down.

Yet I will ne'er believe them so, But dream they'll ever be . Lit with the old unchanging light For me—at least for me.

Dear Angels! guard those well-loved eyes
Until once more we gaze
Within their depths, and wake again
The light of vanished days!
FIDELIS.

dainty girl, with face most fair, And rings of shining golden hair; Two tender eyes of deepest brown; A graceful form in 'broidered gwn; Two cunning, dimpled, restless feet; A precious babe, for Earth too sweet-All these were mine.

A form with grief and tears bowed low; A little mound beneath the snow; A tiny face, now wan and white, Forever hid from nortal sight; A little crip that vacant stands;

Weep for me, mother, with babe on your knee; Kiss it, caress it, and then weep for me. CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1879. LAURA UNDERSHILL

A Funeral and a Marriage.

A Funeral and a Marriage.

On St. Valentine's Day, 1878, William Digman was married to Miss Ophelia Bolling, and last Sungay afternoon, at 5 o'clock, his wife died of consumption. Here was the funeral to-day. Among the mourners was Miss Mary Digman, a sister of the widower, and a few hours afterward she was married to Mr. Williams, a well-to-do farmer, living five miles from the city in the country. The relatives of the family attended, both ceremonies, but, as may be imagined, the last was not so joyous as it would have been except for such distressing circumstances.

THE SOCIAL

Weddings and E the V Preparing for the Co

ceptions, Sur

Fashionable Styles How They CHICA The marriage of Miss Is

of Hibbard Porter, Esq., was celebrated last Tue past 6 o'clock at the resparents, No. 1253 Prairie On the afternoon of tandy and Miss Jennie married at No. 53 South Last Sunday evening and William H. Weils w and William H. Wells w manner at the bride's ho place, the Rev. Dr. Clend ceremony occurred at 6 nessed by none but rela gratulations followed, an ly-wedded pair departed future home. The bride numerous rich and beaut

PROSPECTI
The marriage of Miss complished young lady and Mr. Walter R. Coopurer of the Joliet-Street facturing Company, is at the residence of the brid gan street. Miss Rebecca Giagosky

Isaac Pieser Wednesday o'clock, at Martine's Sou SOCIAL AND Last Friday evening t assembled en masse at Wilcox avenue, to surpr complished very nicely pleasantly with music,

Mrs. Julia Heyworth, enue, gave a party last I or of Miss Potter, of Eu The Juanita Dramatic

The Juanita Dramatic their fourth dramatic West-End Opera-House The parts were very ably John Melia, James I. De W. J. Dormin, P. J. Wa Nolan, and Miss Nellie. A private exhibition o and scenes of the late Wauspices of the First Relast evening. Commence a small fee will be charthe exhibitions will contribe the was a large attained. night.
Ine party of the West
Martine's Hall, Monday
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Tuesday evening about
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in danging. dancing. Mrs. John Sherman Thursday evening, from residence, Prairie ave street, which was largely A most enjoyable so residence of Mr. H. L. I

residence of Ar. H. L. Paulina street, last Th members of the Young I ciation of Bethany Chur The Unity Club held last Friday evening in the bell avenue, and a pl rienced by all present to rienced by all present to orchestra.

Priday and last evening ave some very amusi ments at their boathouse its utmost capacity with

The last party of the their asylum, No. 76 Mc evening was a brillian were fully 150 couples of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Correction. Thursday even

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vereception, Thursday ever No. 24 Calumet avenue. Master Edwin and At tained a number of the residence of their parens. Doane, No. 717 Michiga at the residence of M Wabash avenue, Tuesda iant success.
One of the most brillia was given by Mr. and 1 No. 357 Dearborn aven Over 800 invitations were reporting were accepted. Over Stu invitations we proportion were accepted larve gathering, represe leading families in the cart, one of the fluest in source of endless enjoy Supper was served at 10 time dancing was indu-guests.

time dancing was induguests.

The riding gallery at teenth street, is now obtentiation was very ponth and the disposing of the disposing of bounterent of the disposing of bounterent of the disposing of the disp

The Misses Burdick entertained a number of ling.

An exceedingly pleas tendered Walter A. F. Monday evening.

A juvenile party will wood at the residence Wood, No. 110 Prairie a to celebrate her elev dances, music, and a go programme for the litt. The East Side Club of dress party at Flood's About 150 persons were one of the most delight. Among the many pleing the week, the OBradley and slater, Mrs. 12 Sholto street. Friday merous friends, prior trope, was the most enjo sons were present. Vo dancing, and a table greening to refreshments ly happy time.

ly happy time.

The pupils and friend passed a delightful ever residence, 500 Adams at occasion being her we the selections were an the selections were an waltz, and passages from the Nozze de Figaro." Ittle entertainments is that she combines the sing under the celebrat Cappani, with a voice richness, which is Natu An entertainment, m given in Odd-Fellows' by Humboldt Park Logiving a series of end winter with remarkabevening was no excepti winter with remarkab evening was no excepti Humboldt Park, favor zituer solo; Mrs. Fe Park, sang a solo very Felseuthal recited Michael's." Mr. Willi torney, was then intro well-prepared lecture ton," proving himself but quite a humorist. will be given about th The fifth reception of at the residence of the Sodgwiek street, last one of the most suce series.

series.
The survivors of the formal rennion Tuesd dence of Mrs. George Indiana avenue.
Last Wednesday et officers of E. Compan queted their comrades Gardner House. Ex-C Second-Lieut. A. G. were present. Tonst gentlemen, and also the company, Capt. Ski. Bassett and F. R. The Sherman Club a

ring for the nstantly clamoring for the thing else, in our common ay be well taught in readering, and still be unable to gainst all sorts of imposible prepared to think and si should understand the learn of the history of the ave been fruitful in the adman family. That is what ystem is siming at, and the , a high school, or a uni-caning of the word is also om the statutes of other iks of educational authors. system first appeared in statute by which it was es-according to Dr. Gilman, features: "Local responsi-tht, moderate charges or i; provision for all, and one; and a recognition of ades: the primary school, and the university." In statute was enacted the hool" was used for such in and Greek were taught; r school of old is on the "high schools." That our certainly intend to limit the

"high schools." That our certainly intend to limit the mon schools to the R. R. L. fact that the act itself is establish and maintain a s." All through the act is, common schools, public busly used to excises the eschools to be established ion for children over 6 and if the education was to e R's, why then provide for yen 12 years of age? But system of schools,"—low, and plainly provides, in Secon petition of fifty voters ip, is shall be the duty of rer to notify the voters of an election for? and sol will be held, and if a st such election shall be if a high school.

It is such election shall be a big a school of the more adseducation of the more adsease.

right, then, have the op-clucation to lower the own the common school; at prompts them to cripple and enlightening the morant fellow, is caster im-led, than an intelligent her years of life will, with

her years of life will, with hame our free schools had to. Although our city had lings, hone but the poor dren to a free school. Why yelaimed that the instruction was ore than the three R's, is furnished instruction was ore than the three R's, is furnished instruction so. The public could not leding their children from at matters changed. The is Superintendent of Information of the superintendent of the superintendent of the superintendent of the superintendent of superintendent in the superintendent of the super

spublic condemnation, and the stringency in the city xx-fighters! they are the nuweaith. They should be and private; no citizen of low them to visit at his ber of a society of which it was the action of ancient the nationism is greatly

the character of a citizen, ow of the revenues of the wyears will change matitude city will soon have all dall the school-houses. Better it is, at all events, r two some pupils to be ools, or even to go without break down our well system, to build uplabered half a century. us fall back into a or Mexico! Let us althe early declaration of a he said: "That which stitution must keep it, tom and virtue—qualities seend not with worldly incarefully propagated by a f youth, for which spare no simony all that is saved is

ingers of our free schools the topics of instruction, temples of learning of what ut, as they are careful that reaxed, have made them uction now partakes of the three theart-graddening lesson in riting figures and letters of the sense of the pupil is his drawing lesson, and his by comparing the different and thinking in learning a comparing it with his own. and thinking in learning a comparing it with his cyn. lear at hand when every hall be convinced of the unley, the great English "No system of public ac name of "national" reat educational ladder, atter and the other in the tour Board of Education rests of the people are EXCELSIOR.

WISH. ose eyes of thine ondly gaze, in tuem shine on days; est thought arise es that sleep, and dancing beams kling deep.

world's cold touch se eyes of brown, pths so deep and dark it look down. leve them so, lever be changing light for me.

d those well-loved eyes we gaze s, and wake again shed days! FIDELIS. ND ARE.

den hair; est brown; ered gown; estiess feet; th too sweet ers bowed low;

th babe on your knee; n weep for me. LAURA UNDERBILL

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ge circumstances. THE SOCIAL WORLD.

the Week.

Preparing for the Coming of Lent-Receptions, Surprises, Etc.

Fashionable Styles of Ribbons, and

How They Are Used.

MATRIMONIAL. The marriage of Miss Isabelle Porter, daughter of Hibbard Porter, Esq., and Mr. Fred S. Evans was celebrated last Tuesday evening at balf past 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1253 Prairie avenue.

On the afternoon of the 17th inst. Mr. H.

Andy and Miss Jennie Melville were quietly married at No. 53 South Desplaines street.

Last Sunday evening Miss Ella I. Johnson and William H. Weils were married in a quiet manner at the bride's home, No. 10 Vincennes place, the Rev. Dr. Clendening officiating. The ceremony occurred at 6 o'clock, and was witnessed by none but relatives. The usual congratulations followed, and at 7 o'clock the newly-wedded pair departed for St. Louis, their future bome. The bride was the recipient of numerous rich and beautiful presents.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.
The marriage of Miss Mary Hennessy, an accomplished young lady of the West Division, and Mr. Walter R. Cooper, Secretary and Treasurer of the Joliet-Street Rallroad & Car-Manufacturing Company, is announced for Feb. 25 at the residence of the bride, No. 388 South Mor-

Miss Rebeeca Giagosky will be married to Mr. Isaac Pieser Wednesday evening, March 5, at 5 o'clock, at Martine's South Side Hall. SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

Last Friday evening the friends of A. B. Carl assembled en masse at his residence, No. 1020 Wilcox avenue, to surprise him, which they accomplished very nicely. The evening passed pleasantly with music, dancing, and a fine

Mrs. Julia Heyworth, of No. 398 Michigan avenue, gave a party last Tuesday evening in hon-or of Miss Potter, of England, who is visiting her. The Juanita Dramatic and Social Club gave

The Juanita Dramatic and Social Club gave their fourth dramatic entertainment at the West-End Opera-House last Friday evening. The parts were very ably sustained by Messrs. John Melia. James I. Devlin, D. J. McCarthy, W. J. Dormin, P. J. Ward, Al Wantier, P. J. Nolan, and Miss Nellie V. Mooney.

A private exhibition of paintings of battles and scenes of the late War was given under the auspices of the First Regiment at the Armory last evening. Commencing or. Monday evening, a small fee will be charged for admission, and the exhibitions will continue through the week. There was a large attendance of visitors last night.

night.
The party of the West Side Reception Club at

Martine's Hall, Monday evening, was the largest of the series.

Tuesday evening about a score of young ladies and gentlemen met at the residence of Mr. Tobin, corner of Vernon avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and spent the time most agreeably

fifth street, and spent the time most agreeably in dancing.

Mrs. John Sherman gave a reception, last Thursday evening, from 5 to 9 o'clock, at her residence, Prairie avenue and Twenty-first street, which was largely attended.

A most enjoyable sociable was held at the residence of Mr. H. L. Krinker, No. 212 South Panhua street, last Thursday evening by the members of the Young People's Literary Association of Bethany Church.

The Unity Club held their eighth reception last Friday evening in their parlors on Campbell avenue, and a pleasant time was experienced by all present to the music of Pound's orchestra.

Friday and last evenings the Farragut Club

Friday and last evenings the Farragut Club gave some very amusing ministrel entertainments at their boathouse, which was filled to its utmost capacity with spectators.

The last party of the Oriental Consistory at their asylum, No. 76 Monroe street, Thursday evening was a brilliant social event. There were fully 150 couples present.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford gave a brilliant. reception, Thursday evening, at their residence, No. 24 Calumet avenue.

Master Edwin and Miss Lillie Doane enter-

Master Edwin and Miss Lillie Doane enter-tained a number of their little friends at the residence of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane, No. 717 Michigan avenue, Wednesday

The masquerade of the St. Paul Assemblies, at the residence of Mrs. Goodridge, No. 678 Wabash avenue, Tuesday evening, was a brill-ing success. iant success.

lant success.

One of the most brilliant parties of the season was given by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dole, of No. 357 Dearborn avenue, Tuesday evening. Over 800 invitations were issued, and a goodly proportion were accepted, so there was a very large gathering, representing nearly all of the leading families in the city. The collection of art, one of the finest in the West, was alone a source of endless enjoyment to those present. Supper was served at 10 o'clock, and after that time dancing was indulged in by the younger guests.

guests.

The riding gallery at Nos. 77, 79, and SI sixteenth street, is now open for the season. This institution was very popular last year.

The Misses Carrie and Allie Walker on Monday evening last handsomely entertained a company of West Side friends at their nome, No. 1494 Indiana avenue, with music, dancing, and the disposing of bounteous refreshments the evening was passed very agreeably to all.

Capt. R. A. Davis and his excellent wie, residing a No. 480 Irving avenue, were the recipients of a phantom surprise last Tuesday evening at the hands of some thirty of their Iriends and neighbors. The phantoms being in force and having a generous supply of the good things of this life with them, including a violin, took possession of the Captain's pleasant home, and did as they would like to be done by under similar circumstances.

imilar circumstances.

The Misses Burdick, of No. 458 Eric street, ntertained a number of friends Thursday even-

entertained a number of friends Thursday evening.

An exceedingly pleasant birthday surprise was, tendered Welter A. Finney at his home last Monday evening.

A luvenile party was given by Miss Annie Wood at the residence of her father, George Wood, No. 110 Prairie avenue, Monday evening, to celebrate her eleventh birthday. Fancy dances, music, and a good supper made a happy programme for the little people.

The East Side Club of Hyde Park gave a full-dress party at Flood's Hall Thursday evening. About 150 persons were present. The affair was one of the most delightful of the season.

Among the many pleasant social parties during the week, the one given Mr. Nathan Bradley and sister, Mrs. William Maxted, of No. 12 Sholto street, Friday evening, by their numerous friends, prior to their departure for Europe, was the most enjoyable. About sixty persons were present. Vocal, instrumental music, dancing, and a table groaning under the heavy weight of refreshments gave to ail a particularly happy time.

The numis and friends of Mrs. L. M. Dunn

weight of refreshments gave to all a particularly happy time.

The pupils and friends of Mrs. L. M. Dunn passed a delightful evenining with her at her residence, 509 Adams street, last Thursday, the occasion being her weekly musicale. Among the selections were an "Ave Maria," Arditi's waltz, and passages from "Don Giovanni" and "Le Nozze de Figaro." The pleasure of these little entertainments is enhanced by the fact that she combines the advantages of long training under the celebrated Bostonian, Madame Cappiani, with a voice of marvelous power and richness, which is Nature's gift.

An entertainment, musical and literary, was given in Odd-Fellows' Hall last Friday evening by Humboldt Park Lodge. This Lodge has been giving a series of entertainments during the winter with remarkable success, and Friday evening was no exception. Mr. Zimmermab, of Humboldt Park, favored the eompany with a titler solo; Mrs. Peterson, also of Humboldt Park, sang a solo very creditably; and Miss L. Felsenthal recited "How He Saved St. Michael's." Mr. William M. Stanley, the attorney, was then introduced, and delivered a well-prepared lecture on "George Washington," proving himself not only an able lecturer but quite a humorist. Another entertainment will be given about the 21st of next month. but quite a humorist. Another entertainment will be given about the 21st of next month.

The fifth reception of the Mignon Crub, held at the residence of the Misses Smith, No. 483 Sedgwick street, last Wednesday evening, was one of the most successful receptions of the Beries.

The survivors of the old Ivy Club held an in-formal reunion Tuesday evening at the resi-dence of Mrs. George F. Wetherell, No. 1421 Indiana sequence.

dence of Mrs. George F. Wetherell, No. 1421 Indiana avenue.

Last Wednesday evening the newly-elected officers of E Company, First Regiment, banqueted their comrades in the club-room of the Gardner House. Ex-Capt. L. M. Lange and ex-Second-Lieut. A. G. Alford, from New York. were present. Toasts were offered to these gentlemen, and also to the present officers of the company. Capt. Shee Sentin and Lieuts. H.

evening.

At a meeting of the Serenade Club, held at their rooms in the Western Union Building, on Friday evening last, Mr. G. W. Felton was elected Leader, and Mr. Frank R. Aspinwall Secretary and Treasure for the ensuing year.

A very pleasant and sociable entertainment took place last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Louis Newton, No. 871 Michigan avenue, in honor of Miss Milly Liberman, of Detroit, now on a visit to Miss Blanche Benjamin. Weddings and Entertainments of

Detroit, now on a visit to Miss Blanche Benjamin.

A very successful surprise party was given Wednesday evening to Mr. Horace Cromwell, at the residence of Mr. D. J. Hubbard, Englewood. Some splendid music was furnished by the ladies and gentlemen present. Miss Clara Brown and Prof. A. M. Fletcher read some fine selections. A supper was prepared by Mrs. D. J. Hubbard, and a merry time was enjoyed.

A very agreeable susprise was tendered Miss M. Egan last Friday evening, at the residence of her mother, No. 639 Van Buren street.

Master Willie Shute gave a large party to a number of his friends, at his residence, No. 340 West Monroe street, Friday evening.

Friday evening a musical and dramatic entertainment was given in the parlors of Prof. Henry F. Munroe, No. 821 West Jackson street. The Greek Professor and his estimable wife understand well the highest of arts—the art of entertaining.

Announcements.

The ladies of St. Paul's Universalist Church

The ladies of St. Paul's Universalist Church

The ladies of St. Paul's Universalist Church have completed their arrangements for the opening of a bazar next Tuesday evening at the church, on Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets.

The members of the Neighborly Club will close their second series of receptions with a masquerade-ball next Wednesday evening, at Campbell Hall.

To-morrow evening will be given an entertainment by the J. F. F. and Thalian Dramatic Clubs at their new hall, Nos. 803 and 804 Cottage Grove avenue, when the society temperance drama, "The Tramp," written by Fred H. Frear, will be presented, with a strong amateur cast, to be followed by the original production, "Charle's First Love." The entertainment will conclude with a social dance.

The first annual reception and banquet of Chicago Conclave No. 81, of Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, will take place at St. Caroline's Court Hotel to morrow evening.

The second annual reception of B Company, Sixth Battalion, will be given at the Armory on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, Wed-nesday evening.

The Lake View Rifle Club will give a ladies'

The Lake View Rifle Club will give a ladies' hop at Lincoln Park Hall, No. 967 North Clark street, Monday evening. Dancing will commence at 8 p. m. Hand will furnish the music and a very pleasant time may be expected.

Apollo Lodge, No. 641, A. F. & A. M., intend having a sociable and musical and literary entertainment at their hall, State and Twenty-eighth streets, on the evening of March 11.

The monthly juvenile reception at Prof. Russell's Academy will take place March 1 at 3 p. m., and will be the first formal reception for the little ones.

The Social Club, of Morgan Park, will give a party next Thursday evening, being the first one

The Social Club, of Morgan Park, will give a party next Thursday evening, being the first one of the season. The Club will spare no pains to make it a pleasing affair.

The Central Club, corner Clybourn and North avenues, have postponed their regular meeting for this week, to be substituted by Frank Walker's "Penelope," which will be given at that place Thursday evening. The cast comprises Miss L. E. Washburne, Miss Lou Voice, Messrs. E. M. Knights, J. M. Goodwille, and Warren Browne. The same will be produced in the West End Opera-House Tuesday evening, March 4.

West End Opera-House Tuesday evening, March 4.

The fair for the benefit of the Free Sons' Cemetery will take place at Unlich's Hall, commencing March 2.

Ine Illinois Club will give a reception Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at their Club-House, No. 401 West Washington street.

The Lincoln Club will entertain their friends at their rooms, No. 523 West Madison street, Friday evening.

Lady Washington Chapter, No. 28, O. E. 8., will give another social and hop Tuesday evening at the hall Nos. 220 and 223 South Halsted street.

ing at the hall Nos. 220 and 223 South Halsted street.

O. J. Stough's ninth annual masquerade will will come off in Hinsdale Tuesday. Music by Pound's orchestra.

St. Bernard Commandery will give a masquerade at their Asylum, No. 187 East Kinzie street, Tuesday evening, March 4.

The Purim masque ball, to be held at the North Side Turner Hall, on the 8th of March, promises to be the grandest affair ever conducted by the Israelites of this city. Especial attention has been given for the presentation of the characters of the "Megileth Esther" in magnificent tableaux. A double band, under the leadership of Johnny Hand, will discense dance and promenade smasic. Neither, expense nor pains

ership of Johnny Hand, will dispense dance and promenade anasic. Neither expense nor pains has been spared to make this an event long to be remembered by all who participate.

The Addisonian Literary Society will give the sixth of its series of literary and musical entertainments next Friday evening in the lecture room of the Temple K. A. M., corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. In addition to the regular programme, the Rev. Dr. Adier will deliver one of his popular historical sketches,

PERSONAL. Miss Minnie Towne, of Fond du Lac, Wis., is pening the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Henry cowne. No. 525 West Monroe street. Miss Clara Brown is visiting friends at Peorla,

Mr. George Murray, of Englewood, has re-turned home after several mouths' sojourn in Texas.

Miss Alma Earle, of Green Bay, Wis, has been visiting friends in this city for the past

few days.

Mr. and Mrs. David Allard, nee Ray, have returned home, and will be pleased to see their friends at No. 223 Ontario street.

FASHIONS. LATEST THING IN RIBBONS

New York Evening Po.t. In the fashion news from Europe great stress is laid upon the fact that dress goods and rib-bous are to copy furniture effects. Caricaturists have pointed out the miseries to be endured by fashionably-dressed women, when on entering a room they find their costumes and the furniture decorations, the portieres, and the hangings, classing and discordant in their effects, blue with purple, or gold with ochre.
But, for all this, the appropriation of "furniolor. Sombre groundworks covered with

ture effects" is highly prized by all lovers of figures in relief, in rich tones of red, yellow, sapphire; olive, and bronze appear in all the new spring goods; these momie-cloth effects have crept into the looms of St. Etienne to reappear in the ribbons which just now are more used as trimmings than anything else.

There are to be found among the very latest importations in ribbons several distinct styles. One of these, the "granite," gives a granite effect in all its backgrounds, thus throwing out the designs more effectually; another, the Japancse cashmere, imitates the parm-leaf patterns ancse cashmere, imitates the paim-leaf patterns of India on a groundwork of fine arabesque. The most satisfactory, perhaps, of all is the "email," which seems to copy with peculiar and vivid fervor the Japanese patterns, as seen in the cloisonne and other Japanese ware. Some of the pattern-makers for the St. Etienne Jacquard looms have evidently carried home from the Paris Exhibition some new thoughts, and have wrought them with wonderful adaptiveness into all the ribbons. We have the queer little Japanese fan catterns, the incricate

queer little Japanese fan patterns, the intricate

queer little Japanese fan patterns, the intricate and mystic zigzags, mixed with familiar yet strange seeming flower designs; and all these appear and reappear in all kinds of blending colors and patterns, the sapphire and turquoise biues, the sage greens and olives, the bronzes and glowing vellows and deep reds, yet all toned down into those effects which are seen in moniecioths and other new goods.

For evening wear the admixture of gold threads in the woof gives a glistening effect, and ribbons of an inch wide, or narrower, are used by Purisian dressmakers very effectively for long-looped bows put on in ladders up the sides of the puffed dresses, or intermixed with laces which are put on in jabots. These ribbons will also figure in the spring millinery importations, as there are no new gauzes or scarf trim-

tions, as there are no new gauzes or scarf trimmings, and ribbons will therefore be entirely depended upon.

Every day new patterns are added to those already imported, and among the wider-ribbons used for dress or bonnet trimming, there are new pompadour styles with rich backgrounds of create, on which are designs in blues and clives. renat, on which are designs in blues and olives, or broche ribbons with many peculiar effects of color. Plaid ribbons in basket weave are much employed, and emproidered ribbons with flowers emproidered in the centre, have borders with plaid colors in them, and are quantly old-fashioned, but, like everything else old-fashioned, they are in favor.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Edwin Booth is to build a handsome residence at Newport, R. I. He is having a rest

It is not well understood that pearls purify and that carbuncles coarsen, so that a vulgarly red and blowsy woman only makes her uncomeliness conspicuous by choosing garnets and rubies for its adornment; that pearls, also, make an unlovely skin thrice as unlovely, be it too rubicund or too saltow, while rendering a fine blonde radiant, and fitting perfectly with a pure and clear brunette.

The Home Life-Insurance Company of Naw York is one of the few companies which has maintained its regular increase of dividends the past year, and at the same time raised its ratio of surplus from the high figures of last year 1.30 to over 1.31 this year of assets for each dollar of iabilities, making it the cheapest and safest company.

New Hamburg embroideries are in Gothic points with a vine up each point that comes on top of each plait when used for trimming white sacques and dresses. The insertions have designs that imitate hem-stitching in open squares, on which are wrought patterns in Greek keys, arabesques, etc.

on which are wrought patterns in Greek keys, arabesques, etc.

An experience of over twenty years in the work of making to order ladles' fine shoes enables P. Keller, Monroe street, opposite Palmer House, to give his patrons perfect fitting shoes of unequaled workmanship and materials. If customers are not satisfied with his work, when completed, they are not required to take it. "My dearest Maria." wrote a recently mar-ried Brooklya husband to his wife. She wrote back, "Dearest, let me correct either your gram-mar or your morals. You address me, 'My dearest Maria.' Am I to suppose you have other dear Marias?"

dearest Maria.' Am I to suppose you have other dear Marias!"

White china, stoneware, and pressed glass, as well as the finest table and ornamental goods, kept at Ovington's, 146 State.

The Princess Helena, attended only by a single lady, and dressed in the plainest possible manner, takes a deep interest in the British Museum, and regularly attends Jenny Lind's singing class, which is held every Tueaday night in a portion of the building.

Braun's Autotypes have left, but Osgood's Heliotype engravings still remain at 173 Wabash avenue.

The first importations of French bonnets show the large Clarissa Harlowe shapes, with brims that flare above the forchead, and are tied down closely at the sides, and also small bonnets with close brims like those popularly worn during the winter.

close brims like those popularly worn during the winter.

Visit the ladies' French novelty rooms, 125
State street, second floor. Take elevator.

Von Bulow's theory is that the Italian school of music is defunct, and that the Russians will produce the music of the future.

A good cook is insured by using "Richmond's palace range," found only at Isaac W. Bangs & Co.'s, 215 State street.

"To fall in love with a plain-faced but noblemanuered and interesting girl has become one of the prevailing usages in New York society," says the Home Journal. It's true, then, is it, that the plain girls have all the money?

For pictures, frames, photographs, and fram-

For pictures, frames, photographs, and fram-ng to order go to Lovejoy's, 33 State street. In oiden times people drank honey and water at weddings; hence the phrase "honeymoon."

The lovely smilax and flower-seeds of every variety and kind for early spring bloom at Allen's, florist, 145 State-st.

The newly-imported sliks of light weight for soring and summer dresses have very dark grounds in stylish maroon red, bottle green, violet, navy blue, or black, with broken lines and broken cross-bars of white made up of two or three threads.

broken cross-bars of white made up of two or three threads.

Have you seen the splendid display of tropical fruits at Saimon's, 72 State street? It is the finest west of New York.

A romantic young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon—it changes continually, but always has a man in it.

Novelties in fine leather goods are constantly arriving at Merker Bros.', 88 State street.

Musical and dramatic criticism by the intelligent public. Young laav to her escort at the end of the second act of "Fanst": "Why. that Mephistofile is an awful fellow, sin't he?"

A reduction of 30 per cent is made on steel engravings at Wolcott's Art Rooms.

"Pinafore" was first brought out at the Opera Conique, London, in May, 1878, and at once bounded into popular favor, on the billows of which it is still riding.

The unique display of elegant jewelry and diamonds of finest texture is such that it's no wonder the Diamond Palace recently opened on Madison, near Clark, is thronged daily. Pay it a visit.

a visit.

The prettiest barred silks have clustered lines of three or four threads each way in the new wine reds, green, beige, tan-colors, gray, and black on white.

A bunch of pinks from the Village of Celarine, in the Engadine, has been a favorite bridal gift in England lately, principally because the peas-

ants would only give up their beloved flowers after long coaxing.

It is intended to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the poet Thomas Moore on the 23th of May by a grand musical performance of Irish melodies in Dublin, on a scale somewhat similar to the Burus Centenary in Scotland.

The Governor of Honduras and suits were pho-The Governor of Honduras and suite were pho

ographed by Mosher, 125 State street. EARLY CHICAGO JOURNALISM

Reminiscence of Chicago Newspapers Previous to 1850—Some Interesting Personal Sketches—John Calhoun, of the Old "Democrat," John Wentworth, E. G. Ryan, the Wilsons, and Others-The Old "Tribune," "American," "Journal," "Gem of the Prairies," "Citizen," Etc.-The First Power Press tu Chicago.

Written for the Springfield Journal.
WERGELANDS, near Quincy, Ill., Feb. 15.— FRIEND SELBY: In your valuable and in every way interesting address before the "illinois Press Association" of the 6th inst., you give some reminiscences of the newspapers and editors of Chicage from about 1850. Permit me to give some of my recollections of an earlier

period of "Chicago journalism," My father came to Chicago in the spring of 1831 and purchased real estate. In 1834 the firm of Jones & King began business in hardware, iron, and stoves in a three-story frame building on South Water street, between Dearborn and Clark. In the third story was located the Chicago Democrat, John Calhoun (long since deceased) editor and publisher. In June, 1835, our family came to Chicago and resided on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, then

a fashionable residence locality. I was then a boy of 10, and that printing office had great attractions for me. I used to hang about there all the "rules allowed," and more too. John Cathoun was a quiet, unassuming man, a practical printer, well known, and his memory is still cherished by all old residents of

In 1836 Mr. Calhoun sold out, and without consulting me, so that one day, when I rushed into the office without any ceremony, as usual, a tall, lank chap stood before me that I would have made oath was fifteen feet high, for I was frightened and ceased my investigations into the "art preservative." It was John Wentworth, and he immediately began to make the Chicago Democrat a red-hot political power. In April, 1840, on my fifteenth birthday, I applied for and was put at work in the office of Holcomb & Co., printers and publishers of the then

April, 1840, on my fifteenth birthday, I applied for and was put at work in the office of Holcomb & Co., printers and publishers of the thên Cnicago Tribune, published where is now the Inter-Ocean office. E. G. Ryan was the "Co." and editor, and an abler writer and lawyer was not then and is not now in the Northwest.

E. G. Ryan is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wiscobsin, and there is not an abler or more incorruptible Judge anywhere. When Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, did himself the honor of appointing Judge Ryan to the Supreme Bench of that State, I almost could and did forgive him for defeating my own party.

In those old days, and it is probably so still, there was always among the "jour" printers of an office, some one who was a critic, and to whom all looked to make sense and good grammar out of obscure manuscript, and for proper punctuation. In "our office" Butterfiela was that man. He was a superior compositor, of great good sense, and our oracle.

During the Harrison campaign of 1840, some political articles (the paper was Democratic) were written and published that Butterfields and at the time and years after were masterpieces and unanswerable. "Our office"—and printers are good judges—looked upon "our" editor as an intellectual wonder; and so he was and is—and an nonest man.

I was the roller-boy and carrier, and after supper, two or 'three days before-New Year's, I asked Butterfield to 'write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to write me a "New Year's, I asked Butterfield to wri

Address." He said, if Mr. Ryan will write it for you, it will be something to be proud of.

I made the request, and in less than two hours no opinion he had great respect, and great crowds to the church where he sings, is

Address." He said, if Mr. Ryan will write it for you, it will be something to be proud of.

I made the request, and in less than two hours no opinion he had great respect, and for whose opinion he had great respect, and great crowds to the church where he sings, is

"Boys, E. G. Ryan is an orator, a good lawyer, an admirable lawyer, and this shows he is a real poet."

I worked on the Tribuns over a year and then got "a sit" on the American, which had been published for some time before. The office was on the southwest corner of South Water and Clark streets. Early in 1841 its editor, William Stewart, was appointed Postmaster, and J. M. Ballestier, the original editor, again took charge. Of Mr. Stewart I bave but slight personal recollections, but those are that he was a kind and popular employer and a writer of no mean ability. Ballistier was popular with his (the Whig) party and a favorite with "the office"—although he did make us "toe the mark." The old American was afterwards purchased by K. S. Wilson (Dick), who changed its name to the Journal. Dick Wilson was a better paragraphist than Dr. Ray, and that is saying a great deal. His brother "Charley" soon became associated with him, of whom you speak in your address, and the memory of both will always be cherished by their frieuds.

Afterwards the Journal office was located where the Inter-Ocean now is, and I, being strong and willing, have "worked off" on its "old man-killer of a press" many and many of its editions. It makes my bones ache to think of that clumsy old press.

The late James J. Langdon, long the proprietor of the Whig of this city, was then foreman of the Journal polo office. In 1843 the Democral was located at No. 107 Lake street. Long John was then a member of Congress. I worked there, and the Hon. James H. Herrington was then serving a regular apprenticeship, and did not graduate until about 1846. Jim used to be "perfectly willim" to have me work off the paper, then only a weekly, on another of those "man-killers"; but when John Wentworth set up an "Adams power press," Jim then claimed, and rightly, too, that he was head pressman, rushed out into the street and brought back two Norwegians with their saws and bucks on their backs. They thought it was wood to be sawed. They could not speak a word of Eng

first introduced into the printing business in Chicago.

You just ask Herrington if being leader on the Democratic side of the House seems to be anything like as big a thing as mounting the box alongside of that press, and signaling his motive power to "go anead."

In '43 there was published on State, just south of Lake street, a Tyler paper by a printer we called "Doc," whose name I cannot now recall.

The Citizen was long published by Z. East man, and was an anti-slavery sheet. The history of the Citizen is well known, and Mr. Eastman was siving and writing for the press quite

tory of the Calzen is well known, and Mr. Eastman was fiving and writing for the press quite recently.

The Rev. William Rounsville in those days edited and published the Universalist, Chicago's first religious paper,—a weekly.

A Mr. Griswold, who at one time was landlord at the Lake House, and who had formerly published a paper in Baltimore, started a paper, the name I cannot just now recall. It was shortlived.

In 1843 the Gem of the Prairie was started as a literary sheet, Jones & Beach publishers and proprietors. Of Jones nothing need be said, except "that's me." Dr. James S. Beach, now a well-known homeopathic physician and an excoroner of Cook County, still lives in Chicago. He was one of the fastest compositors I ever knew; so Jim set the type, I worked off the paper on another one of those "man-killers," carried the paper, and we jointly edited the paper, with William H. Bushnell for "Poet Laureate." The Gem of the Prairie was the foundation-stone of the present Tanunnz, and for some time after Tom Stewart published The Dahly Taibunz, it was made up as the Weekly Gem.

In 1841, and while I was roller-boy in the original Triaunz, John S. Wright commenced the publication of the Prairie Farmer, and Holcomb & Co. printed for him a monthly edition of 2,500.

There may have been other publications of

2,500.

There may have been other publications of those days which I do not now call to mind, but they were not of any prominence. I have written this as a sort of personal reminiscence, because, under the circumstances, it seems to me to be the most readable way to tell what I know nout laurealism in Chicago in the early days about journalism in Chicago in the early days of that city. Respectfully, your friend, K. K. JONES.

TO A DEAD BIRD.

Wee, pretty, hapless, murdered thing, How dull thine eye, how imp thy wiag, The tiny feet so used to cling Whence thou wert wont thy songs to sing-

How sadly soiled each bright-haed feather; How changed since, in the sunny weather, You roamed so joyously together, Thy mate and thee, Through woodland shade, o'er sunlit heather, And sang with glee.

No more canst thon, mate of the dew, As oft thou didst of old, renew, When first the dim sky crimson grew, At dawning gray,
Thy song, and sweetly twitter through
The Summer-day. No faithless foreign bird were you, Whose song out gentle Summer knew, For thou alike wert ever true

In weat or wo Didst share with us the Summer-too The Winter's snow. My pity to the heartless man

That did thy tender beauty scon, And yet could raise the harming hand And strike a blow. Sweet songster of our Winter-land, To lay thee low.

But so it is; and everywhere
That Earth the trace of mortals beat,
Ingratude too lingers there;
Yet men do vaunt,
And strangers claim their pitying care
While friends may want.
MINERAL POINT, Wis.
L. A. OSBORNE. Treating Old Books with Ozone.

Treating Old Books with Ozone.

New York Sun.

It is known that ozone, when properly applied, is a most effective and convenient agent for restoring books or prints which have become brown by age, or been smeared or soiled with coloring matter—only a short time being required to render them perfectly white, as if just from the bress, and this without injuring in the least the blackness of the ink. An example given of the results produced in this way is that of a book of the sixteenth century, upon a page of which several sentences had been nainted over, by the monks of that day, with a black, shining coloring matter, in order to render them integrate, and of which no trace of a line could be detected. After thirty-six hours' treatment with ozone, the coloring matter was entirely destroyed, the most careful scrutiny of the page failing to disclose the fact that any of the base had once been painted over. Writing ink may readily be discharged by ozone, especially if the paper be subsequently treated with very dilute chlorhydric acid to remove the oxide of iron.

A Fable—The Experimental Cat and the

A Fable-The Experimental Cat and the

Insurance Company.

New York World.

A Cat with nine Lives and a decided Taste for Experimental Philosophy, expended eight of his Lives in vain Endeavors to die in such a manner as would enable his Heirs to prefer a Claim that as would enable his Heirs to prefer a Claim that the Company would not contest. At the ninth Attempt he succeeded, and passed away with a Sweet Unconsciousness that the Company had that Morning been placed in the Paws of a Re-ceiver, who said that he had hopes of being Abie n Time, to pay 1½ purr cent to the Policy-hold ers.

ers.

Moral.—"Is State Supervision, as conducted in the State of New York. a Protection to the Policy-holders? A Prompt Reply is respectfully solicted." Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. SMYTH, Superintendent.

Stop that coughing; if you do not it may kill you. A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Sirup only. costs you 25 cents, and its timely use may save your life.

THE TRIBUNE EKANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patrons throughout the city we have established
brauch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 80-clock p. m. during the week, and until 9p. sa.
on Saturdays:
J. & t. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-ay,
WOBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Islands of Halsted-st.
Blue Islands of Halsted-st.
Blue Islands of Halsted-st.
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL,

PERSONAL-MISS MAY BEVAN HAS GONE South to Mardi-Gras.

PERSONAL—MISS MAI DEVAL HAS GOVERN SOUTH to Marid-Gras.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW. A STRANGER in the city, desires the acquaintance of a gentleman who will assist her to a small extent; an interview solicited; security given. Address F 83, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IMPORTANT TO JOHN REILLY. From Philadelphia, supposed to be in Chicago, Call at 552 Michigan-8v.

PERSONAL—A REFINED LADY DESIRES THE acquaintance of a gentleman who will help her financially. S 35, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JOHN T. COOLING WILL PLEASE address THOMAS J. WOOD, Haverly's Theatre.

FOUND - AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOL!

Name. Thursday evening, Jan. 20, a seal boa. In
quire at 728 West Monroe-st.

L OST-THURSDAY MORNING GOLD WATCH and coain with bise locket. Liberal reward will paid and no questions asked. Address M 95, Tribun L OST-SATURDAY-A RED SETTER DOG: TIP word paid on return to 778 West Lake-st.

L OST-REWARD-A BLACK ONYX EARRING, heart-shaped. 27 North Throop-st. L heart-shaped. 27 North Throsp-st.

Lost — THURSDAY LAST — A POCKET-BOOK L containing \$2.8. This belongs to a poor girl, a discrety cent that she has. Whoever will return the same to the store of Jas. Wilde & Co., corner State and Madison-siz., will be rewarded.

Lost — SATUIGHAY. ON STATE, MADISON, OR Franklin-st., a gold locket, oblong snape. Finder will be rewarded when returning the same to S. BLUM, care Vergno, Euhling & Co., 128 and 142 State-sf.

will be rewarded when returning the same to S. BLUM, care Vergho, Rahling & Co., 183 and 142 State-st.

I OST-A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, Frankie. A reward will be paid by returning him to 572 Michigan-av.

STRAYED-FROM THE UNION STOCK-YARDS, Sunday, Feb. 18, a bay mare about is hands high and about 7 years oid. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

STRAYED-A BLUR SKYE TERRIER (MALE): Ped collar; weight 18 pounds. A good reward paid and no questions asked, at WISTER'S Cafe, opposite McVicker's.

THE DRIVER OF A LOAD OF HOGSHEADS. Who picked up a lady's pocketbook in front of Gossale's acors, on walkington-st., last Wednesday, in succome to the money if he will neture the other articles to Gossage's co., for Mrs. J. C. allen.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ BEWARD-LOST, A VERY LARGE BLACK and white Newfoundland dog; is altered and has part of his toes the off of one hind foot. Return him to B. BINNEY, on Stewart-av, first bouse southeast of Twenty-eighth-st., and receive reward.

A SY ONE HAVING SHOW-CASES OR FINE made to order, underwear, or furnishing goods, please address M ss., fribune office.

I XCHANGE—NEW PIANO OR ORGAN FOR LUMber, brick, carpenter or mason work. Apply to RUGG, 191 State-st.

POR EXCHANGR—LAND IN WISCONSIN FOR STOCK of groceries or boots and shoes, one-third cash padd, shouse and iot on Fark-av. for vacant lot or good residence. House and slove for a good residence. House and slove for good or good residence. House for good or good residence for good or good residence for good or good street, six miles out, in good order, completely furnished, out-buildings, 8 acres; at a bargain. PERKY, Room 8, 125 Dearborn, st.

IMPROVED FARM CLOSE TO COUNTY SEAT—TO exchange for west side property. JONES & HAYES, 144 Madison-st., Room 4.

I WISH CARPENTER WORK IN PART PAY FOR a fine new plano or organ. Address O &, Ivibuse. PAINTING, CALCIMINING, GRAINING, or sign-writing in exchange for parior set or lady.

PAINTING, CALCIMINING, GRAINING, OB sign-writing in exchange for parior set or lady dress goods. First-class work. R98, Tribune office. COME WELL-SELECTED LANDS, ALSO HOUSES O and lots in one of the best towns in lowa, with eash, for city property. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Room 6, 108 Washington-st.

O and lots in one of the best towns in lowa, with cash, or city property. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Room 6, 108 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—\$6, 380, 520 acres good grass and stock-farm, 40 miles jouth of city; railway station en land, also house.

\$4,000, 40-acre farm adjoining Palatine, Cook Co. \$7,070, 21 acres and elegant improvements, at depot at Palatine.

\$1,000, 120 acres in Waubanca County, Mo. \$2,000 worth of choice lowa lands, well located.

\$5,000, 17-room 3-story brick house, West Side.

\$7,975, 306 front feet at Fifty-fith-st. boulevard.

\$4,000, 20 good lots in South Chicago.

\$4,000, 100 acres in Calhoua County, Ill.

\$1,500, 100 acres in Calhoua County, Ill.

\$1,500, 160 acres in Calhoua County, Ill.

\$3,001, 2-story brick house near Holling Mills, clear.

\$2,200, 160 acres in Calhoua County, Ill.

\$3,001, 2-story brick house near Holling Mills, clear.

\$3,800, two houses and lots near Lincoin and Indiana-st.

\$1,000 worth diamonds for city lot (clear).

Also, many other good properties, in and out of the clay, for farms, wild land, and merchandise. In some cases will pay cash in exchange for some merchandise.

HOFKINS & SETMOUR,

ISS Clark-st. Room 2.

cases will pay cash in exchange for some merchandise. In some cases will pay cash in exchange for some merchandise. HOPKINS & SETMOUR, 133 Clark-3t. Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—630-ACRE FARM IN WILLSUFF. County. Kaosas, all under cultivation. 4 dwellings barns, 6,000 bearing fruit-trees. The best stock farm in Kaosas. Will trade for any good city or town property that rents, of wild lands.

Dix12-100t lot, with two frame dwellings (rents well), on Adams-st., near Western-ax., for a good farm in Missouri. Will assume \$1,000 or farm.

86,006—This is a spienoid 13-room frame dwelling, brick basement, barn and lot, 50x122, cast front, No. 1 neighborhood, on West Side: rented well. Want legs or good same amail farm or good lands.

\$7,500—10-room 2-story and basement brick dwelling, barn, and lot 50x180, cast front, on Indiana-av. near Tuirty-fitti-st.; want and burdan house and lot, or good farm or lands; this is nice property.

130-acre farm 16 mileswest of Court-House in Chicago (free and clear), fine 14-room dwelling, all under fence and cuitivation, 2 miles from Despisines; want renting city property for it. Fitst-class farm.

\$10,000—Fine livery barn and soil the stock, carriages, buggles, sielahs, etc., clear for a good improved farm, lear.

T. B. BUYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

cago, for good improved farm, clear.

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TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET FRONT ON COTTAGE boolevard; will take lands in lows or Kanass for equity-saufful lot on the northwest corner of Forty-shird-sa, and Evna-aw., within two blocks of boulevard, and one block of Cottage Grove-av.; will trade equity for a good plane and some cash or merchandise.

Room 4. 92 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE DAIRY FARM OF 220 acres 50 miles from city, 40 rods from depot, large house, plenty of outbuildings, land the byst; will take good city property, clear or nearly so, or will sell on 10 years time; small payment down, balance yearly at 6 per cent. Inquire of FARMER, 405 Washington-st. TO EXCHANGE-SEVERAL GOOD PIECES OF business property on Halsted st., near Madison,

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30-foot lot, in city, for smaller place in Hyde Park.
Address Q-2, Tribune office.

PO EXCHANGE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME WITH
1 brick basement, 427 South Oakley-st., with lot 33x
125 subject to \$2,0.0, and clear suburban lots, for nonse or business property of greater value; will assume as high as \$5,0.0 and pay part cash. J.C. & G. PARKY.

272 kast Madison-st.

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TO EXCHANGE-OR FOR SALE-CHEAP-GOOD Neursaka and lowa lands, and lot of personal property, or part, for stock of furniture or other goods, or part sash and soors. Q 90, Tribune office, WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR A VERY Unandsome oil-painting (large size) with elegant gold frame, worth 5150 casu value? P. S. Will E. M. Eurice please address sgala? M 88, Tribune office. W ANTED-TO EXCHANGE-1,000 ACRES OF place lands, containing 8,000,000 fees of timber. This tract is among the finest timber-land in Wisconin; was bought three years since for \$10,000. Will trade for unincumbered city property. Address 8 47, Tribune office. WANTED-SECOND-HAND BED-LOUNGE AND overcost, in exchange for coal or meal-tickets. Address M 80, Tribune office.

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WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR 160
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wanting first-class board, either in private families
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11 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT SUITE OF
rooms, also other rooms, with board,
11 nished rooms, with or without beard; sine front
alcove, front and back pariors; terms reasonable.
17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND
THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND
Madison-sts. — Handsomely furnished rooms,
with board, for three gentlemen; private family; refsrence.

arence.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST.—SICELY FURNISHED to rooms to reut with first-class board at reasonable rates; modern conveniences.

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530 WONKOE-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, OR SUITE, and cold water.

South Side.

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3 wanting first-class board, either in private-families
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at the ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STRIBUNE BUILDING. 4 WOODLAND PARK-WITH BOARD, LARGE front room, furnished; couple without children referred.

43 PECK-COURT-BOOMS ON FIRST AND SECond floor, with board, at reasonable terms.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT-LARGE,
rooms, with or without board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH FIRSTclass board.

288 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR
unfurnished, with or without board. 311 MICHIGAN-AV.-DESIRABLE ROOMS TO

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with board; references. 416 MICHIGAN-AV. ONE LARGE FURNISHED room to rent, with board; references required. 445 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board, suitable for gent and wife or two gents; references exchanged.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room with board for family or single gentlemen; one room for one or two gentlemen. 491 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHEI rooms, fire, and light, with or without board single rooms from \$1.50 to \$3 per week. 506 WABASH AV. -TWO PARLORS, SINGLE OF 531 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHE front room, with board. Terms reasonable. 572 MICHIGAN-AV.-NICELY-FUR . 18 H E D 579 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED two rentiemen.

two gentlemen.

584 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED FORMS to rent, with first-class board. Refer 673 WABASH-AV. - A LARGE DESIRABLE front room, furnished, with beard. Reference 743 MICHIGAN AV.-LARGE ROOM WITH board in private family; also, pleasant single 794 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED BOOMS, WITH 797 WABASH AV.—A PLEASANT WELL FUB-with good board; house modern; references. 1002 WABASH AV.—DESIRABLE ROOM WILL posure; also, room for single gentleman.

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A YOUNG COUPLE OWNING A HANDSOMELY.
A YOUNG COUPLE OWNING A HANDSOMELY no other courders; that copportantly for the right party, references required; south Side, yieldity of Thirty-first-st. P s4, Tribude office. GOOD BOARD, WITH ROOMS, CAN BE HAS dress P 68, Trioune office. THREE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT rooms, with board, on Michigan-av. Address # 98, Tribune office.

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WITH BOARD, NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT room to rent and small room connecting; also one large back room; references exchanged; Michiganar, Address M72, Friduce office. TRIBUNE BUILDING— RELIABLE PEOPLE wanting first-class board, either in private families or in the best boarding-houses, can get free information at the ROOM-REVING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STRIBUNE BUILDING. 55 RUSH-ST.—A FIGST-FLOOR ROWA, SU. LABOR. for gentleman and wife: also room for two gentlemen, with good board. References exchanged. 69 RUSH-ST. -ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with board.

105 Power on second floor, furgished; also, one on first floor, a single room with fire; also, room mate for a gentleman; with or without board; references. 153 DEARBORN-AV.—fo itent, with Boass, a double room, suitable for two gentiemes, or gentiemes and wife; references. 217 ILLINOIS-SI.-FIRSI-CLASS BUALD, with rooms, 24 to 85 per week; five minutes wask from state and Madison-sts. 249 INDIANA-ST-DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board. Day boarder 250 EAST INDIANA-ST. - A VENY PLEASANT front room, heated, with board; reference. 253 FAST INDIANA-ST. -A LANGE PLEASANT 255 INDIANA-ST. -FULLNISHED OR UNFUL-260 ONTARIO-ST. -TO RENT-A DARGE, SOUTH 261 ONTARIO-ST. -BACK PARLOR SUITE, TO-265 EAST INDIANA-ST. - NICELY FURNISHED 314 ERIE-ST.-NICELY-FURNISHED, PLEAS-344 NORTH LA SALLE-ST. -GOOD HOME, WITH board, at reasonable terms, for one or two gen-

VICINITY OF LINCOLN PARK—A SMALL PRI-vate family, occupying an octagon stone dwelling, will take a gentleman and wife or two gents to board, front rooms, with use of bath. A VENUE HOUSE—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH OR appelled exame our original system.

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Miscellaneous.

SUNNY FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM OFF,
Sunnished, with good board for man and wife; near
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109 State-st.—Rooms guiet and well kept; raica.
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Mrs. S. K. SCHMIDT. Proprietress. BOARD WANTED. BOARD-TWO GOOD-SIZED, FURNISHED, CON-gentleman, wife, and two children: reican family, for gratleman, wife, and two children: price, 815. Ad-dress, giving description, location, etc., H 34, Tribune office. References.

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Only first-class accommodations are wanted, for which will pay liberally. Address, stating full particulars, R 13, Tribune office. D Curts and Union Park, two front rooms, south exposure. References unexceptionable. S 41, Tribuse. DOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND MOTHER. IN A private family near Union Park; no boarding-bouses need asswer. Address O 75, Tribuse office.

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West Madison-st. New method and thorough instruction on plano, organ, or guitar.

PRENCH STANDARD SHORE HAND REQUIRES
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Lessons by mail or otherwise at low rates. Prof. PEdNIN, northwest corner van Buren and Sherman-sta.,
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2 A MOVTH-VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

2 Iessons, by competent lady teachers. Rooms 9
and 10 Farwell, Hall, 148 Madison-st. Terms in advance.

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BOARD—I WISH BOARD AND ROOM IN A SUBurban town in part bay for a very flue upright
prane; might take all in board; references given and
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A DVICE FREE-CANCERS, EPILEPOT, tering, deafness, catarra, lung, female, ser and genito-urinary diseases cured. Heat confedent and artificial eyes, etc. Remedies sent averyor cattor write case. N. J. Alkin, M. D., 194 C.

tall trade. Apply to M 78. Tribune office.

WANTED-A TOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER
by a grain commission house, at small salary
Address, stating wages wanted, S 14. Tribune office.

WANTED-A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL FURNI
ture store; state age, nationality, experience
name, and reference. Address M 82, Tribune office. WANTED 20 NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS, AD-dress F. W. JANSEN & SON, Quincy, III. WANTED-TO PRINTERS, A BOY TO DO DIS-tributing, can have a steady job. Apply by letter, stating what experience you have had. Q 65, WANTED-A GOOD COMPOSITOR. MANDEL-BAUM BROS., 85 West Randolph-st. WANTED-PLASTEBER TO DO A JOB ON COR WANTED-A GOOD CARPENTER WITH SMALL family to take charge of ice-houses near Chicago, and that can cultivate some land. JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 145 Monroe-st.

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W ANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO DISTRIBURE THE ADVISE THE ADVISE ADVISED AND TO THE ADVISED ADVISED ADVISED ADVISED ADVISED AND SOLUTION. WANTED-HARNESS MAKERS, AT SCOTT'S believe-factify, Johnson-st., corner Twenty. WANTED-TWO MEN TO RUN COMMON SAWS.

MANTED—TRAVELING MEN SELLING THE hardware trade who wish a good line or goods to sell address M 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE AND ERRAND BOY. Address in handwriting, stating wages expected, R.94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LARGE FURNIBLE OF A YOUNG MAN IN A LARGE FURNIBLE OF A William of the second may be and has a taste for drawing and sketching; must be of good habits and give undoubted references; wages small the first year; will increase saisfy as services become more valuable. Address with full name, O 83, Iribune office. WANTED-MECHANICS WITH A FEW HUN-dred dollars, wishing employment and large re-urns for their money. Call at 188 Wasnington-st., coom 23.

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WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL CAN make from \$10 10 \$50 per day. Room 9, 132 Lagues. Unice hours 10 a.m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE CITY AND country for the Liquid Russian Stove Polish; something new in the U. S. 197 Madison-st., Room 7. WANTED-A FEW GOOD SALESMEN, WITH from \$3 to \$6 capital; large profits. Cail and ex-lamine. 146 East Madison-st., room 17.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR TO canvass for a large, first-class Printing-house; steady place. Address Q.W., Tribune office.

WANTED-A SMART YOUNG MAN, GOOD writer, to write leuters and make himself useful; state age, reference, and salary, Q.W. Iribune office. WANTED-SALESMAN OF ABILITY; MUST BE

Wanted-commercial travelers to sell small salable article on commission; also can-vassers for city and country. LOWELL & HAYNER, 147 Laballe-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY OF FAIR EDUCA-tion and good address references required, sai-try \$2.50 per week. Apply before 9:30 a. m. or after 5 velock p. m. Mouday. A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 147 state-st.

WANTED-EXPERT CANVASSING SALESMAN (no triflers); big thing without competition; good commission to right man. 36 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED-GLUE SALESMAN FOR SHORT TIME for city trade; must be posted in giue. Address 53. Tribune office.

WANTED-FIVE CANVASSERS OF EXPERIENCE to take orders for custom shirts; don't apply minest you mean business; also men on road. Koom 3 Eving Block, 28 North Clark-st. Wanted-An Experienced Advertising solicitor to take entire charge of an established commercial journal is city; must be able, conscientions, and industrious; one who has been an editor preferred; steady employment. Address M 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FAST-SELLING goods, suitable for canvassing, street sciling, etc.
AMEGICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND STEADY BOY TO tait care of furnace and assist about housework; must bring references; onle who can board at home preferred. Apply on Monday at 470 Washington-st.

WANTED—ENGLITHEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and education can and suitable employment by applying to W. P. COTTLE, Room 5, 105 Fitta-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO REPRESENT A fine-set production in this city and the Northwest. Address is 61, Triouse cince.

Northwest. Address Kel, Triouse edice.

WANTED—ONE AMERICAN AND ONE GERMAN advertising solicitor. We pay good men well, and want none other. Chicago Advertising Bureau, Room 23 Times Building. Come early.

WANTED—SALESMAN WITH CLOTHING AND furnishing goods experience; one speaking German or Norwegian preferred. Also as experienced package cierk and inspector. Address, with references, T 120, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO SELL CIGARS ON commission; none but an experienced salesman need apply. Call at 262 North Sav.

WANTED—TEN RAPID COPYISTS MONDAY morning. Call at 76 Fourth sv.

WANTED—TWO EXPERT OPERATORS ON type-writer, who can furnish own machines. Call at 40 bearton—st., Room 4, at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED-BY A GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE, well catablished, a good solicitor; one controlling Western trade preferred. Address 8 15, Tribune office.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdross; German or Norwegian, Apply at once at
Lo and is P East Lake-St., up-stairs.

WANTED-A WELL RECOMMENDED COOK AND
isungress; also girl 14 years old for second work.
Apply bish references at 1510 wabash-av.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST ABOUT
the house, in private family; wages, \$1 per week. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL AT 67 TWENTY-fourth-st. for general housework. WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN SMALL PRIA POPT A 1279 Ontario-se.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK:
German and Scandinavian preferred; must undernout shelden as reference required. Apply at 6

WANTED-FEMALE RELP. ton-st.

WANTED-A STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework; German or Seandinavian.

127 Dearborn-sy.

WANTED-A GOUD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN in girl in family of three. Call at 182 West Hartson-st., in dry-goods store.

WANTED-A GIRL OR WOMAN, ONE CAPABLE Of managing housework for small family; must be neat; will so made an equal if worthy; no Iriah. Address Qos, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRON cr. Apply Monday morning at 838 Prairie-av.

city reference.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be competent; good reference required. 144 Park-av.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY woman cook immediately at Commercial Hotel, Kantakee; good wages.

WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must have references. Apply at 1338 Prairie-av. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEquired.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSElake, near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL FOR
general housework. 1132 Frairie-sv.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR HOUSEwork (no second work) in private family of fivecall with reference, at 676 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 TO DO SECOND
work at 388 Superior-st. WANTED—AT SED WEST TAYLOR-ST., AN active woman for general housework, and young girl for light work; must have reference.

WANTED—AT SED WEST TAYLOR-ST., AN active woman for general housework, and young girl for light work; must have reference.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL TO wash, cook and iron at 462 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron to family of three; good wages. 10t Calumete av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL bousework in a small tamily. Apply at 1636 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-Grst.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCAN-dayling girl who has done nice, neat work, either in this or in the old, country, who understands how to do it well and is not awkward about it. Don't apply unless you can full the bill. French. Englian, or Scandinavian preferred; native American not wanted. Apply at 281 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. 551 North Clark-st.
WANTED-GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETP, 173 East Randolph-st. Board, \$2 and \$2.50 a week. Strangers assisted, and work of all kinds for women.

Strangers assisted, and work of all kinds for women.

WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework, at 199 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED-A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORWE-gian girl to do general housework, in private family. Apply at 1695 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 379 Taylor-st. WANTED-AT BREVOORT HOUSE RESTAU-ferred. two dish-washers; German or Swede pre-V rant, two dish washers; German or Swede preferred.

W ANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-ams-st.

W ANTED-GOOD GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS general housework. Call at 675 West Malison-st.

W ANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUN-dress; those afraid of work need not apply; Norwegian or Swede preferred. 474 North Lasalie-st.

W ANTED-AT 343 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A girl for general housework.

W ANTED-A GOOD SCRUB GIRL. ONE WHO IS not afraid of work. Apply at No. 81 State-st., Room 36, fourth door.

W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Wages \$4 per week. Apply at Room 19, 131 Lasalie-st.

W ANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN SMALL FAMILY GERMAN, Swede, or Norwegian, 14 to 16 years of age. Apply Sunday afternoon or Monday at 13 Boston-av. Vanted—AT 804 Michigan-Av.—A First-class cook, washer, and troner; good references required. Call Monday, after 9 o'clock.

Wanted—A Girl For General House-required. 1204 Prairie-av. WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL Indiana ay. WANTED-A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 52 Vincennes-av. WANTED - GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; small family. 1223 Wapash-av. WANTED-TWO COMPETENT GIRLS FOR FIRST

W ANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS FOR FIRST and second work; must speak good German. Apply at 269 Erie-st. J. D. HARVEY.

W ANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO TAKE CARE for furnished rooms. 11d East Wasnington-st. Room 21.

W ANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR PLAIN KITCHEN work, 62 West Division-st., up-stairs.

W ANTED—AT 154. NORTH-STATE-ST. WOMAN cook; one used to cooking in boarding-house. WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK for family of twenty, at 1079 Wabesh-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework, at 387 Warren-av. WANTED-A NEAT GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; WANTED AT THE MERCHANTS HOFEL, WOM-an cook and washerwoman immediately.

WANTED A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 14 West Randolph-st. second floor. WANTED-AT 603 WABASH-AV., A GOOD SEC-ond girl; best of reterences required. Call Mon-day after 9 a. m. at basement.
WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT WILSON'S Restaurant, 120 South Clark-st.

sewing, and the Singer machine. 761 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—20C GIRLS WITH SEWING-MACHINE;
good pay and steady work. KEITH BROS., 252
Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS ON
fine white shirts. Apply Monday morning to
"Lone Star" Shirt Co., 193 Doarborn-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS; CAN TAKE WORK
home; highest price; also tailoress on pants, in
store. KELLEY BROS. & CO., 224 State-st.

WANTED—HAND-SEWERS AND MACHINE
girls on coats and vests; also a woman experienced
in laundry ironing; good pay and steady work. Apply
un-stairs, third floor, CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424
Milwaukee-ay.

Nurses.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE PRENCH SERVANTS
to take care of children; must speak good French,
and come well recommended. Call at office of DURANDS & CO., 42 Wabash-ay.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE

WANTED-A GOOD NURSE GIRL IMMEDIATEiy, one who can come well recommended; none
other need apply. 37 Aldiae-square.
WANTED-A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO
take care of children. 94 Thirty-third-st.

experience, and come well recommended. Apply at 722 Michigan-av.

Wanted-German Girl about 15 Years old to mind children and make herself useful: wages, 51.50 per week. 1121 Prairie-av.

Wanted-A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENCOCK, washer, and irouer. Apply at 482 West Washington-st.

Wanted-A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENCOCK, washer, and irouer. Apply at 482 West Washington-st.

Wanted-A Tidy, Good-Natured, and fond of children; will have the charge of baby nights. Call at 125 Dearborn av., Monday, from 2 to 5 p. m.

Wanted-Aneat, Tidy, Nurse Girl About 14 or 15 years old, at 1863 Wabsh-av. Reference required.

Wanted-A Young Girl Not Over 16 To mind children and assist at light housework; prefer German or Swede. 183 Dearborn-st. (store).

Laundresses.

Wanted-New Shiffet IRONERS AT DOREU-MUS' Laundry, 205 South Paulina-st.

Wanted-AT Baltinore and was blet-foregree the Chancel Control.

WANTED EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON a straw-hat sewing machines, at TURKINGTON'S. ISS and 140 Wabasa-av.

WANTED — STRAW-HAT SEWERS; EXPERI-enced hands can get steady work as good prices. T. B. SMITH, 50 and 52 Madison-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT AND CAPABLE lady as working housekeeper in a pleasant home family consisting of self, two children. — and 6 years old,—and an aged mother; wages monerate. Address J.M. Bithlet, Paston, ill.

Misocillandons.

WANTED—A Few Ladies Can Find Profitband in cluded.

WANTED—AS COMPANION AND ASSISTANT TO middle ared lady, a refined young lady with musical culture. Address Q 63. Tribund office.

WANTED—A LADY WHO IS CAPABLE OF A LADY WHO IS CAPABLE OF Tribune office. WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CLERK IN DRY goods and soline store by good and soline store by good and soline store by goods and soline store and salary low. Address, WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CLERK IN DRY goods and soline store, sorth of Chicago-av, must have had some experience and salary low. Address P so, Tribuns office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 25 LADIES TO CANTROLOGY. W ANTED-LADIES TO STUDY FOR THE STAGE.
West Madison-st., corner Green, Room 12.
WANTED-TWENTY EXPERIENCED BINDERY
giris at 62 Fifth-av. THEO. ASMUS. WANTED—A SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHER OR lady member of good standing in some church, permanedity, for a suitable position in business. Experience not requisite, R 59, Tribune office. Perience not requisite. R 59, Tribune office.

WANTED-LADIES WITH LEISURE TIME AT their disposal can find pleasant and lucrative employment by addressing R 62, Tribune office.

WANTED-HUNDREDS OF LADIES AND GENtlemen will find profitable employment selling the 'Little Detective.' Best thing in the market. CHICAGO SCALE CO.

WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF ABILITY AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TRIBUNE AND GENTLEMEN OF ABILITY AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF find a pleasant baying business by sourcess.

Tribune office.

WANTED—SO GIRLS, FROM 10 TO 14 YEARS old, on paper frames. 122 Quincy-si.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO CANVASS THE city for a new article: will pay a salary of \$6 per week to experienced canvassers. Call Monday at 208 Lasalle-si. Room 19.

WANTED—SALESLADY FOR MILLINERY DEpartment: must be thoroughly posted and haave a good city trade. HOIUMKIN, PALMER & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Rook keepers, Clerks, &c.
SiTUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN DRY GOODS
or grocery store by a young man of experince; best
reference, given; will work cheap. Address Q 63, Tribune oxice; references given; will work cheap. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKKeeper in a wholesale commission house; best of
references given. Address Q 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORT-HAND AMANnensis by a young man who writes a plain and rapid
long hand; has had some experience as bookkeeper,
and can refer to present employer. Pos. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR CORRESpondest; nine year's experience; familiar with railroad and insurance work; good references given. Address A 3. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF
Sten years' experience. The advertiser is also a good
business correspondent, and would be willing to travel
some if required; can furnish the best of restreences.

Address A 3. A. L., car e. B. Battlow, vol. Washington-st.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS some if riquired; can furnish the best of references. Aduress J. A. L., care N. B. BARLOW, 61 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; wages no object; best of references given. Address O 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years old, in a drug store; has had two years' experience; can give good references; wages not so much of an object as a steady place. Address O 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, COLD lector, clerk, pr sulpping clerk, in wholesale or retail business, or factory; city or country; good references; not afraid of work. Address P 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DRUGGIST, 5 years' experience: speaks German; good references. Address S 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DRUGGIST, 5 years' experience; speaks German; good references. Address S 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STORE BY A YOUNG Pharmacy, Address U G B, 63 bitgabeth is.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT, Dookkeeper, or to do any general office work; moderate salary expected. Address H. 52 Hobbie-st., 3ig.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR anything else; active and industrious; good habits; will work cuteap. S 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE as salesman or shipping clerk, best of city reference; will work for fair wages. R 72, Fribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE and salesman or shipping clerk, best of city reference; will work for fair wages. R 72, Fribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS Salinging clerk as expected of an employer willing and expocts to earn every doilar that is paid him. Best of reference. STUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS Shipping clerk, porter, or clerk in hardware and stove store; can do all kinds of repairing and mounting the clerk; buses in this and other cities; no objection to leaving the city. Address M 90, Tribune office.

Traces.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS
—Hya first-class cutter. Best of city reference.
Address 717, tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAILORS—BY A FIRSTClass cutter. Address WATERBURY. southwest
corner Madison and Dearboth-sta. Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS VIenna Bread—and other brands of bread—baker; capart and consequence of the control of the c

Conchmen, Tehmsters, &c. 
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS 
conchman or porter; aged 25; first-class references. 
Address & Tribune office. Dane in a private ramily; cotal sostenance man; first-class city references. Address P 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS coochman; first-class reference from last employer. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE young man of good habits (American), as coachman, or to take care of horses. S 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN BY A young man; four years reference from last, place. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, OR USE-office of the company of t

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE LAUNDRY BUSI-ors by a man from Troy, N. T., as foreman; will turn out all work to compete with Troy, as I have held the above position for 12 years in Troy; good reference. P 96, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—TO GAS COMPANIES—AS Superintendent, by a party of long experience, with best of references, or will negotiate for lease of small works for term of years. Address P 77, Trioune. Tribune office.

GITUATION WANTED-BY A SOBER MARKIED

D man (Swede) as janitor or night watchman or general help in a store; am willing and coliging. Address P 52, Tribune office.

GITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY, SOBER D man to take care of horses, cows, or garden; city or country. Address S 28, Tribune office. or country. Address 5 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKERPER. HAVE
bad experience. Will work for moderate salary
and give best of reference. Address 5 1. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WHO WILL GIVE ME A
chance to work my way to Denver. Strong, healthy,
and more vim than money. Good references. Address
LD L, 8854, South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF
good habits who is at leisure from 9 a. m. till 4:30 p.
m. Willing to work for small salary. Address P 65,
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN WANTS A
line of stayle goods for the Southwest; salary or
Commission; first-cass references. 8 45, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE NOTION
of dry goods store; have had twelve years' experience and feel confident 1 am the man you want.
Address R 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTTER,
flour, and general produce salesman wants to
change: large city and country trade. Address R 23,
Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD VEGETABLE
S and order cook in hotel; city or country. Best of
references. Q 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG GIRL TO do general housework. 13 Fay-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A PIRST-CLASS COOK by an Englishwoman in a private family. Address Q81, Trioune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHING by the day. Apply at 124 West Indians-st., upstalrs, Monday. Sorthe day. Apply at 124 West Indians-st., upstairs, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN A private family. Call at or address 201 Townsend-st.

GITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH CHILD A and a half years old wishes a situation as any kind of work; good references. Address, for one week. P. 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL. Apply at 170 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED German lady as cook in a first-class boarding-house, or to take care of furnished rooms; references given if uccessary. Call at 116 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL IN A private family to do general housework. Call at 1484 Butterfield-st., down-stairs, side door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or as cook in a boarding-house. Call for three days at 280 West Fourteeath-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SPIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress or general housework. Apply at 1530 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY SWEDISH girt to do general housework in a small private family: a good home; no postal-cards. Call at 1120 Balances.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. I MEAT OR pastry cook. Call for three days M 632 Indiana-av. Country preferred.

CITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMASITAN SOciety, 1737 East Randolph-st. Fermile nelp recommended to do all kinds of work, and specifing places in the city and country, at low wages, will be found through this Society. CHIUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work and severing piaces in the city and country, at low wages, will be found through this society.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO TAKE care of children. Call at 384 Fulton-st. Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do general housework the other to take care of children or light work. Apply at 684 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do general housework in a small private family. Piesse call Monday at 14 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SMART. CAPARLE girl to do second work; well experienced: references given if required, Call or address, & 615 Twensy-fitch-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework. Call at 177 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work or general housework. Call at 177 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second work and taking care of a baby; references. Call Monday or address \$3 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL with reference to do general housework. Piesse call with reference to do general housework. Piesse call with reference to general housework. Piesse call with reference to general housework. Piesse call with reference to general housework. Piesse call work in private family or boarding-house. Apply at 635 Lordin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work or second work. Apply at 635 Indiana-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARISIAN FIRENCH girl to do second work or housework in a small private family. Call for two days at 902 South Desirons. Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small private family. Apply to 134 Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small private family. Apply to 134 Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress in a private family, or would do general work. Address 1035 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small family; light w SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmator to take charge; best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, in families; cutter and fitter. 539 Wabsab-av.

Situation Wanted-By a competent Girl to do cooking in a private family; no washing: reference given. Call at 77 East indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY.

Compotent girl to cook, wash, and irobor do general nousework in a small private family; the furnish the beat city reference. Apply at 250 West Market-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work of would do general housework in a small family; best of city references. Call or address \$22 West Adams's.

SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook; hotel, restaurant, or boardinghouse; city or country. Call at 378 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to 40 second work or cooking in private family, without washing. Call Monday at 15 North Lassile, CITUATION WANTED-BA COOK in PRIVATE

CITUATION WANTED-AS COOK IN PRIVATE

er av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL
to do general housework or cook; hotel or boardinghouse. Call at 500 Michigan-av.; references.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK
and second girl; best of reference from their last
place. 45 Vernon-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
Situation was a cook girl, or would do general
housework; good references. Call at 88 Twenty-ninthst.

rear.

STUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL
for general housework or second work. Call for
two days at 851 Cottage Grave-av.

STUATION WANTED—TDY, RELIABLE GIRL,
Stapable of doing all good cooking, first-class
laundress, or general work; small family. 291 Calu-

Mousekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, OF A sa housekeeper; is capable of taking entire charge of large or small house; can do and understands any part of domestic duties; is an experienced scamstres; would go as nurse for invalid or children. Only those that offer respectable employment need anawer. Apply in person, if possible; no costals. 808 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG hady in a Jewish family as housekeeper or assist in a store; best of references gives. Address if M, 238 Twenty-fith-st.

49 Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A COMPE-tent American girl, in private boarding-house or family. Intelligence office, 445 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS, Selly or country, will find first class help, German, swede, and other mationalities, at Mrs. Deaktien's, 416 Wabash-av. All orders filed promptly and will care.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES, HOTELS—City and country—furcished help of all nationalities; fee 36 cents; dris boarded. Mrs. CARLLL, 128 West Adams-st.

the rear.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG, NEWLYarrived Danish dirl as second girl in a weakiny
American family. 206 North May-st. Best references.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
in hotel or boarding-house; city or country. Apply at 103 West Lake-st., up-stairs, ply at 103 West Lake-st., up-stairs,
CITUATION WANTED—BY STRUNG COMPETENT
Swedish kitchen or general girl; South Side; best
references; no postais auswered. 708 Cottage Grove.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a very capable girl; unexpeculonable-refcrences. Call Monday at 142 Twentieffi-st.; no cards, crouces. Call Monday at 142 I wentioffi-st.; no cards.
SITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work; references. Call Monday at
1840 State-st.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEonce given. 560 Michigan-av.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SUPERIOR PROTcatant girl from the country, well qualified for
work. 145 I wentieth-st.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 GISL IN A
hotel or boarding-house; is a good cook; references.
145 I wentieth-st.

MUSICAL Shotel or boarding-house; is a good cook; references. 145 Twentieth-st.

Situation Wanted-By a good cook; washor, and ironer is private family, or general housework. Please cail at 502 Butterleid-st.

Situation Wanted-By an american Girl.
Situation Wanted-By an american Girl.
Situation Wanted-By an american day-st.
Situation Wanted-By a good swedisg
girl for general housework in private family; good
references given. Call at 228 North Clark-st., Room 7.
Situation Wanted-For General Housework in small family; reference given. Call at 691
State-st., up-stairs.
Situation Wanted-By a good colored
girl to do general housework. Call at 48 Purple-st.
Situation Wanted-By a good occorded
Situation Wanted-By a Good colored
girl to do general housework. Apply at 185 Thirdav.

summer. Address N.56, Trioune office.

A FINE SEVEN-STOP CABINET ESTEY ORGAN
for sale at a bargain, as the owner is about to leave
the city. Address it is, Tribune office.

A LARGE STOCK OF THOSE ELEGANT DECKER
BRUS. Upright Planos, so noted for their brilliancy and singing quality of tone, fresh from the factory.
Don't fail to see them. STORY & CAMP. 183 and 100
state-st.

2 Bauer Square at 2 Bauer Squares. 1 Bradford Upright. 1 Needham Organ. 1 Taber Organ. 1 Taber Organ. 2 Bauer Organs.

1 Now England Organ.
2 Bauer Organs.
And many others.
283 and 265 Wabash-av.,
Between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

EXTRA FINE TONED UPRIGHT PLANO
to look at it. 174 South Ashland-av.

POR SALE—A VERY FINE HALLET, DAVIS & Co. piano, all the late improvements, 74 octaves, carred case, must be sold low for cash; owner has no use for it. Call at 97 South Sangamon-st.

POR SALE—A FINE CABINET ORDAN; I HAVE bought a Schubert plano, and have no use for my organ; will give extra bargain. Address O 64, Tribune.

POR SALE—MY NEARLY NEW FIRST—LASS piano. If you want a bargain call at 254% West Congress-st. Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS WET nurse would like a position: best of references given. Apply at 548 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse to attend any kind of si-kness; references if required. Call or address NURSE, 63 Canalport-sv.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of baby from infancy; has best city reference. Call at 228 Jereston-st.

Employment agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED - FAMILIES WANTING help for housework call on MISS CUNNINGHAM, 449 Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SCHARSTON WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER, TO Work in private families, or to do family sewing. Call or address 72 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING OR SECOND ORD-work. Call or address Mrs. P. 142 East Twentieth-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A FASHIONABLE of resamaker, to work in families; good fitter and trimmer. Please call at SST Wabhash-av.

CITUATION WANTED-FAMILY SEWING AND mending; makes bed covering, txing for children, also help as invalid; wages small. Call at 29; Marsh-field-av.

Smaker, in families; cutter and fitter. 559 Wabababay.
Situation Wanted—To Make and Pix Over dresses, children's clothes; can cut and fit; \$5 per week. Address, not call, H, 123 Twenty, second-st.
Situation Wanted—As Shamstress; Will works to cents a day. Apply at 60 Huron-st.
Situation Wanted—By A Dressmaker. A position in a gentleman's family; can fit children. Address \$3, Tribune office.
Situation Wanted—Skamstress; Will Go to ladies houses by the day; understands dressmaking. 201 and 203 South Halsted-st., in the store.
Situation Wanted—Dressmaking in First-class families. Cutting and fitting a speciality. Terms \$2 per day. Address Z 18, Tribune office.
Cituation Wanted—By An Experienced

Class families. Cutting and fitting a specialty. Terms \$2 per day. Address Z 19. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HXPERIENCED dressmaker, to sew in families by the day. City references given. Address F, No. 20, Groveland Court.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FOUNG LADY TO do dressmaking and family sewing. Please call or address No. 20 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER UNDERstanding cutting and fitting wishes employment in families. Terms reasonable. DRESSMAKER, 113 Archer-sv.

LAUNDICOSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Isundress in a private family: no other need apply: best of city reference. Call at \$23 Carroli-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WASH WOMAN TO SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Isundress; also, a first-class lades. Z. Tribune office.;

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Isundress; also, a first-class class for hotel or restaurant; best references. Call at 476 Wabash-av.

Pant; best references. Call at 476 Wabash-av.,

Miscellameous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A. YOUNG AMERIcan lady as teacher or governess; is a competent
instructor and music teacher. Address B 73, Trioune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED
young lady of some experince as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or copylst. Address R 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COPYIST OR WRITing of any kind by a thoroughly competent lady.

Address P 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY LIVING
at home, anxious to maintain herself, would accept
any employment suitable for a lady of education and
refinement as reasonable pay. Address 929, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS
governess or nurse to an invalid; is a careful driver
and willing to make herself useful. Address 928,
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk in a store. Inquire at 51 Bremer-st., Monday foreboon. Cierk in a store. Inquire at 51 Bromer-st., Monday foreboon.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT OR copylist by a young lady of experience, with references. Address 8 30, Fribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO CANvas for a good selling article; something that will be permanent. Address M 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF fair education in a store or office as clerk, cashier, or assistant bookkeeper; practice more an object than good pay. Address 8 24, Tribune office.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND PIANOS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO., HEZLETON BROS., CHICKERING & SONS,

HALLET, DAYIS & CO.,

HEZLETON BROS.,

HEZLETON BROS.,

EMERSON PIANO CO.

We will offer these planot for sale Monday, Peb. 24.

They are in fine order—good as new.

W. W. KIMBALL,

COTHER STATE

A CHANCE

TO SELECT
FROM THE LARGEST STOCK OF
IN CHARLET

Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.

New squares or upright planos for sale on mosthly
payments.

OGRAFICATION

OCTORET State and Adams-sts.

AT THE FACTORY-ORGANS AT PRICES BEmarket. Nichobou Organ Co., 63 indiana-st.

A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO TO RENT IN. PART

exchange for a pleasant room in a private family
by a pleasant young couple, who will be away about all
summer. Address N. 6, Trious coffice.

A FINE SEVEN-STOP CABINET ESTEY ORGAN

A Address R 68, Tribune office.

DARGAINS—WE WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE stock of second-hand planos and organs at prices regardless of cost.

I Knabe Upright Grand.

I Knabe Quarte, carred legs.

2 Steinway Squares.

Chickering square Gand.

2 Bauer Squares.

Headton Ingland.

FOR SALE-A FINE SECOND-HAND CHICKER-ing plano; as good as new, REED'S Temple of Music, 191 State-st.

Music, 191 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S

Combine the highest achievements in the art of planeforte making.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS

have received the highest testimentals from the lead'ing artists of Europe.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS

are used by four of the leading colleges of music in

Chicago.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS

stand in tunc longer than any other plano in the world.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS

are more generally used in Chicago than those of any
other manufacture.

W. W. KIMBALL.

Corper State and Adams-sts.

LIERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ANT: SINGING

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, with experience, to travel with an invalid lady or take care of chidron. Call at 222 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSING—BY AN AMERICAL AND CALL A Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED AMERlean woman as nurse; has had long experience in
the care of infants and older children; best references.
Call during the week at Woman's Christian Home, 751
Wabnah-ar. Chapel, 115 State-at.

STUATION WANTED—I HAVE JUST LOST MY
Daby and would like a situation as wer nurse; bost of
references. MRS. W. G. DOTY, 93 West Adams-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, MIDgood references. 251 Calumet-av. une office.

I HAVE A VERY FINE ROSEWOOD CASE, carved-leg, strictly-first class plane, left with me for sale; will take \$10 down and \$10 per month if taken at outce. Address O Sci, Tribune office. MR. M. SCHLAUDECKER, THE PIPE-ORGAN bullder, has moved into his new factory, 236 and 238 East Lake-st.

PURCHASERS OF PIANOS, CALL AND SEE OUR extensive stock of new Mathushek Pianos. We can suit you on price. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. Can suit you on price. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

PROP. RICE'S MARVELOUS CHANT METHOD OF plano accompaniments pleases, delights, and educates: price, \$1; tent to any address. 170 State-st.

PIANO TUNING AND REBUFFING—1, 500 REFdrences; charges low as consistent with good work.

G. E. BLOOMFIELD, 634 West Madison-st.

THE FAVORITE BAUER

TO REPAYORITE BAUER

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ORGAN

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ORGAN

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ORGAN

VALUABLE OF STANDAYS AND COMMENTAL ORGAN

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ORGAN

VALUABLE OF STANDAYS AND COMMENTAL ORGAN

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ORGAN

VALUABLE OF STANDAYS AND COMMENTAL ORGAN

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN ORGAN

VALUABLE OF STANDAYS OF STA SITUATION WANTED—BY A WORKING HOUSEReceived was the substitution of the substitution

WILL SELL—A WEBER PIANO, WITH ALL IMprovements, cheap for cash or ap payments; cost
\$500 only a short time back; will take one-half of
original cost, Address P 91, Fribane office.

WILL SELL ME UPRIGHT PIANO AT A BARgrain; in use only short time; must have money;
will take part down and monthly payments. Address
R 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STANDARD PIANO—WILL
give in exchange a horse and difference in cash.
Address O 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL—A NICE, NEW PIANO, AND
take part apyment in furnitury or household
model. E 74. Tribune effect.

them, as the owner or than is the rear of residence 265 for cash; apply in the bara in the rear of residence 265 for cash; apply in the bara in the rear of residence 265 for cash; apply and the carriage clean to be test than 3 minutes. Beautiful white carriage team, 10 years old, 17 hands, rangy and fine drivers. An 3-year old, 16-hand chunky-built-bay horse, and a fige saddle pony or buggy horse; phaeton, cutter, light wagon, single and double harness, etc., cheap, 170 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CLARENCE. SECOND-hand six-seat Recksway, second-hand coupe stock away, and three accond-hand too buggies. In good order, cheap for cash. Address 8 4, Tribute office.

A Lic Kinds of Tup Buggies And Phaetons, also top and open delivery wagons; repairing and painting cheap; at 715 Wabash-av.

A VERY LIGHT FOUR-SEAT AND LIGHT SIX-reat rocksway, unade by Hooker 4 Co., and but little used, for saie at a bargain. Also a large stock of the finest and best carriages ever exhibited in Chicaco, of all the istest styles, at greatly reduced princes Don't full to call and examine before purchasing. C. P. Kimball, 4 CO., 70 and 572 websth av.

KIMBALL & CO., 370 and 372 Webssh av.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP BUSINESS WILL is 7 years old, weight 1, 200 pounds, good worker single or double, warranted sound and klud. A trial given Also a good top-buggy for \$40 made by Willett, Call at barn rear of house 537 Michigan av.

A SPAN OF DARK GRAY HORSES, 1, 200 EACH; farmer's wagon and harness; 7-year old bay horse, 1, 150, good business horse; leather-top buggy and harness. Satisfactory trial given before you pay a dollar. 42 Harmon-court.

DARGAINS heas. Setisfactory trial given before you pay a dollar42 Harmon-court.

Dangalans In SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.
Deonsisting in part of fine four-passenger square box,
no top. elliptic spring-wagon; fine top, aquare box,
elliptic spring buggy, own maker; good phaeton,
three light four-passenger curtain rocksawon, California buggy, and others. Also one of the control of the control

FOR SALE-12 DEAFT AND DRIVING HOUSES one mare in foal; price from \$35 to \$90; trial given wagons, 3 buggles and harness. "23 Blue Island-av. POR SALE—CHEAP—ONE FINE GLASS LANDAU and one Laundaulette carriage. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ETHAN ALLEN ROAD horse cheap, or will exchange. MITCHELL, 838 Lake st. FOR SALE-AT 9 AND 11 ADAMS-ST. A PAIR OF FOR SALE—AT 9 AND 11 ADAMS-ST. A PAIR OF large draft horses.

FOI: SALE—HORSE AND LIGHT COVERED DEflivery wagon, together or separate: also butcher's fixtures, cheap for each. Call or address W. K. BEST. 414 East Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—BLAUK GELDING, 15.2 HANDS HIGH: first-class roadster; can trot in 2:40; good pole horse. Correspondence solicited. F.C. WASHISUKNE, BOX 548, Centralia, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DAPPLE-GRAY horse, 6 years old, and 154 hands high. Also a platform spring wagon, nearly new, with top. Call Monday morning at No. 102 Twenty-second-st., clty.

FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD BLOCKY BUILT BUSIness horses; weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds ach; 5 to 7 years old; sultands for business wagons: they are perfectly sound and kind in every respect, and actifactory trial given; to be sold reasonably. Apply at 522 Wabash-4v.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE; COLOR. dun, with black points, for his busin. Also a 6-year-old (fine breed) saddle horse; sound, well broke for year-old (fine breed) saddle horse; sound, well broke in all harnesses. Apply in rear of 329 West Van Buren-st.

FOUR GOOD WORKING HORSES FOR SALE—chaps, at 70 Willow-st.

all harnesses. Apply in rear of 3:99 West Van Buren. st.
POUR GOOD WORKING HORSES FOR SALE
POR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE 5-YEARold sound mare, burry, and harness; also soan of
cheap work horses, wagon, and harness; also soan of
cheap work horses, wagon, and harness; also soan of
cheap work horses, wagon, and harness; together or
separate. 4:35 South Union-st.

POR SALE—PENNOYER SIDE-SPRING TOP AND
roung, sound mare, good size. 13 Cottage Grove-av.

POR SALE—FINEST ROAD HORSE IN CITY;
Hambletonian blood bay, fine tall, 16 hands, trots
in 2:40; no further use. Call rear SI Tweaty-second-st. In 2:40; no further use. Call rear SI Twenty-second-st.

POR SALE-CHEAP-A GOOD EXPIRES HORSE
and harness it taken to-day. 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE-TWO HORSES, FURNITURE WAGON,
double and single flarness. Rear 1028 Indiana-av.
Call Sunday forenoon.

FOR SALE-A VERY LIGHT END-SPRING
square box bugg; such aloft for a physician; first-class every way; sell very low. B st, fribune office. ery way; self very low. B 33, Fribune office.

FOR SALE—STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY CARRIAGE
team, well matched, heavy tails, sound, kind, perfect beauties; weight, 2,300 as. SSS Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—13 HORSES,
heavy and light, fit for wayon, buggy, or farm use,
from \$25 to \$75; also 25 open and top buggles at very
low figures; have got to sell, as I am giving up the livery buelness at 37! West Fifteenth-st., block and a hair
cast of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOME PRICE—I FAMILY HORSE.
A Sine drivers, 2 fine coupes, I fine saddle horse, 2
fine black marcs, 30 ougstes and phactons, all kinds of
harness. 70 south Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THERE GOOD BUGGSS. Ac.

haraess. 70 South Canai-st.

FOR SALK.—TWO OR: TRIMER GOOD ROUSES, AUConstitued to the city: wild only for want of use.

Also, two single wagons and two single wagons with
tops, suitable for grocers or markets. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Kandolph-st.

FOR SALK.—HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS, AND
gent's riding saddle, all in first-class condition.

Apply to Mr. Toddy, 188 West Taylor-st. HOR SALE-CHEAP-A FINE, SMALL BIDING-

HORSES FOR SALE—THREE CAR-LOADS OF spood work horses at Union Stock-Yards Sale Stables. THOMAS VERS.

HAVE A VERY HANDSOME RIG FOR SALE,—I norse, phaeton, and harness; will sell them cheap, as I have no use for them; will solt separate or all together. Inquire Monday at 362 West Madison-st. NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES SOLD ON commission; recairing a speciaity; axies set at half price. MILLAR, 150 Jackson-st. A single horses; will sell at sacrince. Call at 208 Rebecca-st., near Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE GRAY DEAFT HORSE, I weighing about 1, 450 pounds, for a horse weigning 1,130 to 1,200 pounds, fit for delivery purposes. Address it 95, Tribune odice.

WANTED—A GOOD TOP-BUGGY. NEARLY new, for which 1 will trade a second phaseton, and open side-spring buggy; will pay cash for difference. Address M 73, Tribuac office.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS by a gentleman living in a suburban town; will keep for occasional use, has good barn and pasture. Address A B, Tribune odice.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD BUSINE S HOUSE and saddle pony. Call in forenoon, at 13 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A 1,200-POUND horse for one weighing 1,000 pounds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 285 West Maddison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD HORSE, a second-hand covered delivery wagon. Address McDOUGALL & LANYON, 148 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD LIGHT SECond Cash and covered delivery wagon. Address McDOUGALL & LANYON, 248 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ROCKAWAY; WILL PAY IN furniture, carpeta, etc., from store. 383 West Madison st.

WANTED—A SOUND, YOUNG, GENTLE HORSE, not afraid of anythin g. 677 North Hopne av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE HORSE, UNE used to city and not afraid of the cars. Audress O 68, Trioune office.

WANTED—TO BUY-A GOOD HORSE, CHEAP, weigning from 1,000 to 1,000 pounds. Apply, for three days, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to T. H. MUL-VERHILL, 190 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR TOP WANTED-A HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR TOP buggy, liquors, suburban lot, or other property. P 100, Tribune office, WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS SADDLE AND BRI-dle. Apply to P 60, Tribune office,

WANTED-A FEW YOUNG TEAMS. WEIGHING one or two old, but good, tarm-wayons and harness. Call on Tuesday at 19s Milwaukee-av. WANTED-FOR CASH-A GOOD-SIZED, STYL-ish pony; one that has been griven to phaeton, and reliable under saddle: must be sound, kind, and safe for children. Aduress P.S. Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD, SOUND HORSE IN PART payment for a fine plano at a very low price. Address it 73, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD, LIGHT, TWO-SEATED, EXtension-top, platform spring carriage in exchange for a good single top buggy and cash; must be first-class and cheap. C. M. LININGTON, 45 East Jackson-st. WANTED—SECOND-HAND EXPRESS-WAGON And harness in good orier: trust be low for cash.
Address 55 North Address.

540 WILL BUY A NICE DOCTOR'S HORSE is on-st.

CLAIR VOXANTS.

POR SALE—CHEAP—GLASS PARTITION AND OFfice dear combined; also show cases. HOTCHRIN,
PALMER & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF STORE FIXTURES
For sale and lot madisons.

WANTED—A GOOD WALNUT OFFICE, FURTY
foet ion, six to cight feet high. Address F 54.

Tribuse office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS sto well turnish a room handsomely.

\*\*To well fignal fit whom delegantly.

\*\*Sign will furnish a room distantishmenty.

\*\*Sign will furnish your coltage handsomely.

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TOR SALE—BY T. B.

190.-35.500 down,
from store, and lot 25x10
Haisted and Green: this
property, worth attento
processor, and lot
for 100.000 as sony and ha
dox100, on North Clarks
17.500—This is an elega
dwelling, barn, and lot
house is 28x80, and we
cost 50, 000 to build five
ground street; it does seem
sell at 57.500.

10. 20.-82, 200 down,
this is a large 2-story an
harn, and lot 26x50; south
east of Ashand-av.

5x00—One lot-left; 25x11
between wood and Linc
cars.

\$300-(me lot on Flow

eent.
\$1.600—8-room dwellis
Butterfield-st.
\$4.600—spiendid 14-roo
lot 25x125, east front on
ington and Madison-sts.
fered in city.

fered in city.

TOR SALE—THE FOI
Imaging to an Easter
one-half its value, of ter
\$4,500-3-story brick it
\$2,200-3-story brick it
\$2,200-3-story brick it
\$5,000-3-story marble
\$1,000-3-story marble
\$2,000-3-story marble
\$2,500-3-story marble
\$71,00-3-story marble
\$71,00-3-story frame,
\$12,100-3-story frame,
\$12,100-3-story brick, of
\$100 per foor, south finantic
\$2,000-3-story brick, of
\$100 per foor, south finantic

LOR SALE-TERMZ.

Ance in smal pament interest, price \$3, 20, 6 and dition, No. 482 Warpen-a ment, and on main flor bed-room, and witchen, room, and water-clozes, equal to \$18 rent, and is for \$25. Wide entertain ment. J. H. EUFF, 14

FOR SALK-20 FEE to corner of Jefferso 50 feet on Bishop-courington-sts.

erty, at a sacrifice: will le change for other property Wanted—A Michigan fo the city. GARNETT

TOR SALE—NICE HC
revenues, and in the
the North and West Sider
ings alone would cost not
loaned on them 4 and 5
per cent net and more on
outdiding lots in same loc
sud lots I can exchange
and farming lands. LUA
born-st., Room 9.

FUR SALE-BY H. C. Good business proper of Ashland-av.; also, No 5-atory stone-front build court: also, South Water contract.

FOR SALE—\$6,500 W.

The marole front house, improvements. \$5,000 jackson-st. Above price quire at 133 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGO.

Ing west on Calumetthree rooms deep; buffs
and with be sold very lo
LOED, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-A FIRST. P basement brick stor second-st, at a sacrifice the city. Inquire of JA

FOR SALE-I WANT will sell my house as before March 10. Journal worth-av.

Worth-av.

FOR SALE-BY J. H.

Forest-av., stone frowentworth-av., near T.

Lake-st., west of Wests
ot SOX 125, only \$1,800.

Adams-st., near Campbel

Adding at the part camponing to the part of the part o

FOR SALE-CHOICE
st., fine corner store
Madison-st., 30-foot lot as
son-st., 25-200, with two
very choice location, near
1/25, \$10 per foot only;
and Jackson-sts., corner
Adams st., actagon bet

FOR SALE-CHEAP! Of lot southeast corner three fronts—57 feet on Ust. 56 feet on Hermital building superbly arrange for store at once. H. A.

FOR SALE-40 FEET Salle-st., at a bargal chaser builds. C. J. HA

FOR SALE-REAL ES Van Buren-st., corne fronts; clear; no trade or M. BOOTH, 9 Assisand Bl

M. BOOTH, 9 Assisted St.

To R SALE—2559; 12-1

and lot 508123, nor west of Stevari-av. 18

ago, we loaned \$1.000

the mortinate with sell-th complete abstract of this ladion \*5.

FOR SALE—11-HOOM Folk—4; second house w \$1,25. FRED GROSSM

POR SALE-LOTS, AN Michigan, Indiana Thirty-fort and Forty-132 LaSalle-st.
POR SALE-BRICK 1 noar Thirty-ninta-st.
132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE-GOOD bouses in different TON & HACKNEY, 105

TOR SALK—MONROE lar stone front. 3d. ina, two-story and based Winchester-av. two-sto two-story and basement 2 \$2,500. Lot on Warret SLOSSON & CO., 105 Las

FOR SALE-NO. 111
25x145 to 35 foot
Look at it and make an o
GROSSMANN, 125 Clari

FOR SALE-LOTS A are only 10 minute lock island Car Shops, dent, who must have some of this property is ance on long time. FR st., Moom 20.

FOR SALE-THE EL basement stone-from 613 West Monroe-st., De ADOLF HEILE, 150 Des

FOR SALE OR EXCH gain, a house and Sedgwick-st., a block fro Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE
Huron-st., near Te
exchange towards a go
DEW, 144 Dearborn-st.,

FOR SALE—NEARLY \$1,000, \$1,200, \$ \$3,000. JOHN F. EBE FOR SALE—200 OR 3 ty-third-st. and Forres loaned. JOHN C. LON

FOR SALE-5-STORY
Michigan-av., 20-fo
only \$8, 250. If this is
JOHN C. LONG, 73 wa

FOR SALE-ONLY \$2,
front on Fifty-firstagree on premises or si
Clark-as., Room 20.

FOR SALK-COTTAGE
located lots in the chargains on Adams and
Will take part exchange,
KLDRED (owner), 147 R

FOR SALE-82, 400etc. This is less than H. ROWLAND, 26 Mer

POR SALE \$400 -2-60, and large barn, before April 1: must 133 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE-A WE basement brick be good location (east of exchange for unimproved dress at 50, Tribune office

FOR SALE - THE house 853 Indians. N. S. Eouton, hard-woo in good order. Also don av., near Eighteenth-st steam, and in good order born-st.

FOR SALE-\$1,300-150 feet north of Le VEY T. WEEKS, 108

FOR SALE-FINE BE The rent swill pay maked. HARVEY T. W

FOR SALE-2-STOR (corner). Furnace meriace. HARVEY T

FOR SALE - OR EX and lot on Butterfield 2-story house and lot on ty-seventh; very cheap, box, 92 Washington-st.,

OR SALE—WEST SI Harrison, Congress uren-sta.; South Side IGGINSON, 114 Dear

FURNITURE CO., 503 West Madison-st.

Any One In WANT OF FURNITURE WILL FIND
A it to their interest to examine our stock and prices.
We have in store a full stock of parior and chamber
furniture of all kinds, carpets, ranges, stoves, and
household goods, which will be sold at the lowest market value for cash or on easy payments. J. C. & G.
PAKKY, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

A THENTION OF THE PUBLIC WANTING ANY
Kind of used household goods is called to our large
stock, which we will sell at very low prices during the
week, before taking stock. FibELITY STOKAGE
COMPANY, 75, 73, and 80 gast Van Buren-st. ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE. BISUSSELS AND A tagrain carpets, cook stoves, ranges, the French wardrone bedstead, everything to furnish a house complete, on easy, monthly payments, at ULICK. BOURKES, 27 West Madison-st. OASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, LARGE lots preferred. Furniture of private residences purchased. A F W, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. EXCELSIOR OIL STOVES-BEST IN THE WORLD for cooking or heating; low prices. 78 Market at LOR SALE-AS L for cooking or heating low prices. 78 Market, at.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR CASH—THE
furniture of twenty rooms now is successful use as
furnished rooms, in central location. Apply at 115
East Randolph-st., Room 19.

POR SALE—TWO SELF-PEEDER STOVES, CHEAP.
Call at 320 Michigan-av.

POR SALE—TWO SELF-PEEDER STOVES, CHEAP.
Call at 320 Michigan-av.

POR SALE—TWO SELF-PEEDER STOVES, CHEAP.
Call at 320 Michigan-av.

POR SALE—COST \$3.50, will sell for \$2.21; marble
top bureaux, carpets, lace curtains. Must sell. Leave
city first of month, R 43, Trioune office.

POR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT OF FURNIture and carpets, simost new, sunficient to furnish
eatire a fitteen-room house; can be had very cheap.
Apply at 171 LaSalier st.; Room 15.

POR SALE—CHEAP—I PARLOR ORGAN, PERNUH
plate mirrors, parlor sets, chamber sets, marble
tables, etc. 136 Michigan-it.

POR SALE—TWO HOT-AIR FURNACES, PIPING
and all complete; a bargain. Audress M 78, Trioune office. POR SALE-FURNITURE OF A COTTAGE: TO rent; a bargain. P st, Tribune office. HESS' OPEN FIRE-PLACE IS THE BEST 41 Dearborn-s.

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THAT BARSAIoux, 98 and 60 West Madison-st., sells furniture,
carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., cheaper than les
cheapest, either for cash or easy weekly and mouthly
payments. Vener nous voir. carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., cheaper than the cheapest, either for cash or easy workly and monthly payments. Vener hous voir.

On INSTALMENTS AT CASH PRICES-FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; in fast jou can turnish your house, crockery, etc.; in fast jou can turnish your house, crockery, etc.; in fast jou can turnish your house, or contain the price of the price of

BARSALOUX, 55 and 60 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

POR SALE—CHOICE LIGHTS, BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH Rocks, and gathe rowis, at reasonable prices; also positry house and yarea; come and see. E. E. JOHNSON, Lawndale, Edicago.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE SODA APparatus, three copper founcins, tumoler-washer, etc., in complete order. Address immediately B. F. TAYLOR, Davospors, is.

POR SALE—BY DRESSMAKER, WINE CASHfrom Princess dress, trimmed with alls velvet and frings, for prices of making. Address P. S. Tribment of the sourbon in bond, cheap, cash or monthly payments; will sell in small lots; must sell. Address P. 73, Tribment office. une office.

POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—A FINE, d.ARGE—A sized sole-le-sther trunk (new), cost \$60 cash; will set it to you cash or track (or diamond studs, water, suit of clothes, underwear, or day board. P ed. Tribune office.

POR SALE—800 TONS OF ICE AT A BARGAIN; will give use of building. Address P 79, Tribune.

POR SALE—800 MILCH COW; PRICE, \$25. POR SALE—ACOMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Tribune for 1878, cheap. Address J. E., Tribune.
POR SALE—MEMBERSHIP OF CHICAGO BOARD of Trade. Inquire at 122 South Water-at. F. II. H.
POR SALE—BUTCHERS, CALL AND EXAMINE our portable axtures and toe-houses before fitting up. Tools and machinery of all kinds. MATHESON & CO., 78 West Van Buren-st. Thoisting apparatus. Apply at 243 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP.

Q67. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4 GOOD OFFICE SAFES.

WARRISN A SPRINGER, 32 to 68 South Clinton-85.

FOR SALE—CAN WE GET AN OFFER FOR ANY OF the following goods? Cigar figure, mortice machine, nitre-saw, steam-pump, heater, wrought-fron kectles, vinegar generators. 16 ivory pool-bans, turniture, scavanger, lumber, and lenvy fron-axie waxanghature, scavanger, lumber, and sany fron-axie waxanghature, scavanger, sumber, and two-scated wagons. 180 West shounce, phaetons, and two-scated wagons. 180 West shounce, for the same statement of the same should be supported by the same should be supported by the same should be supported by the same should be said for something. Address S. 284 Ohio-8t.

FOR SALE—STIING-DESK, PAPER-EACK, UASE POR SALE-SITTING-DESK, PAPER-RACK, CASE of drawers, letter-press, chairs. 148 Lake-st.

FOR SALE-NEW SACQUE COAT AND VEST, ALSO two pair pants, ail in good order. Price, \$25. To market value. Address it 36, tribune onice.

Nor SALE-BLACK SPANISH AND GOLDEN
start pulson-st.

Follon-st.

FOR SALE-A LUNCH COUNTER AND SHELVES
and a six-hole family range. Can be seen at 19 and
21 North Clark-st.

POR SALE-SPLENDID MARBLE SODA FOUNT.
Big sacrifice; part cash balance on time. W. MORRithl. 124 Dear-ours-st.

FOR SALE-PAIR DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHEAP;
weight half carate-seen and white. Address 5 13,
17-15 and 12-FOOT COUNTER. \$10: 16-FOOT Tribane office.

Folt SALE - 12-FOOT COUNTER, \$10: 18-FOOT counter, \$12; 4-foot silver and rose wood show case, \$3; 2 outside snow-cases, \$5 and \$10 cac; 4-foot marror, \$10, with marble sine and brackets. All are bargains. No, 103 Bearborn-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A BETTER PLACE CANNOT BE FOUND IN THE City of Chicago than at 394 state-sts, where ladies and gentlemen can sell their cast-off clothing and get a bug price for the above, and don't oe imposed upon by parties who advertise the amount they pay for goods, where in no case they fulfill the same. We have israe ladies for the above; must have thein, and we are willing to pay the full value. Order sty mail promptly attended to. Address Mr. or Mrs. ANDREWS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMSN representing the prices they pay for cast-of clothing. We bufy coats at 50 to 51s, pants at 55 to 53s, indied dresses 36 to -539; miscellaneous goods and carpets at highest prices. Phano wasted. Address or call in person. J. De YOUNG, 388 state-st.

A CARD TO GENTLEMEN OF CHICAGO-DON'T be imposed upon by parties misrepresenting the prices they pay for cast-off clothing, we buy coats from 5 to 5 3s, pants at 54 to 57; overcoats, and the prices they pay for cast-off clothing, we buy coats from 5 to 5 3s, pants at 54 to 57; overcoats, and the second of the prices they pay for cast-off clothing, or the second of the price of the pay the behavior of the coats of the control of the prices of the second of the pay the pay the second of the pay the pay the second of the pay the pay the pay the pay the second of the pay the

HOLD GOODS. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADIson-8:

119, 600-52, 000 down, 4 story and basement stoneframt store, and for 25x101, on Madison-set, between
liaisted and Green; this is elegant renting business
property—worth attention.

222,000-3-story and basement brick store 40x60, lot
40x100-3-story and basement brick store 40x60, lot
40x100-3-story and basement brick welling, barn, and lot 50x125, on the West Side;
house is 25x30, and we can show you the bills that it
cost 520,000-70 bill five years ago; it is first-ciasa, on
good street; it does seem like such a tipe home ought to
sell at 57,500

85,200-52,200 down, balance can run three years;
this is a large 2-story and basement brick dwelling,
harn, and lot 25x30; south front on Monroe, one block
east of A shiand-av.

\$5,000-00 to itel; 25x160, south front, on Taylor-st.
between Wood and Lincoin-sts.; one block of streetcars.

ige. Set and 335 West Madison-st.

ING AND HOUSE-CLEANING
refor her for new furniture and carmoney coming from to ony
FURNITURE CO. 508 West
for her for her for her for her
for her coming from to ony
FURNITURE CO. 508 West
for her for her complete for her
for her
for her complete for her
for her Butterfield-st.

44.600—Spiendid 14-room 2-story brick dwelling, and
bot 25x125, east front on Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.; this is the best bargain of-

JRNITURE, BRUSSELS AND DE Stoves, ranges, the French sything to furnish a house commissip payments, at ULICE, dison-su.

dison-si.

OUSEHOLD GOODS, LARGE instance of private residences and so East Van Buren-st.

VES-BS-ST IN THE WORLD ing; low prices. 78 Market-st.

BARGAIN-FOR CASH-THE rooms now in successful use as eneral location. Apply at 115 m 49.

THE COMPLETE FOR SIXSTAG. Will sell for \$22\times marble
ce curtains. Must sell. Leave
3, Trioune office.
LUABLE LOT OF FURNImost new, sudelent to furnish
just; can be had very cheap.
1, 100m 15.

1 PARLOR ORGAN, FRENCH r sets, chamber sets, mark

OT-AIR FURNACES, PIPING

E-PLACE IS THE BEST SUMMER COOK-STOVE CO.

AT CASH PRICES—FURNI-, crockery, etc.: in fact you compacte and own your furnifit of the property of the prope

VES MANUFACTURED AT

EFORE THE IST OF MAY, test class furniture, either new for hotel, in exchange for cash an. Address R 44, ribane.

HEST FACLIFIES FOR WILL all times make appraise in to sell out. Flansfield, is 86 Sandoph-st.

Of CASH. WILTON OR BODY

ond-hand. 217 Hillings-st.
D THIS WEEK 100 PIECES

tessMaker, Wine Casu-terimmed with alls velvet and ting. Address Post, Tribune. TV Bankells Kenturky dap, cast or monthly payments; aud sell. Address P 73, Trib-

CHANGE—A FINE, LARGE-runk (new), cost 860 cash: will ade for diamond studs, watch, car, or day board. P 82, Trio-

THE BEST BREECH-LOAD-

4 GOOD OFFICE SAFKS.
GER. 52 to 68 South Clinton-st.
GET AN OFFER FOR ANY OF
7 Cigar figure, mordice man-pump, heater, wrought-from
105, 10 Ivory pool-bans, turnitand heavy from-axis wagons,
4 wagons. 160-West Monroe.

LAFTAT A BARGAIN: DO amine this. WM. HOPKIN-Room 4. CLASS TICKET TO LEAD-adress Q 64, Tribune office.

DESK, PAPER-RACK, CASE

TRADE MEMBERSHIP AT

m Mrs. ANDREWS.

DIES AND GENTLEMEN imposed upon by arties mispy pay for cast off ciotaling, parts at \$5 to \$5, overcoals as \$6 to \$50; miscellaneous est prices. Prano wanted.

J. Da Young, 3:8 State-st.

LEN OF GRICAGO DON'T parties misrepresenting the clothing; we bay coats from a company of the coats.

LADIES AND GENTLE-carpets and bedding. Call

lot 23x123. east front on Carpenter'st., between washington and Madison-sts.; this is the best bargain offered in city.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROFERTY. BE-longing to an Eastern party, will be sold at about one-half its value, on terms to sult:

\$2.200-3-story brick, 12-room house, 778 Fulton-st.

\$2.200-3-story brick, with all modern improvements, 1022 West Adams-st.

\$5.000-3-story marble-front, 651 West Adams-st.

\$2.000-3-story marble-front, 851 West Adams-st.

\$2.000-3-story marble-front, with all modern improvements, 1459 Frairie-av.

\$7.000-Elegant marble-front, 1143 Michigan-av.

\$7.000-3-story frairie-av.

\$7.000-3-story frame, with modern improvements, 1459 Frairie-av.

\$7.000-3-story frame, with modern improvements, 122 Thirty-second-st.

\$2.000-3-story brick, 966 West Polk-st.

\$1.00 per foot, south front, Warren-av., near Paulina-st.

Also wanted to purchase 3 good frame houses, to move, near Union Park.

\$1.000 23, 162 Washington-st.

POR SALE—TERMZ, \$500 IN CASH, AND BALT-are in smal paments, raming 3 yers, at 7 per cent interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the results of the same in smal paments, raming 3 yers, at 7 per cent interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the results of the same in smal paments, raming 3 yers, at 7 per cent interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of the same in smal paments, raming 3 yers, at 7 per cent interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of the same in small paments, raming 3 yers, at 7 per cent interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of the same in the same in the same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame house in the cent of the same interest, price \$3, 20, for frame

ment. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reeper Block.

POR SALE-20 FEET ON MADISON-ST., NEXT
to corner of Jefferson, only \$100 a foot.
Offect on Bishop-court, between Madison and Washington-sta.
Offect on South Robey-st., splendidly docked property, at a sacrifice: will lease at cheap rate or might exchange for other property.
Wasted-A Michigan form for choice (clear) lots near the city. GARNETT & TROMASSON, 176 Dearborn.

POR \$41E NIGHT MOMASSON, 176 Dearborn. The city. Garnett & TROMASSON. 176 Dearborn.

TOR SALE—NICE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE

T avenues, and in the choicest residence portions of
the North and west Sides, at prices less than the buildings alone would cost now, and for less than the amount
loaned on them 4 and rears ago. The rents pay 8
per cent net and more on the investment. Also choice
ontiding loss in same localities. Some of the houses,
and lots I can exchange for other property, good farms
and farmings lands. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 144 Dear
born-st., Room b.

LUIE SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.—

T Good business property on West Madison-st., east
of Ashland-av.; also, Nos. 188 and 169 South Clark-st.,
5-story stone-front building, 40x115, corner of Arcadecourt: also, South Water-st. property, paying 8 per
cent net.

court: also, South Water-at. property, paying s per cent net.

POR SALE-\$6,500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT marole front house, 213 Ashiand-av.: all modern improvements. \$5,000 marble front house, 885 West Jackson-8t. Above prices are much under values. Inquire at 133 Dearborn st., in bank.

POR SALE-OCTAGON STONE-FRONT, FRONT-ing west on Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-at.; is three rooms deep; built first-class by Charles Busby, and with be sold very low. J. H. EOFF or F. GAY-LOED, 14 Reaper Block.

LORD, is respectively. The Respective Fig. 19 and Twenty-second-st, at a sacrifice, as the owner is going to leave the city. Inquire of JACOB WELL. 92 Washington-st. FOR SALE-I WANT TO LEAVE CHICAGO, AND will soil my house and lot at a sacrifice if taken before March 10. JOHN O'BRIEN, 1945 Wentbefore March 10. JOHN O'BRIEN, 1915 Went-worth-av., to the front house, it is strength.

Forest-av., stone from house, it is strength.
Wentworth-av., near Twenty-fifth-ist. 50x125, \$2,000.
Lake-st., west of Western-av., cottage and barn and lot Suzizs, only \$1.80.

Adams-st., near Campbell-av., house and 50x125, \$1,500.

Adams-st., near Campbell-av., house and 50x125, \$1,500.

FOR SALE—BRICK BASEMENT TWO-STORY house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, in first-lass repair; also barn, lot 32 feet front. 153 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 2 BRICK DWELLINGS near Van Buren-st. cars, lots 24x125 each, that we can seli, if sold as once, for \$3,000, only \$1,000 cash needed down, balance time to suit. GRifffin & DWIGHT, corner Washington and haisted-sts.

DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

FOR SALE-CHOICE AND CHEAP-MADISONst., fine corner store, paving 10 per cent: \$5,000.
Madison-st. S0-foot lot and A I house; \$5,000. Madison-st. S0-foot lot and A I house; \$5,000. Madison-st. S2-foot lot and A I house; \$5,000. Madison-st. S0-foot lot and A I house; \$5,000. Madison-st., corners and inside lots, very fow, and Jackson-sts., corners and inside lots, very fow, addms.st., octagon brick, fine: S5,000. Monro-st., marole front, no basement: \$4,000. Other bargains.

H. OBBORN & SON, 128 LASAlle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—THE FINE I lot southeast corner Orden-av, and Jackson-st., 56 feet on Hermitage-av. Call and see plans for building superbly arranged at our offices. Tenant ready for store at once. H. A. OSBOKN, 128 LASAlle-st.

chaser builds. C. J. HAMBLETON, 14 Reaper Block.

TOR SALE—A CORNER LOT, 50 BY 100 FEET.

fronting on two business streets; buildings all rented and paying 10 per cent clear on the price asked. Apply to owner, 248 state-st., Koom 23.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE, \$55-147 PRET ON Van Buren-st., corner; Aberucen; south and east fronts; clear; no trade or exchange wanted. SAMUEL M. BOQTH, 9 Ashiand Block.

FOR SALE—\$500; 12-ROOM FRAME DWELLING and lot 50x125, north front on Fiftieth-st., just west of Stewart-av.; this house cost \$2,000 five years ago, we loaned \$1,000 on the property and rook it on the mortgare; will sell the whole thing for \$500 cash; complete abstract or title. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE-LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTE ON Michigan, Indiana, and Prarie-ava, between Thirty-first and Forty-first-sia. P. W. SPRING ER, 185 Lasaile-st.

INTLASAIC-SI.

IVOR SALE-BRICK HOUSE ON INDIANA-AV.,
noar Thirty-mintn-st.; \$4,000. F. W. SPRINGER,
132 Lasaic-st.

POR SALE-GOOD BARGAINS IN DWELLING
bousses in different parts of the city. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

POR SALE-MONROE-ST., TWO-STORT AND CEList since front, \$4,000. Monroe-st., near Pauina, two-story and basement, octagon brick, \$5,500. A
two-story and basement stone front, near street cars,
\$2,500. Lot on warren-av., near Lincoln, \$100.
\$LOSSON & CO., 155 Lasaic-st.

ELOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—NO. 111 BLUE ISLAND-AV., LOT 25x145 to 35 foot alley, with two-story house, Look at it and make an offer; it must be sold. FRED GROSSMANN, 125 Clark-st., Room 20.

POR SALE—LOTS AT \$150 EACH—THESE LOTS are only 10 minutes' walk from the Stock Yards or Rock island Car Shops, and are owned by a non-resident, who must have money: therefore will sacrifice some of-this property at \$150 per iot, half cash, balance on long time. FRED GROSSMANN, 125 Clark-st., Room 20.

ance on long time. FRED GROSSMANN, 125 Clarks. Room 30.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front dwelling and brick barn, No. 613 west Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., at a bargain. ADOLF HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT A GREAT BAB-gain, a house and SOXIOJ feet on a corner, on sedgwick-st., a block from Division-st. Address 0 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT, SOUTH FRONT, ON Huton-st., near Townsend-st.; all clear; would exchange towards a good house, LUMLEY INGLE-DEW, 144 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON VERNON-av., near Thirps-nith-st., very cheap; must sell. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW HOUSES AT \$500, \$3,000. JOHN F. EBERHART, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200 OR 305 FERT CORNER OF THRUSHED JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK,

POR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK,
Michigan-sy. 20-foot lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.,
only 56, 250. If this is not cheap, I don't know what is.
JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-46.

POR SALE—ONLY \$25 PER FOOT FOR 50 FEET
front on Fifty-first-st. and Grand boulevard. Inqure on premises or at Fikid GROSSMANN'S, 128
Clark-st., floom 20.

POR SALE—OUTTAGES OR HOUSES ON NICELYlocated lots in the city or near suburbs. Special
bargains on Adama and Harrison-sts., or Lawndale.
Will take-part exchange, and bayments to suit. D.W.
ki.DHED (owner), 147 Kandolph-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—\$2.400—GOOD 10-ROOM BRICK, 418
FOR SALE—\$2.400—GOOD 10-ROOM BRICK, 418
FOR SALE—\$2.400—GOOD 10-ROOM BRICK, 418
FOR SALE—\$1.400—2.500 bines borse-cars; sewers,
etc., This is less than value of house without lot. R.
H. ROWLAND, 26 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—\$4.00—2.570 BY FRAME HOUSE, 24X
60, and large barn, on Maxwell-st.; to be moved
before April 1: must sell. HOPKINS ESYMOUL,
138 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT 2-STORY AND
basement brick house, modern improvements,
good location (east of Clark-st., North Side), or will
exchange for uningroved north Side property. Address to 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN, STONE POR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house 833 Indiana av. (lot 60 feet front), built by N. S. Bouton, hard-wood finish, heated by steam, and in good order. Also double brick house, 6:4 Michiganaw, near Eighteenth-st. (lot 50 feet front), heated by Steam, and in good order. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-\$1,300—COTTAGE AND LOT ABOUT 150 feet north of Lake-\$1. on Western-\$7. HAB-VEY T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE-FINE BLOCK OF BRICK BUILDINGS. The rent swill pay more than 10 per cent on orice saked. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av. TOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE (corner). Furnace, gas-fature, and sereens, at a sacriace. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE (corner). Furnace, gas-fature, and a sereens, at a sacriace. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY-HOUSE and fot on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third. Also 2-story house and lot on Wentworth-av., north of Forty-seventh; very cheap, and long time. WM. HOPKIN-SON, 92 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., Harrison, Congress, Winebester, Robey, and Van Buren-sis; South Side, in Unlich tract. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., Harrison, Congress, Winebester, Robey, and Van Higginson, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., Harrison, Congress, Winebester, Robey, and Van Higginson, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., Harrison, Congress, Winebester, Robey, and Van Higginson, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., Harrison, Congress, Winebester, Robey, and Van Higginson, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

For other bargains see Times of to-day,
Ses—Jackson and Laffin-sai, a. w. cor.
3113—Adams and Laffin-sai, s. w. cor.
3113—Adams and Lincoin-stai, s. w. cor.
3113—Adams and Lincoin-stai, s. w. cor.
3124—Adams and Wood-st., s. w. cor.
3125—Ashiand-av., s. of Van Buren, e. f.
3136—Ashiand-av., s. of Van Buren, e. f.
3136—Ashiand-av., n. of Van Buren, e. f.
3136—Ashiand-av., n. of Van Buren, e. f.
3140—Sincoin Sincoin S

residence on which over \$30,000 has been spent.

J. C. MAGILL, 80 Washington \$4.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BLOCK ON MADson-st. : pays 10 per cent het.
Good husiness property in better brick store on Statest. paying 12 per cent; better brick store on Statest. paying 12 per cent; better brick store on Statest. paying 12 per cent; will take some trade.
Elegant residence, best part of Ashiand-av, for less
than the buildings would cost to-day. Fine residence on
West Monroe-st. \$6,000, very casy terms; some trade.
Another on Adams-st.; will trade for two smaller
houses. Another choice corner, stone front, on Jackson. \$4,500. A nice 2-story brick, three rooms deep, on
Paulina \$2,000. Also a good 2-story house and barn,
best part of West Harrison-st., for \$3,000; cost \$5,000;
extra casy terms. Nice cottage and iot on Park-av, for
\$5,100: monthly payments it desired. Elegant lot and
small house near Lincoln Park, \$1,300. Also in same
location five-room cottage and lot, \$2,000. Also in same
room cottage and lot and a half of ground, \$3,000. Also
con say terms. And many other good places. Fleass
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Itoom & Methodist
Church Block.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PKIRCE & CO., 90 DEAR-

on easy terms. A RIOE & CO., Itoom 6 Methodist-Church Block.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 DEAR-Dorn-st.:

50x110, southeast corner Lincoln and Van Buren \$ 2,800
44x110 on Washington-st., near Page.

5,000
Marple-front house on Abland-av, near Jack800-8t
Marble-front house on Michigan-av., near
Fourteenth-st., east front.

25x181 on South Park av., near Iwenty-sixth.

50x100 south water-st., improved, rented
at \$4,800 Front. near Oakland Station.

50x190 on Madison-st., uear Fith-av.

50x100 south-ast corner West Washington and

Morgan-ste, with two frame houses.

50x100 south-ast corner Mest Washington and

8x100 Madison-st.

TOR SALE—114 GREEN-ST., 2-STORY FRAME 

I OR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 DEARborn-st., the following choice North Side building sites:

100x100 feet, corner of Indians and Cass-sts.

100x100 feet, corner of Huron and State-sts.

50x130 feet, best corner on Dearborn-sv.

40x110 feet, Rush-st. near Huron.

And several other desirable lots at low figurea.

We have also a list of residences varying in price from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS AND acres at Morgan Park and Washington Heights. Choice grow-tols with houses for said or reat. WM. HOPKINSON, 92 Washington-st., Room of the William of the Constitution of the Co

FOR SALE—ABOUT 4 ACRES NEARCITY LIMITS, on the line of the M. S. and C. & R. J. Railroads.—a good location for manufacturing purposes, and a good location for manufacturing purposes, and a good investment at the price. B. J. GLOVER, 170 Washington-st., Room I.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY HOUSES AT HINSTONE, and Fracily to go faio, for just what you are throwing away in reut—and the very best lots, without a dollar, to improve. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. a dollar, to improve. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 TO 100 ACRES JUST OUTSIDE OF
fire limits; only \$500 per acre; terms easy. LESTER, Room 67 Metropolitan Blook.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOT 75X127. WITH
6-room cottage, large barn, fine cherry and shade
trees, lake water in sireet, on Wentworth-sv., one
block south of the station and boulevard; small payment down, balance on easy terms or monthly payments. FRED GROSSMANN, 123 Clark-st., Room 20. ments. FRED GROSSMANN, 125 Clark-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISPOSING Of a portion of my unimproved real entate I will build to suit as to style and manner of payment on the avenues in the grove east of the depois; one of the finest locations in the goods, Wabash-av., near Sixty-third. B. LEWIS, Englewood, Wabash-av., near Sixty-third. FOR SALE—HOUSES WITH 6 OR TEN ACRES OF land, at Hinsdale, very low for cash or on easy payments; also for rent. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn. I'OR SALE—HOUSES WITH 6 OR TEN ACRES OF lots, cheap for cash. Also, new two-story house near depot, for \$1,800-cheap. C. E. CRAFTS, Room 1. 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, IMPROVED, NEAR THE city depot on the ground; terms easy; if you want a great bargain, this will pay to investigate also, 20 acres improved, at Washington-st., Room, M. HOPKINSON, 32 Washington-st., Room, A.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATIS COUNTRY REAL ESTATIS

TOR SALE—\$1,800—\$1,000 DOWN, BALANOE 7

Per cent one year—This is an 160-acre farm, 100
acres under fence and 80 acres under blow, framed
dwelling of 7 rooms, barns, sheds, corn-cribs, etc.;
land is the best rolling prairie, 7 miles from Sloan,
Woodbury County, 1a. This is certainly a bargain.
\$5,000—200-acre farm, houses, barns, fences, water,
etc.: 150 acres under plow; 2 miles from depot in
Adams County, Ia. Terms, \$1,300 down, balance on
time.

130-acre farm, all under post and board fence and under plow, splendid framed dwelling, 14 rooms, good
barn, orchard, etc., 16 miles west of Court-House in
Chicago. This will be sold at a bargain.
S., 500—17-acre farm, 12 miles from Chicago, 2 blocks
from depot at Fark Ridge, Coox County, fil., good
house, orchards, all under cultivation; it is underdrained, and is first class property. 7. To Madison-st.

LOR SALE—TO STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS

Room 7, 179 Modyn-et.

Room 7, 179 Modyn-et.

Room 7, 179 Modyn-et.

Room 7, 179 Modison-et.

Room 1, 179 Modison-et.

Room 1, 179 Modison 1, 179 Modis

No one need sawer was not maked. The state of the color to invest. Address STOCK-RAISER, Fribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM—330 ACRES one Cedar River, Menomone County, Mich., having one mile of river front, 210 acres well-broken farming land, 120 acres of very best spruce timber.

Will sell very cheap or exchange for Chicago property.

SH. KERFOOT & CU.,

10 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUROBA FARM—CLOSE TO LIMITS, good improvements, living water, good soil, undersid with gravel; on two travelse roads: one of the most desirable farms and locations around Aurora, would take good land or city property in part pay. J. C. MAGILL, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS IN Inwa. Kansas, Minnesota, and Illinois, cleap for cash, or exchange for city property at great basidences for exchange for

Gains. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—115-ACRE MICHIgan farm. 4 McHenry County farms, 7 Grundy
County, 1a., farms. PERRY, Room 8, 123 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FARMS, IMPROVED AND UNIMproved, big and little, for each or credit, near and
far: extraordinary inducements to join a Kansas colonv: also an impartial guide, with map. M. O. DOWD,
77 and 79 Clarkest., main floor.

Trand 79 Clark et., main floor.

POB SALE—OR EXCHANGE—15½ ACRES IN GAleiena, Ill., 6 acres in grapes, wine-cellar, house, barn, etc.; will be sold cheep for cash, or would take a part in cash and a house and lot in exchange. ARNOLD IRIPP, Room 35 Ashiand Block.

POR SALE—\$2,590—\$600 DOWN, BALANCE EASY payments; this is a good 140-acre farm; 50 acres under fence and plow; new framed dwelling; 30 acres under fence and plow; new framed dwelling; 30 acres under fence and plow; new framed dwelling; 30 acres under fence and plow; new framed swelling; 30 acres under fence and plow; new framed swelling; 50 acres of timber; barns, ethis, water, and good orchard; this farm is only 30 miles south of Chicag, and 5 miles from depot. If you want a nice piece of land here it is: T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-5t.

and barn, cit.; will be add cheep for ceach, or would take a part in cach and a house and lot in exchange. ARNOLD INTERPRETATION OF A SARIKAN BOOK.

TOUR SARIKAN SARIKAN BOOK.

TOUR SARIKAN SARI

WANTED—AN ENGLISH CAPITALIST DRWalter to purchase, in one of the Western States, a large tract of good land, from 5,000 acres powards. It must be suitable for strain of graiting. Will pay eash, but price must not exceed \$2.50 per acre. Could take a large tract at anything like 31 per acre or under, provided title was absolutely perfect and land in good location. No attention will be paid to answers, unless price and location is explicitly stated. Address R 47, Tribune.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. NO HUMBUG—COTond-M., sast of state: \$3.00 to \$3,300. Geoldis PETERSON, Renting Agent. 501 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON AVEmust not be a valuable farm near Richmost. Address R 40, Tribune odice.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON AVEmust not first the state of the valuable farm near Richmost. Address R 40, Tribune odice.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON AVEmust not first the state of the valuable farm near Richmost. Address R 50, Tribune odice.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON AVEwith part cash as may be agreed upon give location
and price asked. Address P 61, Tribune odice.

WANTED—WO GOOD BRICK HOUSES ON
South or West Side, worth \$2,00 to \$4,00; cash
payments. 3. A. LAWRENUE, 16 Madison-st.

WANTED—NICE RESIDENCE LOT, 50 FEET
Fronk at Austin, convenient to depot, for each,
HOPKIN'S & SEYMOUR, 133 Clark-st., Room 2. REAL ESTATE WANTED. HOPLING & SETMOUR, ISS CIRTS. S., ROOM 2.

WANTED-HOUSE (STONE OR BRICK) AND LOT, North or South Bide, for small amount in each above the ineumbranes; give full particulars. Address R. 57. Tribune office.

WANTED-A HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM \$2,000 to \$3,000, in the city; must be in good condition and in a good location on the West Side, near the street-car line. Address, with full particulars, R 73, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BUY A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT in a good locality; small payment down, balance mouthly. Address R 61, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD HOUSE, WITH BARN. ON the North or West Side, and would like to pay for twith cheaper places, D. W. ELDRED, 147 Randolph-st., Room 5.

WANTED-WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMER FOR centrally-located business property valued about \$75,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT-ROUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Stace.

TO RENT-812 FER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND \$15 thereafter, fine two-story brick houses. 434 frying place and 13 Filimore st. 1 also two-story frame. 50 Harvard-st. 58; second floor, 10 Harvard-st. 1n-quire at 58 Western-av.

TO RENT-CONNER BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, 45 kiver-st. 70 KENT-COTTAGE, 120 LOOMIS-ST., \$25.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY B SICK HOUSE WITH I good celler; 8 rooms; findern improvements; fine, healthy location, paved streets, good neighborhood; 830 per month; 410 Park-av, Cottage, 8 rooms, nice yard and garden; 885 Washington-te, large bed-rooms; rent \$25 per month; 40 Park-av, Cottage, 8 rooms, nice yard and garden; 885 Washington-te, large bed-rooms; rent \$25 per month; C. F. BULKELEY, 410 Park-av, TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ON LAF-ligh-st, imodern conveniences; \$13, Address R 98, Tribdine office.

TORENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, \$20, \$20; 7 rooms, \$10; 3 rooms, \$5. JOHN F, EBER-HARI, 94 Washington-ts.

TO RENT—THAT VERY PLEASANT SIX ROOM tottage, 902 (880) West Madison-te; gas and water. B. W. THOMAS, 192 Lassalle-st.

TO RENT—THAT VERY PLEASANT SIX ROOM tottage, 902 (880) West Madison-te; gas and water. B. W. THOMAS, 192 Lassalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE.

\$12, 213, and \$25 per month; new stone-fronts, now finishing; want good tenants; prices to suit. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND I flats on the West Side, now vacani, and to be vacant May i. Call and leavy your orders. Houses mind and rents collected. Reasonable figures. GILFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

TO RENT—79 WARREN-AV., \$20, 2-STORY AND Dasement brick, all improvements; flat 250 South Leavitt; house, 12 rooms, 10 North Green; house, 12 Sangamon; and a large number of flats and houses in West Division. D. P. NEWELL, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—79 WARREN-AV., \$20, 2-STORY AND SANGEN DELTA.

TO RENT—79 STORY HOUSE EAST OF ELIZA.

TO RENT—79 STORY HOUSE FAST OF ELIZA.

TO RENT—79 STORY HOUSE FAST OF ELIZA.

TO RENT—78 STORY HOUSE FAST OF ELIZA.

TO RENT—78 STORY HOUSE FAST OF ELIZA.

TO RENT—18 STORY HOUSE FAST OF ELIZA.

TO RENT—18 STORY HOUSE FAST OF ELIZA.

South Side.

TO RENT-9-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLEfront dwellings on Twenty-second-st. between
Calumet and South Park-avs.: 3-story and basemens
brick, furnished or unfurnished: 404 South Clark-st.,
boot and shoe store, with fixtures; offices corner Randolph and LaSalie-sts.: 1 Forty-first-st. dwelling, 13
rooms. JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.,
Room 1. dolph and LaSalle-sta.: | Forty-first-st., dwelling, 12 rooms. JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT-NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE ON PRAIRIE—
1 av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; pariors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor: modern improvements, with barn. Geo. A. SPRINGER, on Dearbonr-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED—A COTTAGE OF SIX rooms to good party. Address 474 Vernon-av.

TO RENT-FROM NOW UNTIL MAY 1, FURnished cottage on Caumet-av. and Twenty-third-st. Apply at 32 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-IC33 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick building, marble front, with all modern improvements at 230 per mouth to a good tenant. ADLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-st. TO RENT-2-STORY BRICK BASEMENT DWELL-ing 1434 Indiana-av. Apply at Room 2, 146 Medi-son-st. TO RENT-NICE BRICK HOUSE, DINING-ROOM and kitchen on first floor; laundry in cellar. A. BLISS, Room 14, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT-THE WHOLE OR PART OF 207 MICHI-gan-av., from March 1.

North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT-NICE 10-EOUN BRICK HOUSE, NEAR Lincoin Park; all conveniences; good neighborhood; rent low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1-THE FIRST-CLASS
stone front dwelling 49 Pine-st., near Ohio. The
house is three rooms deep, three stories and basement.

13 Michigan-av.

TO RENT-343 BURLING-ST., GOOD HOUSE, 15 rooms, all modern improvements; large yard, summer-house, nice barn; will rent to good party low for a term of years, or sell cheap. THOMAS FREEMAN, 120 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, 7 BOOMS, BELDEN-av., near Clark-st. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place. TO-RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front 13-room house, on Chicago-av.. pear Dear-born-av. \$30 per month. S. H. KERFOUT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

Troat 13-room house, on Chicago-av.. Bear Dearborna-v. \$50 per month. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91
Dearborn-st.

TO SENT-VERY DESIRABLE 11-ROOM ENGLISH
basement marble-front residence, near corner of
Rush and indiana-st., very cheap to good tenant. S.
H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE-BY & A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
1. 134 LaSalie-st., corner of Madison:
224 Ashland-av., stone-front brick barn, furnace, etc.
274 Park av., 12 rooms, gas fixtures, 288 Ashland-av., stone-front brick barn, furnace, etc.
274 Park av., 12 rooms, gas fixtures, bath, etc.
44 Lastin-st., 3-story and basement brick, and barn.
122 Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., stone front, 14
203 Park av., 12-room cottage and barn.
310 Chicago-av., near state-st., 3-story stone front,
180 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick,
4 and 6 Wincennes-place, 2-story bricks, 10 rooms.
281 Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling;
181 Urnace, not and cold water.
All tenants holding losses from this office expiring
May 1, 1870, and who desire to retain possession of the
same premises for another year, will please call at once.
2 A. CUMMINGS & CO., 133 LaSalie-st.
TO RENT-WE HAVE SEVERAL COTTAGES TO
rent. Also inquiries for larger houses. Want 12 to 16
room house on west Washlagton-st., west of Green and
est of Union Park. Frompt attention given to this
branch of business by experienced parties. HOPKINS
& SEYMOULE, 33 Clark-st., Room 2.

branch of business by experienced parties. HOPKINS & SKYMOUK, 133 Clark-st. Room 2.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES, WELL LOCAted, at low rents. Unfurnished solites of rooms for housekeeping at low rents. FARRINGTON & HACKNET, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE OF 8 HOUMS, MODERN IMprovements, for board of owner and wife. Address
R 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT — SEVERAL GOOD DWELLINGS,
stores, flats, and rooms, to good tenants. LOVEJOT & WATKINS, 221 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND
tenements in all parts of the city at the General
Renting Agency of UKO. G. NEWBURY, 104 La

Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT-HOOMS.

South Sides

TO RENT-ROOMS
IN THE BEST LOCATIONS
IN THE BUSY THE SOUTH SIDE.

NO CHARGE TO TENANTS.

ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE.

ROOM & TRIBUNE BUILDING.

TO RENT-THIREK UNFURNISHED ROOMS; RENT low, 867 Wabash-87.

TO RENT-A NICE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED, for one or two gentiemen. 1325 Butterfeid-4s.

TO RENT-TO. GENTLEMEN-LARGE, NICELY-furnished room; private family, 472 Wabash-87.

TO RENT-S ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE-keeping. 14 Twenty-eighth-81. near Wabash-87.

TO BEST-FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, 3 FRONT FOOMS, second floor, State-6t., near Van Ruren; \$14 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-84. Room 11.

TO RENT-A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED 100M. TO RENT-A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED MOM, with closet and gas. Apply at 515 Wabash-av. TO RENT-A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED GOOM,

With closet and gas. Apply at 515 Wabsah-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, EN

Suite or single. 384 Michigan-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR
housekeeping; sewing-machine and plano if desired, at 748 State-8.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A VERY DRsirable location on Wabsah-av., near Fourteenthst. inquire at 174 East Randolph-8t.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Tooms, very reasonable, fine location, No. 25 Indiann-av., corner Thirteenth-8t.; references.

TO RENT-NICELT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH

T gas and fire, single or en suite; rent low. Apply at
ROOMS, 47 Lassile-st.

TO RENT-LAKE FRONT, FINE ALCOVE ROOM,
and one other; private family. References exchanged. 285 Michigan-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS—APPLY TO
ROOM ROOMS—APPLY TO
ROOM ROOMS—APPLY TO
ROOM RENT-TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. To RENT-TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. To RENT-TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.

To BENT-DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
To suite, to reliable persons without children, on avenue, just north of Twentlethest. Z.23, Tribune.

To RENT-TO MAY 1, CHEAP, FIRST FLOOR AT 241 Wabash av.

To RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS: ALSO, some for light housekeeping, second and third floors. ISS East Washington 3ct, Room B.

TO RENT-HANDSOME ROOMS FURNISHED AND unturnished. Apply as Room 1s, 46 and 48 Clarkst, adjoining Sherman House.

To RENT-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS COMplete for housekeeping on first floor, private family. 633 Wadash av.

To RENT-SUITE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 48 East Harrison-st.

To RENT-SUITE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS

To RENT-SUITE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS

To RENT-SUITE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS

To RENT-SUITE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. TORENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS-CHEAP. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS CHEAP.
TO RENT-HURNISHED ROOMS TO PERMANENT and transfert lodgers: good accommodations; lowest figures. Walton House, 34 and 36 Washington-st. Miss. HIXON.
TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT Fooms, in business centre; \$1 per day. Address M 74, Tribune office.
TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS, \$2 TO \$6 PER Week. 149 Monroe-st.
TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, nicely kept, single or en suite, to gentiemen only. Call at 68 East Kandolph-St. third floor.

TO RENT-ROOMS
NO CHARGE TO THE NORTH SIDE.
NO CHARGE TO TRANSTS.
ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE,
ROOM B TRIBUNE BUILDING.
TO RENT-NEAT, CHEAP, FURNISHED ROOMS
for gentlemen at 117 North Clark-st. Inquire in slore. TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WISHING A NICELYkept single room, with closet and gas, in a outer
private family on Dearborn-av., South of Huron-st.,
may address Q.56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, DOUBLE PARLORS,
with alcove, hot water, gas, bath; price low; also
single rooms. 388 East Erie-st. TO RENT - A LARGE BACK ROOM, NICELY FUR nished, for sleeping room. Private family. No. 107 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE BACK ROOM, NICELY FURnished, for sleeping room. Private family. No.
107 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED SECOND-STORY ROOM,
All conveniences. Also an unfurnished front suite.
Private family. South of Outario-st. and east of State.
Address M 73, Tribune effice.

The RENT-ROOMS AND APARTMENTS—BY E. A.
CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lassile-st, corner Madison:
234 Lassile-st, very pleasant suite of 4 rooms, opposite Grand Facilic.
Corner Adams and Clark-sts, Porter Block, elegant
suites of 2 and 3 rooms just finished.
243 State-st., elegant suites in Tobey Building.
242 State-st., second floor, large pleasant rooms.
45 and 47 Third-av., suite, three rooms.
45 Inird-av., very pleasant suite front rooms.
45 and 47 Third-av., suite, three rooms.
46 and 47 Third-av., suite, three rooms.
47 and 47 State-st., succentil-st., second floor,
231 to 2-5 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, suite
of 5 rooms in marble front.
297 to 901 West Handolph-st., very fine rooms, single
or en suite.
242 South Morgan-st., rooms in second story, bath,
194 Milwaukee-av., stone-front, six rooms, single
or en suite.
242 South Morgan-st., rooms in second story, bath,
194 Milwaukee-av., stone-front, six rooms, single
or en suite.
257 to 745 West Madison-st., Tormerly Blahop Court
Hotel, large due dining-room.
121 South Hoyne-st., between Madison and Washington, brick building, first floor and basement.
All tennats holding leasas from this office expiring
May 1, 1878, and who desire to retain possession of the
ame premises for auchter year, will please call at once.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lassile-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING OR

TO RENT-ROOMS FOR HOUSEREEPING OR lodging, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. CHICAGO RENTING ASSOCIATION, 238 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORES, BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lasalle-st., corner Madison: 238 South Water-st., large store, fine location for commission house. 236 Lasalle-st., opposite Grand Pacine Hotel. 47 Third-av., near Van Buren-st., brick store. \$15. 56 Wass Washington-st., corner Store, very cheap. 397% West Lake-st., store near Elizabeth-st., cheap. 741 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, elegant store in marble from block. 6. 586. 6. 500 March Madison-st., corner Clinton, two-story age or manufacturing. 759 West Madison-st., near Winchester-av., neat store. All tenants holding leases from this office expiring.

759 West Madison-st., near Winchester-av., neat store.
All tenants holding leases from this office expiring May 1, 1879, and who wish to retain possession of the same premises for another year, will please call at once. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 138 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT-BY J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate and Renting Agency,
144 La Salle-st., main floor.

STORESS:

Store and basement 82 State-st., size 20x100; good light, etc. Also, second, third, and fourth floors 82 State-st.

Store and basement 203 Wabash-av.

Four-story and basement building 38 Randolph-st.
84 Lake-st., whole of part of building.
85 Cond., third, and fourth floors 104 Madison-st.; size, 50x170.

A large list of stores and houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT-STATE-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-A

Second, third, and fourth floors 104 Madison-st.: size, SOX170.

A large list of stores and houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT-STATE-ST. NEAR WASHINGTON-A flee double store. Also several single stores north of Monroe-st. State-st., northeast corner of Randolph, third and fourth floors; splendid light.

State-st., southeast corner of Randolph, third and fourth floors; submiddled light.

State-st., southeast corner of Randolph, third and fourth floors; and basement. 114 Monroe-st., second and fourth floors, and basement. 224 Aug. 241 Lake-st., five stories and basement steam power, steam heating; say light.

232 and 244 Lake-st., five stories and basement steam power, steam heating; say light.

233 Aug. 244 Lake-st., five stories and basement steam power, steam heating; say light.

245 RENT-STORE WITH LIGHT, DRY BASE-ment, No. 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICE.

124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 109

134 Isquest, from March 1; location unsurpassed. Apply at 1600m 9, 146 Madison-st. GEO. NICHOLS.

TO RENT-STORE 68 AND 70 WABASH-AV., front Wabash-av. and Dearborn Park, 48180, WM. H. WOOD, 31 Dearborn-av.

"TO RENT-GOOD STORE, HEST LOCATION ON West Side; rent very low; fixtures for sale at one-third real worth; old boot and shoe stand; good trade casabilished; have to leave city on business. Address, at once, P.55, Tribune office.

TO RENT-NICE STORES AND FLATS; GOOD LOcation; rents collected. GEORGE FERENSON, renting agent, soft cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

10 RENT-STORE ON STATE-ST. NEAR Monrok, or the building if wanted.

21. SLOSSON & CO., 135 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., first-class location; possession given 15th of March. Address, with rull name, o est. Tribane office.

TO RENT-THE STORE NOS. 120-122 FRANKLIN-st., hear Madison, with water-elevator, from May, I, at reasonable rent. Also store No. 128 Franklin-st., three doors from Madison; water elevator; from Feb. 25. FARKINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STORE 24X90. WITH BASEMENT, ON South Clark-st., between Madison and Mouroe: first-class location for retail trade. Inquire at itoom 4 Times Building.

TO RENT-NO. 136 SOUTH WATER-ST., FOUR stories and basement. No. 211 State-st., 4 stories and basement. No. 840 Madison-st., market with fixtures. \$15 per month. D. W. STORKS, 94 Washington-st. TO RENT-STORES 274 AND 278 EAST MADI son-st., four story; also, store 158 Clark-st., Ar cade Building. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st. cade Building. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT-THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS,
I with basement SEXEO, 67 - story building, near
corper Wabash-av, and Lake-st. well lighted, and has
clevator. Possession May I. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT-HALF STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR
I. Washington-st. with use of fatures, from March
I. Address Z 36, Tribune office.
TO RENT-A GOOD NEW BRICK STORE, SINGLE
I. or double, corner Madison-st. and Western-av.,
with grocery fatures if wanted. D. LEUNARD, use
Madison-st.

TO RENT-GONE OF THE EEST CIGAR AND PA.

Malson-st.

TO RENT-ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR AND PAper stands in the city-bas been occupied as such for
twelve years-with fixtures. Uniffers, Haisted and
Washington-sis.

Offices.

TO RENT-THE ELEGANT OFFICE UNDER TREmont House, corner Lake and Dearborn-sis.
Store Nos. 88 and 70 Wabash-av.
WILLIAM H. WOOD, 31 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH VAULT,
desirable for lawyers, by W. R. CONDICT, 150
Dearborn-st. desirable for lawyers, by W. R. CONDICT, 130
Dearworn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER OF WABASH-AV, AND HARrison-st., suite of rooms on ground foor, suitable
for a physician's office: also a three-story and basement
dwesling, 18 rooms, whosh-av., near Harrison-st.
Apply at 354 Wabash-av.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—THE DUCK CORNER OF FIFTH-AV.
and Pole-st., 290 feet on river, 400 feet deep. H.
A. GOODMICH, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO REST—BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, 307 TO 317
West Madison-st.,—The dining-room and gitchen of
this building will be rented chapt to responsible party.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 Lavable-st.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS FOR MANUfacturing purposes a team power and clerators.

TO RENT-FRANCE WARTED FOR FOUR AND
five-story buildings on Canal, near Madison-st.,
built for wholesale purposes, adapted to any large bus,
built for wholesale purposes, adapted to any large bus,
built for wholesale purposes, adapted to any large bus,
and on long time. From GARES, 32 canal-st.

TO RENT-FOR FIVE TEARS-FIFTEEN ACRES,
northwest corner of Wentworth-av. and Thirtyninth-st., and ten acres, northwest corner Thirty-seveath-st. and stewart-av. N. BACON, Room 22, 152
Lasalle-st.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS FOR MANUfacturing purposes; steam power and clevators.
Stor & West Washington-st. A. E. BISHUY.

TO RENT-ENTIRE BUILDING 46 LAKE-ST. ALSO
stores, basements, offices, and bogsekeeping rooms on
South Clark-st.

TO RENT-160-ACRE FARM. 2 HOUSES, NEAR

South Clark-st. Apply to MALCOM MeNRILL, 224
South Clark-st.

TO RENT-160-ACRE FARM. 2 HOUSES, NEAR
Tower Hill, Shelby County, Ill. Apply at 125
Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS BRICK BUILDING ON
Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st., suitable for
a first-class salcon and dining-rooms up-stairs: will be
ronted for three years to a good party. Inquire of
JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-BOARDING HOUSE CONVENIENTLY
located on West Side, at low rental. FARRINGTON
& HACKNEY, 103 Washington-st.

TO RENT-37 AND 59 WEST WATER-ST., BEtween Madison and Washington, new building,
rooms for manufacturing purposes, with or without
power, \$10 and upware. & A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 Lassaile-st., corner of Madison.

WANTED TO RENT-COTTAGES AND ROOMS

WANTED TO RENT-COTTAGES AND ROOMS
for bousekeeping in all parts of the city for responsible tenants.
ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE,
ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WANTED-TO RENT-FOR ASSMALL FAMILY.
Apply to R. W. RATHBORNE, 189 East Washingtonst., Room S.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROR ASSMALL FAMILY, Apply to R. W. RATHBORNE, 189 East Washingtonst., Boon S.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR ROOMS IN building of twelve or more, suitable for boarders and an ear business centre as possible. Address for one week. P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR COTtage, neighborhood of Douglas House, by young couple. Address, with terms, P 76, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR CLEAN fair of shout six rooms, buth, &c., good references, your adults, permanents; must state rent. Address P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE BEDROOMS AND one sitting room furnished, partial board, not north of Division-st. nor west of Weils-st. P 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house, or rooms for housekeeping. North side preferred. Q 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS for light housekeeping by gentleman and wife, within 20 minutes walk of Lake-st. F 60. Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SELF AND WIFE, second-floor large, square front room or alcove; would furnish, except carpet, if could be permanent. House, table, and locality must be first-class; prompt pay. P 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM ABOUT APRIL 1. house of 7 rooms and improvements, half-hours walk from Beard of Trader must be cheap. Address STUABT, Box 250 Post-Quice.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping, in good location on North Side; rent paid promptly. Address M, 46 and 45 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping, in good location on North Side; rent paid promptly. Address M, 46 and 45 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping, in good location on North Side; rent paid promptly. Address M, 46 and 45 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HYMEE OR FOUR ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping, in good location on North Side; rent paid promptly. Address M, 46 and 45 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE O

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED
Whouse, with barn, in a pleasant location on the
West Side; only three in family; no children. Address
O'72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURFOS.
WANTED—TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURFOS.
To second floor, well lighted, between Washington and
Monroe on State, or between State and Dearborn. B
ss, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—S FURNISHED ROOMS (2)
bed-rooms and sitting-room) in the vicinity of
Fairview or Oakland; state terms, which must be modcrate. O St. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS
on North Side, within six blocks of Rush-st.
bridge. Rest, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE OVER 100 GOOD
applications for houses on or before May 1; ownhands. FightCE & WARE, 145 LaSsile-st. MANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN A private family for gentleman, wife, and child; North Side preferred. B 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BET WEEN NOW AND THE 1st of May, a partly-furnished small two-story house, or part of a large house, or a flat, in desirable location. Address R 30, Tribune office.

nouse, or part or a large house, or a nat, in desirable location. Address R 50, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY GENT AND WIFE, 2 to 4 universished rooms for housekeeping, in first-class family, on second floor; modern improvements; within 10 blocks of State and Lake; state price and particulars. Address S 2, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FIRST OR SECOND-FLOOR of house, furnished or unfurnished, ou wabsah or Michigan-ava. between Twelfth and Madison-sta. Address R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE FIRST-CLASS bouse for a term of years; quexceptionable references given. Address R 12, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A REDIUM-SIZED HOUSE near Twenty-second-st., east of State; possession ist or middle of March: rent not to exceed \$39. Address \$34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING ON SOUTH Side, between Twelfth and Twenty fifth-sta. east of state; must consain at to 10 rooms and modern in provement; an willing to advance one year from the provement; an willing to advance one year from the provement; and willing to advance one year from the provement; and willing to advance one year from the provement; and willing to advance one year from the provement; and willing to advance one year from the provement; and willing to advance one year from the provement; and willing to advance one year from the provement; and willing to advance one year from the provement; and north of Sixteenth-st. Frompt pay. Address \$21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARCH 8, ONE FURNISHED, and American family of three. Address \$37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in keeding boarders would like a house in good location. Prefer farmished, or Dartly so. Best reference. Address \$38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 10 OR 12 ROOM HOUSE, with modern improvements, situated between Monoroe-sts. R 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE NORTH OF Peck-court, on Michigan-av., suitable for genticel boarding-house. Y 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN Private family, on South Side, by a young renticel boarding-house. Y 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN Private family, on South Side, by a young rentice has been proved by the private family on South Side, by a young rentice has been proved by the private family on South Side, by a young rentice has been proved by the proveners of the private family on South Side, by a young rentice has been proved by the proveners of the prov

Ving. four or five unfornished rooms, on South Side, north of Iwenty-second and east of State-st. ALBERT JENKS, 493 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—BY A young married couple, a frat-class solite of rooms before May 1: private family preferred; best of references. Address So. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BENT—TO ROUSE OWNERS—WE can rent your houses quick; have some good tensate waiting. Piease call. EDWIN A. BICE & CO. Room 8 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 8 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, for myself and wife in good location. South or West Side preferred. B 6s, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, north of Twenicith-st, and cast of State, a first-class house. Rent not to exceed \$700 a year.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, which is the source of the suit of of the

A SSIGNEER'S SALE-SEALED PROPOSALS UNtil March 10 were willing received for the purchase of the stock of children plees goods, etc., and
fixtures, at No. 503 Southing, plees goods, etc., and
fixtures, at No. 503 Southing, plees goods, etc., and
south Clark-st., assigned to me by more No. 13
south Clark-st., assigned to me by more No.
storet. Right-peer-yed to reject any or all bids. Address ISAAC MARKS, 133 South Clark-st. A GRAIN-CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT WITH cleaning apparatus (steam power) for sale. A good chance for a grain merchant. M 36, Tribune.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR DRESSMAKER, FANCY goods and notions; good location: will sell cheap. Call at 12046 State-st.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WANTS MORE capital and good reliable man to run finances; profits large. Address R 67, Tribune office.

profits large. Address R 67, Tribune office.

PIG INVESTMENT—WANTED A MAN WITH
S18,000 to \$20,000 to start two or three lumberyards in live Western towns, where margins are big. I
am thoroughly experienced in it and wide-awake.
Lumber will be low this season, and money in it. Address P 72, Tribune office.

PARGAINS—I WANT A CASH OFFER FOR STOCK
D of groceries and fixtures, horse, waron, etc. Call
before I o'clock any day this week, at 320 Ogden-av. Must be sold.

PRICK YARD FOR SALE CHEAP—ALL IN RUNning order. Inquire at 708 Centre-av. M. DOWNEY, city.

COUNTRY-STORE TO RENT; STOCK, ETC., FOR
sale; proprietor recently deceased. This is a good
chance for some one with small means to drop into atrade
established for over twenty years. Address Mrs. H. E.
LEONARD, Warrensville, Du Page County, Ill., or
call on Dr. A. W. Smith. 431 West Lake-st., city.

LEONARD, Warreasville, Du Page County, Ill., or call on Dr. A. W. Smith. 431 West Lake-st., city.

PRUG STORE FOR SALE—VERY LOW—IN ONE of the best towns in the State, and doing a good business. Address Lock Box 71, Sterling, Ill.

PRUG-STORE FOR SALE ON ONE OF THE BEST streets in the city: satisfactory reasons for calling. Address 0 97, Tribune office.

Por SALE—CAPHOLIC BOOK AND SUPPLY store—Scaled proposals will be received by the undersined until March 16, 1878, for the purchase of the stock and fixtures of the business of the late William F. Squire, decessed. Is located at No. 433 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, adjoining the Jesuit Church, with a good city and country trade. Full particulars on application. Right reserved to reject any or all cids. JOHN ADAMS, Executor.

POR SALE—A WELL FITTED UP SALOON AND restaurant in the best location on State-st.; cheap for cash. Address N. CANEO & CO., 133 Twenty-second-st.

TOR SALE—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN A

for cash. Address N. CANEO & CO., 138 Twenty-second-st.

TOR SALE—WHOLE OR RALF INTEREST IN A
Well-established country hewspaper in Minnesota;
only paper at the country-seat; good bargain for a practical printer with small capital. Address 2.8, Tribuno.

TOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF
30-room hotel, complete in all its appointments;
2,000 cash, balance made easy; parties without ready
cash need not apply. Address 8.20, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY IN A
lively town of 1,500 on the C., R. & Q.; will sell
building. apparatus, and fixtures cheap; good country
trade and good prices. Address J. O. P. RISBERG,
Altous, Knox Cranty, III.

building. apparatus, and fixtures cheap; good country trade and good prices. Address J. O. P. RISBEIGG, Altous, Knox Crunty, IR.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A GOOD paying photograph-gallery to lady or gent; good location; reason for selling, have other business. Address S.2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A wholesale oyster and fish house; will inventory about \$6,000; a good opening for the right man. Address R.5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LITTLE CHEAP stores in the city, now doing a splendid business, to any lady or gentleman that can attend to it; will pay big; will invoice about \$500 or \$500; the reason for selling, going to Colorado. Address 6:3, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DINING PARLOR and restaurant in a first-class locality on West Madison-st. Reason for selling, wish to retire from the business. Address Q.72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A GROCERY store, doing good business, on a prominent street in the city. Q.70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A GROCERY route doing a good business. It will pay two men well. 75 West Adams st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FURNITURE STORE FOR Cash. Address R 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CEAP—CORNER STORE—CONFECTIONEY, fruit, and cigars. First-class location. Must be sold. Owner goth go Leadylle. Apply at 103 Haisted-st., corner of Mooroe.

FOR SALE—CREAP—CORNER STORE—CONFECTIONESION, conservant in the city; located in the best part of the South Division; elegant fixtures; business pays \$50 per day gross to a first-class trade. H. C. MOREY, 95 clark-st.

FOR SAE-GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF POR SALE—AN INVOICE OF \$1,275 WORTH OF new forniture. State what you will give in cash. Address H 20, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-LOCATED off-casholished, and good-paying retail cigar business; spiendid opportunity. Address E 20, Tribune. POR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY of tore doing a fine paying business; spiendid opportunity. Address E 20, Tribune. POR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY is tore doing a fine paying business; no better location in the city; clean stock and fine fixtures; first-cleaning in the city. Address Q 33, Tribune office.

POR SALE—MY CHARCOAL BUSINESS, BUILDing, horse and wagon, etc.. cheap, as I intend to retire. Information in the morning from 9 to 12, or address H. GOLDSMITH, corner Indians and Despiaines-sts.

POR SALE—OR TRADE—TRADE MARK AND RE-

rettre. Information in the morning from a to 12, or address H. GOLDSMITH, corner Indiana and Despiaines-sis.

POR SALE—OR TRADE—TRADE MARK AND RECORDS ALE—OR TRADE—TRADE MARK AND RECORDS AND STRONG STOOL The consist of the control of the co

dress M 45, Tribune office.

POR SALE—INE OF THE BEST DRESSMAKING establishments in the city. For particulars inquire at Good Samaritan Society. 173 East Handelph-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COFFEE MILL; ALSO, ONE-thorse power engine and boiler, cheap. 259 South Hasted-st., Tes Store.

FOR SALE—A CARGE COFFEE MILL; ALSO, ONE-thorse power engine and monitoring to the comparison of the store.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store and manufactory, now doing good business; will take part secured paper: Address Z 40, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE STORE DOING A direct class business; have got two stores; must sell ones will sell at a bargain. M 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AR EXCHANGE—THE FURNITURE, Extures, and lease of a good seventy-five room hotel in central part of Chicago. Address S 22, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

with building, carriages, horses, buggles, and all rixures requisite: coing a good paying business; reason for selling am going west. Apply or address MITCH—ELL, 830 and 639 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES—LIGHT business; corner store; you can lay by \$700 yearly; \$700 cash required. Address M 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE STOCK GROCERIES. ADdress M93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE STOCK GROCERIES. ADdress M93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARRET AND COMPECTIONERY.

POB SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
Address M98, Tribune office.

POB SALE—AN INTEREST IN THE BEST FAMilly fluor store in the city; \$1,000 cash. Address
M94, Tribune office. M 94, Tribune office.

POR SALE—RESTAURANT AND BARFRY IN the best and most fashionable locality in the business centre of the South Side: first-class chance for a man to carry on the entering business: fine large basement and large oven suitable for any kind of baking; wide alley in vear; elegant windows in front: will sell extremely low for cash; rent moderate. Address S 11, Tribune.

POR SALE—MY PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 327 West Madison-at; heat paying studio in the city, as I have other business to attend to will sell cheap. Possession May 1. O. F. WEAVER.

as I have other business to attend to will sell cheap. Possession May L. O. F. WEAVER.

POR SALE—CHEAP. HALF INTEREST IN A first-class horseshocing shop on West Side; monthly returns average \$3.0. Apply to 4.07 West Madison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 106 EAST VAN BURN-ST., Known as Pacific Bakery and Coffee-House, near Rock Island depot: established for 19 years. Owner wishes to retire May I, and offers to sell or rent. Inquire of CEO. RAFT, on the premises.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CAPITAL CITY HOTEL AT Des Moines. Three-story brick building; accommodation for 260 guesta; with or without furniture. Will take part pay in other property. Address R. G. ORWIG, Des Moines, is.

WISH TO MEET WITH SOME GOOD DIESS-maker who has had some experience, and wishes to carry on dressmaking. A good opportunity for a good woman without incumbrasce. Address R 41, Tribune.

T WANT TO BUX AN ESTABLISHED BARDWARE WANT TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED HARDWARE business: can pay cash. Address N 37, Trioune.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE, SCALES, COUNTER, kettle, and all tools complete. Average sales, 575 per day, Good stand, and very cheap front. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

dress Q St. Tribune office.

On ACCOUNT OF LEAVING TOWN A CHANCE is offered good, reliable parcles to hay out a large boarding-house, delightfully situated on Michigan-av.; house nearly full of good paying boarders; will accommodate about thirty five perpons; call and examine. Address S 12, Tribune office.

To BR DISPOSED OF BEFORE MAY 1. THE good-will, asteres, and lease of the well-known storage and commission business at 160 west Monroest. (formerly Harris & Co.), together with my interest nail goods now in warshouse. This is a good chance to the right party with the cash. For full particulars call on proprietor, J. PARKHOUSE, 160 West Monroest. (To PHYSICIANS—PRACTICE FOR SALK IN A nice town in fillinois; \$100 to \$200 required to buy furniture and rest house. Dik ROBT. MILLAK, Room 38, 156 Washington-st., Chicago.

W ANTED—BY A WELL-KNOWN EXPONTING With the cash of the right particulary can be compared to the right party with the cash of the cash of the right party with the cash of the cash of the right party with the cash. So required to buy furniture and rest house. Dik ROBT. MILLAK, Room 38, 156 Washington-st., Chicago.

W ANTED—BY A WELL-KNOWN EXPONTING the represent the firm in Kunope, the proprietor of which is going to Europe to spend several months, and will establish such a party and thopoughly introduce him to the trade. Address, with references, past business experience, etc., P.75, Tribune office.

and thoroughly introduce him to the trade. Address, with references, past business experience, etc., F 75. Tribune office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG mae, familiar with Board of Trade, to join me in brokerage and commission business; smail capital required; office rent free. Investigate. U.S., Tribune.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. A No. 1 job shop for saie at a bargain; not 2 biocks from new Court-House; jow rent and good custom. Address H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR LIGHT BUT FIRST-class combination; email investment required and references. Call at 232 lilinois-st., corner State.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 BOLT CARVER WITH DOVETAIL—inc attachment, 1 sand-paper machine, several good as "tables with boring attachments. I surfager, I buzz planer, I pour planer, I can juste boiler, I faverented, i stave-joiner, I Daniels planer, a large assortiment of punchaners, 10 fool-lather, 20 engines from 10 to 200 horo power, 15 boilers, 10 tanks; also a large assortiment of punchaners, 10 fool-lather, 20 engines from presses, 11 to 10 per 10 to 10 to 10 per 10 per 10 to 10 per 10 to 10 per 10 per 10 per 10 to 10 per 10 per 10 per 10 per 10 to 10 per 10 per

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS OF PAT-formation given on all matters relating to the patent business

A PRACTICAL, PUSHING BUSINESS MAN A wants a capitalist to put money against his services, and form a partnership for buying and farming from 1,000 to 4,000 scree of wheat land on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. From experience and facts I can show a larger return with less risk than from anything else. I will do the work, and you may carry the purse. From \$10,000 to \$20,000 can be used profitably. Address for two weeks WALTER SMITH, care of 123 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

A M NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON diamonds, watches, and jeweirr. LIPMAN, 138 South Clark-st. Cash paid for gold and silver.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A I COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENERAUM 6CO., 110 Fitth-st. A laterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENERAUM & CU. 110 Fitth-av. A Lt. SAVINGS-BANK BOOKS, RECRIVERS A cortificates, county orders, and city scrib bought and sold, and loans negotiated, by IRA HOLMES, General Broker, se Washington-st.

A CCOUNTS IN PIDELITY AND OTHER BROKEN banks bought; scrip receivable for 1878 taxes for sale at a discount. E. S. BUNT, see Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. ISI Randolph-st, Room 4.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE PLANOS.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON PURNITURE PLANOS.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON PURNITURE PLANOS.

CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS AND brokers, 222 LaSalle-st, have funds in hand to loan on real catate at lowest rates.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVERY Mesons to be an and Fullion offer (licensed), see East Madison-st. Established 1885.

FINDOWMENT POLICIES OF LIFE INSURANCE.

FUNDOWMENT POLICIES OF LIFE INSURANCE.

FUDELITY, GERMAN, AND STATE SAVINGS banks and college. 17 purchased, or money joaned thereon at reasonable rates. Address INSURANCE, Tribune office.

FIDELITY, GERMAN, AND STATE SAVINGS bank books cashed at highest prices by Chicago Loan Company, 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TAX CERTIFICATES OF LOT ON South Side cheap, as the party needs the money; unquestioned security and very large interest. S a Tribune office.

I BELIEVE WE CAN OFFER THE BEST INVEST-ment for large or small amounts that has been offered for years, Call and see as. GOX GORN HARVESTER CO., 168 Washington-st., Room 23.

HAVE FROM \$1,000 TO \$1,500 CASH THAT I would loan to a responsible mercantile house if situation could be procured; have good business experience.

Offi, Tribune office.

O cl., Trioune omee.

J.NO. C. MAGEE & CO., 152 DEARBORN-ST.

Room 17. make short date loans, collect rents, led distress warrants, foreclose chattel mortrages, and de general local and foreign collection business. general local and foreign collection business.

I OANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOR, ETC., without removal; also on other good assurities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

L OANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL, warehouse receipts, machinery, and other good collsteral. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

M ONEY TO LOAN TO TAKE UP MORTGAGER, M. etc., in sums to suit, by the PROPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, so washington-st. Interest and principal of loans made by this Association can hald in simal monthly payments. The rate of interest is low. Borrowers will find other advantages by investigating MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP.
CO., 133 Dearlorn-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL
material current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 2 Bryan Block.

Money To Loan on Furniture, Wari
house receipts, machiners, and other good colateral. Jas. B. Storey, et Lasaile-st., Room 28.

Money To Loan at 8 Pkk Cent on Improv
Hedproperty in Chicago, or on Illinois farms withi
100 miles. B. L. Pease, 142 Dearborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS; RATES moderate. 159 South LaSalle-st., Room 1. M ONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT AND 24 PER CENT, ROOM 1.

M ONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT AND 24 PER CENT, 14 Reaper Block.

M ONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON REAL RSMALL SUM MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY
real estate, in sume to suit, at 7 and 8 per cent.
F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madison-st., Room 1. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER cent per annum, on city, village, and farm property, by The U. S. Home & Dower Association of Possavivania. For particulars, apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., Managers, 170 Lasaile-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madi-NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EX-change for currency at the counting room SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at country O of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-roots of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN-85,000, \$7,500, \$10,000, \$12,500, \$15,000 To 7 \$20,000, at 7 per cent interest, on first-class improved property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, \$2 Weshington-st.

TO LOAN-\$30, \$100, \$300, \$500, AND \$1,000; \$100 turn corners. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Room 6 Methodist Church Block. 7 AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUBSTITUTE OF BUILT. OR CITY property and improved farms. W. M. WILLER, 128 Lassile-st., Room 1.

\$500. \$800. AND \$100 TO LOAN OF GOOD improved city property; no commissions. ARNOLD TRIPP, Room 35 Ashland Block.

ARNOLD TRIPP, Room 35 Ashland Block.

\$1.000. per cent on improved property. R. MONROK. Room 15, 142 Dearborn-48.

\$2.000 AT 7 PER CENT FOR 3 TEAMS Court-House, worth four times the amount asked Address Q 68, Tribune office.

\$20.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS RESERVED. TO THE COURT-HOUSE, WORTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE, W. P. DICKINSON, 165 and 161 Washington-55.

PARTNERS WANTED
PARTNER WANTED-ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH 1 \$10,000 to \$15,000, in a manufacturing business in full running order in this city, established ave years will secure capital invested on real estate; guarantee to to to is per cent per annum profit on levestments business legitimate and product stapls. Address P.-O. Box 140, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED-IN AN ESTABLISHED or family liquor-store, doing a good business; \$1,000 cash; no lands or trade wanted. Address M \$5, Tribune. DARTNER WANTED-SQ,000 TO \$5,000 IN MANUFACTURE WANTED-WITH \$200 CASH; LIGHT & cash manufacturing business, these will pay from \$6,000 to \$12 per day. "A! Lakalie-sa. Boom 6 after 12.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$200 CASH; LIGHT & cash manufacturing business, these will pay from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a to \$10

required. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000 TO \$4,000—
One who has a knowledge of moidings and picture frame business preferred. Address P 97, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$10,000 TO \$12,000 IV the wholesale flour business; established trade, This is an opportunity seldem offered. Address with full name for ag' interview; considential. Q 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DET Cooled man, highly respectable, moderate means, wishes to join another dry goods man with more means to open a retail business in a prominent city is Colorado, Give real name; condicatial. F 78, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT \$2,000 TO take a part interest in one of the best weekly jounals in the city; a young and emergetic man preferred. Address M 71, Tribune office.

PY MAKING ONE PAYMENT TOU CAN BUY THE

SEWING MACHINES.

DY MAKING ONE PAYMENT YOU CAN BUT THE
Singer, and we will furnish sewing to pay the remainder: a Susser, with extension table, drawers, and
cover, for \$15. Singer Office, 316 West Madison-st.

If YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE OF ANT
kind, new or second-hand, go to Spescery. If you
want a swing machine of any kind repaired; machines
rented. J. C. SPENICSE, 412 West Madison. N. nal Singer, at 128 South Clare 40., Room 2.

New AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER
first-class machines at one-third value. Loan effice. 128 Clark 46. up-stairs, Room 2.

SEWING-MACHINES—ALL KINDS OF SECONDhand sawing machines at from 45 to \$10 case,
new Singers 520 cach, at THOMPSON'S, 297 South
Haisted-st. two doors south of their old store. Ramember, 297 South Haisted-st. memoer, 297 south Halsted et.

Singers, American, wheeler & Wilson, of and other first-class machines from \$5 to \$25 at 129 van Buren-st., corner of Halsted.

Singer office, 228 South Halsted-St.—Smachines cheap for each, monthly payments, rested, and exchanged; one good Singer, \$15; new American, \$20.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR SALE—A LADY IS OBLIGED TO SELL HER IT magnificent diamond carrings and fine diamond ring. Will give a big bargain. Address 842, Trioune.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY 38 PENNYWEIGHY gold vest chain, now in pawn for \$20, reasonable. Address 776, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE STEM-WINDING cameled gold-case watch, large size; cost a few years ago 8250; will sell for \$78. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO HALF CARAT DIAMOND STUDS I for half their value. WILLIAM H. ROGAM, 126 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—B. W. KAYMUND WATCH FOR HALF Its value. W. H. EDGAR, 124 Twonty-second-st.

Fig. value. W. H. EDGAR, Est Twenty-second-est.
FOR SALE-DIAMONDS AND WATCHES AT LIPWANTED-PAIR OF DIAMOND SOLITAIRS
SEC, east price 5300. Address R 19, Tribute calcal.

34,722

#### Annoyance Caused by the Observance of Washington's Birthday.

The past week bas been an improvement over ormer weeks this year in the number of mar-age licenses issued, or it would have been had riage licenses issued, or it would have been had not the County Clerk's employes celebrated the bitthday of the Father of our Country. Up to Friday night ninety-five licenses had been issued, and yesterday there were the usual number around after "the paper for the minister," but were disapointed. There were as many as twenty-five ouples seeking to invest in a license, and ous to date their marriage from Washington's Birthday, and had they been accommodated the licenses of the week would have aggregated 120,—or an increase of sixteen over any week of the year. The disappointed ones went off con-siderably vexed, and were unwilling to postpone the event they had so fondly looked forward to event of their lives-to satisfy the patriotic or reverential impulses of anybody, but they could not do otherwise. They loved the memory of Washington, but loved one another better, and one couple anxiously inquired if they could not get married anyhow by depositing the price of the license, and procure that important paper afterward, and a way standing by raged them, and off they went in search of

| he nearest Justice              |        |           |          |           |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ssued during the w              | reek w | ere as fo | llows:   | 14        |
| ASSESSED NOTES                  | MOND   |           |          |           |
| Names.                          | Age.   | R         | esidence | 4.        |
| William C. McCan                | lev:39 | City.     |          |           |
| Rachel Boyce                    | 32     | Janes     | ille, W  | 16.       |
| Gustavus W. Herb                | ert25  | Atlant    | ic, Ia.  |           |
| Carrie D. S. Smith              | 19     | 29 No     | th Gro   | ve.       |
| J. H. Paul                      | 43     | 136 Di    | ckson.   |           |
| Mrs. Agnes Mayo.                | 43     | 175 No    | oble.    | 170       |
| H. Neubiler                     | 39     | 4642 L    | earbor   | n.        |
| M. F. Kane D. Van Patten        | 49     | Avon      | Lake     | Count     |
| K. Nolan                        | 40     | 108 Ex    | ring.    | Count     |
| Jacob Jost                      | 51     | Mendo     | ra. Ill. |           |
| Mrs. K. Reinhardi               | 30     | 371 Di    | vision.  |           |
| Gert Buscher                    | 97     | Niles.    |          |           |
| M. A. Dillmann.                 | 97     | 441 Ch    | icago a  | Y.        |
| A. A. Rickord                   | 27     | Daven     | port, It |           |
| Lassie Bruce.                   | 26     | 44 Rut    | le.      |           |
| Peter Lawson                    | 31     | 265 We    | St DIVI  | sion.     |
| M Vonne                         | 94     | 164 To    | wnsend   |           |
| B J Pfeifle.                    | 23     | 130 We    | st Lak   | e.        |
| Amanda Enrke                    | 90     | oz Kee    |          |           |
| William Brown                   | 98     | . 642 MI  | wauke    | B AV.     |
| Annie Collins                   | 22     | 518 Sta   | te.      |           |
| Hamme W Hall                    | 14.5   | . Brie. I |          |           |
| Ch. E. Ault                     | . 20   | -420 W    | Baingu   | DD.       |
| J. P. Cotter                    | . 22   | . DU49 50 | 1001.    |           |
| M. L. Weir<br>William E. MoGarr | 04     | 82 Nort   | h Carri  | al school |
| Josie Deal.                     | 10     | 83 Nort   | h Cart   | 10        |
| Edward C. Ryan                  | 97     | Lake      | m curt   |           |
| Annio A McCaniro                |        | - 1518 Sh | urtleff  | AV.       |
| Fr. Freiberg                    | 24     | 16 Rub    | e.       |           |
| O. Jaquet                       | 16     | 548 Arc   | her ave  | nne.      |
| Or nadans                       | ,.     |           |          |           |

| Id. I. Cotter       | WELLINGTO COMOON                             |
|---------------------|--|
| M. L. Weir          | .17 City.                                    |
| William E. McGarry. | 24 83 North Curtis.                          |
| Louis Deal          | 1983 North Curtis.                           |
| Edward C. Ryan      | .27Lake.                                     |
| Apple A. McGuire    | 27Lake.<br>241518 Shurtleff av.              |
| Fr. Freiberg        | 2416 Ruble.                                  |
| 10. Jaquet          | 16 ,546 Archer avenue.                       |
|                     | ESDAY.                                       |
|                     |  |
| Charles Albert      | 20841 North Halsted.<br>18135 Little avenue. |
| William Schoeler    | 45 507 Harling                               |
| Mrs. Mary A. Bell   | 95 99 North Clark                            |
| Ph. Gieser          | 49 Laka View                                 |
| Mrs. E. Wurster     | 97 Take View                                 |
| Tim Reedy           | 29 Lake                                      |
| T. O'Brien          | OS Taire                                     |
| William Tadge       | 22 Northflald                                |
| Sophia Hoiste       | 20 . Northfield.                             |
| William A. Vail     | 90 Waterlee Te                               |
| William A. Vall     | 25 22 Winthrop place.                        |
| R. L. Lindsiey      | 29307 Fifth avenue.                          |
| Louis A. Berg       | 21282 Fifth avenue.                          |
| A. Hannegan         | OF City                                      |
| F. S. Eames         | 24 1253 Michigan av.                         |
|                     |  |
| David A. J. Jones   | 401476 Shurtleff av.                         |
|                     |  |
| Frank Minarik       | 00 1 599 Twenty stath                        |
|                     |  |

| N. Hannegan  | 21 282 Fifth avenue.  | ı |
|--|---|---|
| F. S. Eames  | 28City.   | ı |
| I. P. Porter   | 24 1253 Michigan av.  | ı |
| David A. J. Jones.   | 48City.   | ı |
| Eliza Savage   | 401476 Shurtleff av.  | ı |
| Frank Minarik  | 90 City.  | ı |
| Anna Kojan   | 20\.538 Twenty-ninth.   | ı |
| James K. Honkins   | 32 Winnemucca, Nev.   | ı |
| Fr Martin  | 26 Palmer House.  | ı |
| Martin J. Gilbraith.   | 21198 Michigan avenue.  | ı |
| M. C. Cravina  | 24550 Emerald avenue.   | ı |
| Th P Smith Jr  | 25 Philadelphia.  |   |
| Ch E Sargent   | 99 981 Michigan avenue  |   |
| Adam H Brown   | 23Bloom.<br>19Beecher, Will County.   |   |
| Carrio Kable   | 10 Beecher Will County  |   |
| Wiltiam Lawler   | 21182 Lawler.   | ı |
| B. Smith   |   | ı |
| CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE  |   |   |
| THE RESIDENCE OF SHEET ASSESSMENT AS A STATE OF THE PARTY | EDNESDAY.   |   |
| Peter Williams   | 44 Aurora.  |   |
| Phillipine Augstin.  | 40 1010 Arnold.   |   |
|  | 2875 South Halsted.   |   |
| Esther Hushburg  | 20 93 West Randolph.  |   |
| James S. Morris  | . 28 26 a 28 W. Madison.  |   |
| Jessie Smith   | 2626 a 28 W. Madison.   |   |
| John Orr   | 30 50 Calumet avenue.   |   |
| Catherine Flood  | 25 227 West Indiana.  |   |
| Ferdinand Waibel   | 2730 Lexington.   |   |
|  | 2430 Lexington.   |   |
| Henry Keidling   | 2878 String.  |   |
| Dayma Manges   |   |   |
| Emma Menges  | 20 78 String.   |   |
| Edward T. Taylor   | 28 1022 West Madison. I   |   |
| Mrs. Carrie C. Carrol  | 281022 West Madison.  |   |
| Mrs. Carrie C. Carrol  | 2078 String.<br>.281022 West Madison.<br>ll 281022 West Madison.<br>.234432 Dearoorn. |   |

| e C. Carroll 28 1022 West Madison. |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Baas 23 4432 Dearborn.             | 5    |
| enter19 4432 Dearborn.             | 3 B  |
| McKay 22 403 South Leavitt.        | 23 E |
| d191598 Dearborn.                  |      |
| H. Bonter. 42543 Wabash avenue.    | 312  |
| dstrom 33 543 Wabash avenue.       |      |
| helan 25 681 West Indiana.         |      |
| oran 23 681 West Indiana.          | 1    |
| Walsh 24 89 Hanover.               | 1    |
| llespie 20 27 Winthrop place.      |      |
| Vilhelm .30 73 Clybourn avenue.    |      |
| Spruth 2130 Gardner street.        | 1    |
| afer23 Desplaines.                 |      |
| och16 Desplaines.                  |      |
| hitzow 22 Desplaines.              | 1    |
| Schaffer 16 Desplaines.            | 1    |
| ines                               |      |
| Willson 51 Thompsonville, Ct.      |      |
| arroll 21 159 South Clark st.      |      |
| haney 22 1273 Indiana avenue.      |      |
| r23Bloomingdale.                   |      |
| ge19Schaumberg.                    | 11   |
| Lang 30 LaCrosse, Wis.             | 1    |
| Turner 30 Evanston.                |      |
| rn 24 28 Hope street.              |      |
|                                    |      |

| Jennie D. Turner       | U Evanston.   |
|------------------------|---|
| John Abern             | 428 Hope street.  |
| Amelia Aye 1           | 8165 Harrison street.   |
| THU                    | RSDAY.  |
| ( Robert McLean        | 265041 School.  |
| Jannie Murphy          | 21846 Prairie avenne  |
| LJohn H Merigan        | 3 618 Emerald avenue  |
| Margaret Rourke        | 221846 Prairie avenue.<br>23618 Emerald avenue.<br>23123 Elston avenue. |
| John F. Byrnes 2       | R Irondale  |
| Catherine Delaney      | 4 Irondale  |
| Benjamin Hartnett 4    |   |
| Mee M Killhane         | 9 Hahneman College.   |
| James Sweeney 9        | 8 West Van Buren.   |
| Cutherine Byen         | 2Cor. 21st & Ashl'd av  |
| Lough D Smith          | 256 North Sangamon.   |
| Man Minnie Holcombs    | 856 North Sangamon.   |
| Frank M. Colby 2       | College Kan   |
| Frank M. Colby 2       | 6 714 South Halsted.  |
| William G. Kain 2      | d 102 North Clark   |
| Phebe E. Williams 2    | 4 107 Warren Clark.   |
| Frank G. Peck2         | t 197 Wesson.   |
| Frank G. Feck          | 8 264 Western avenue.   |
| Peter Roontz2          | O 204 Western avenue.   |
|                        |   |
| Lizzie Gerbig 11       | 7Jenerson.  |
| Benjamin F. Russell. 2 | SLake.  |
|                        |   |
| Robert J. Knott 2      | 4129 Hastings.  |
| Anna M. Duffy 2        | 2 219 Aberdeen.   |
| Benjamin Dillon 2      | 9378 State.   |
| / Rosie Burnes         | 3378 State.   |
| John A. Reinhardt 25   | Arbold.   |
| Annie R. Schubert 20   | J 1394 Dearborn.  |
| William Martin3        | 345 Pearl.  |
| Catherine Mullaville 2 | 5296 Burling.   |
| Anton Kucero3          |   |
| Annie Bobacek21        | Algonquin, Ill.   |
| John O'Donnell 25      | Ill Armitage avenue.  |
| Lizzie A. Lannigan. 24 | Paulina and Elston.   |
| John Minnick 38        | 71 Waiton place.  |

| Oun Minnick  | Married to mison place,                   |
|--|---|
| Lucy Martin4   | 13 84 Rush.                               |
| Joseph Briel   | 23830 State.                              |
| Emma Harding   | 911 Ray.                                  |
| Edward Riordan 3   | 2143 South Halated.                       |
| Mary A Wilton 2  | 7 143 South Halsted.                      |
| August Simon2  | 1 13 Bonfield.                            |
| Fredricka Trautmann2   | 28 Laurel                                 |
| A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR |   |
|  | IDAY.                                     |
| John Rehmann 2   | 7183 West Randolph.                       |
| Johanna Zibles 9   | 3 881 North Halated                       |
| George Knipsch 2<br>Auguste Boldt 2  | 8 Bine Island.                            |
| Angusta Rolett 2   | O. Blue Island.                           |
| John Spangenburg 2   | 9 00 Seventeenth                          |
| August Joachim 1   | 7 Sulliven                                |
| John Albrocht 2  | 507 Ashland aw                            |
| John Alorecat  | 1507 Ashland av.                          |
| Mathilda Leenau 1  | 9 . 507 Ashland av.                       |
| Gottlieb Sills20<br>Minns Seilar21   | Dolton.                                   |
| Minna Seilar   | 12 South Water.                           |
| Charles Nusser 2   | 1 210 North Halsted.                      |
| Lena Ryerson 18  | 1 210 North Halsted.<br>3257 North Green. |
| Ernst Krehn3   | 174 Linden.                               |
| Wilhelmina Roebel 37   | 7206 North av.                            |
| Theodore Latiner 28  | 186 West Blackhawk.                       |
| Helen Henrichs 20  | 180 Rushtiell.                            |
| Christ Bethke 25   | 84 West Nineteenth.                       |
| Aug'ta Weinsheimer 20  | City                                      |
| Martin Stanek 37   | 797 Moreon                                |
|  | 312 West Thirteenth.                      |
|  |   |
| Peter H. Laudemann. 24   |   |
| Annie M. Rock20  | Bremen.                                   |
| Henry Howell 24  | 131 Cornena.                              |
| Louise Lange 17  | 131 Cornelia.                             |
| John N. Young47  | 491 Michigan avenue.                      |
| M. J. Quigg30  | 874 Indiana avenue.                       |
| L. C. Schmidt 60   | Bremen.                                   |
| Anna R. Hein 50  | Bremen.                                   |
| H. C. Schendorf 20   | 102 Rees.                                 |
| E. M. Kraft  | Leke View                                 |
| Thomas Fowler 36   |   |
| Ellen Phalan 30  |   |
| Charles Blockhau28   | 957 Cirhouse                              |
| Theres Division 97   | 357 Clybourn.                             |
| Theresa Brissac 27   | 357 Clybourn.                             |
| henry Homourg29  | 144 Michigan street.                      |
| Bertha Margridt 19   | 144 Michigan street.                      |

Wednesday, and 21 Thursday. The oldest pair were 61 and 51 respectively, and they were from ontside the county, their aggregate age being twelve years more than a century, while the youngest couple were aged 21 and 16 years. Of the ladies only one appears to have been divorced, but those under age are eight, which is a larger number than during any previous week. Of the men only one is put down as under age. The number living outside of the State to whom licenses were issued is an increase over former weeks, but the County Treasury can stand it. All told the week has been a prosperous one, and the future is full of healthful signs.

# PHUN-NETICS.

Goes for Blackmer's Scalp.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 21.—Will the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE oblige the subscriber by inserting this letter—for reasons therein con-tained—in his columns, addressed to V. C. Blackmer, one of the leaders in the above

"Unde et quo Catius? Non est mihi tempi aventi ponere signa novis preceptis."—Hon.

| W        | V. C. Blackmer-SIR: I have         | noticed |
|----------|------------------------------------|---------|
| vour in  | closures respecting "Spelling R    | eform." |
| I canno  | t see the consistency of condem    | ung an  |
| alphabe  | t, used in so many languages,      | on the  |
| overcon  | ne, whilst proposing an addi       | tion of |
| 24 per   | cent of empirical, rheumatic-      | looking |
| symbols  | to that same alphabet, with an i   | ddition |
| of 50 pe | r cent to the original difficulty. | non ho. |
| 1 can    | this new spelling scheme           | and the |

| of 50 per cent to the original difficulty.        |
|---|
| I cannot see any great difference be-             |
| tween this new spelling scheme and the            |
| thousand-and-one follies with which               |
| the world has been tormented, and                 |
| on which the grand common-sense of the com-       |
| munity has looked with pity borne with pa-        |
| tience, and eventually seen buried with a sigh of |
| relief, and a half prophetic inquiry of, What     |
| pext?   |
| I connot see what Legislatures-Parliament-        |

| - 0 | l pext!   |
|-----|---|
| *   | 1 cannot see what Legislatures-Parliament-          |
|     | ary, Congressional, or otherwise-can do for this    |
|     | "Keform." Men can't be taught Latin, or             |
|     | Greek, or Aztec by act of Parliament, nor en-       |
|     | joined to any particular mode of spelling. It       |
|     | may be difficult to proscribe a limit to the va-    |
|     | garies to which the aggregate brain of a modern     |
|     | Legislature might aspire, but it is scarcely possi- |
|     | ble they would stultify their proceedings by        |
|     | adopting the new spelling in their public docu-     |
| 31  | ments, for no law therein contained could be        |
|     | enforced from being conveyed to the people ic a     |
|     | language unknown to them. You cannot en-            |
| 9   |   |
| 3   | force a change in the vernacular of any country,    |
| 8   | nor in the alphabet which has been the medium       |
| 8   | of record for the wisdom of 3,000 years, and is     |
| 9   | now issued forth, a continuous stream of in-        |
| э   | numerable combinations, from 100,000 presses.       |
| 8   | Nor can law prevent any one from adopting           |
| 8   | this "reform," but, then, no one can be morally     |
|     | bound to notice communications in that charac-      |
|     | ter.  |
|     |   |

|   | bound to notice communications in that charac     |
|---|---|
| ı | ter.  |
|   | Great stress is laid by these "reformers" o       |
|   | the "waste of time and space, in type-setting     |
|   |   |
| ۱ | by a supposed redundance of unnecessary let       |
| ı | ters." Let any popular newspaper attempt t        |
| ı | curtail the language of its fair proportions, and |
| ı | its proprietors would soon find their subscrip    |
| ı | tion-list becoming day by day thinner and thin    |
| ı | ner, and their advertisements looking out fo      |
| ı |   |
| ı | better furnished quarters. In a mercantile poin   |
| ı | of view, there is no loss in the use of these let |
| ı | ters,-they fill up space which must be filled up  |
| ı | and save the editor the extra "copy" which        |
| ı | otherwise would be needed. In an artistic point   |
|   | of view, they are highly necessary, because an    |
|   | elaborate picture is more pleasing to the eve     |
|   |   |
|   | than a mere outline sketch.                       |
|   | I see by one of your publications that half i     |
|   | dozen Professors have been gathered into your     |
|   |   |

| than a mere outline sketch.  |
|--|
| I see by one of your publications that half a  |
| dozen Professors have been gathered into your  |
| fold of "reform." What their literary status   |
| may be is not of much consequence—it is not  |
| likely to be much improved, however, by this as-   |
| sociation.   |
| The English-speaking population of the world   |
| The second secon |

| sociation.   |
|--|
| The English-speaking population of the world                           |
| numbers about 100,000,000, chiefly gathered into                       |
| three great centres, the balance scattered all                         |
| over the earth. This number is daily increasing                        |
| from natural causes, by immigration from                               |
| foreign countries, and in the teaching of foreign                      |
| schools. Of the immigrants, the Germans and                            |
| Scandinavians readily acquire a competent                              |
| knowledge of our language; the Latin races                             |
| find it more difficult, but, nevertheless, succeed                     |
| in the end. With such a grand hereditary                               |
| record, it might have been supposed the En-                            |
| glish language had achieved a prestige beyond                          |
| a chance of dispute. Not so, however, for we                           |
| find a clique of some score of would-be re-                            |
| formers who would revolutionize the vernacular                         |
| of this mighty multitude with its ubiquitous                           |
| press, and so render all past history a sealed                         |
| book to its descendants, because, forsooth,                            |
| these "reformers" have been attacked with a                            |
| morbid desire for change! Changes, says the                            |
| proverbs, are lightsome, if only from the                              |
| chair to the stool, but these people would make a greater change,—they |
| would make a greater change,—they                                      |
| would descend from the chair to the                                    |
| floor, from whence there is little                                     |
| prospect of their ever rising again, and where                         |
| we may leave them with a fitting simile. The                           |
| Quixotic attempt of these people would make a                          |
| comparison picture to that of the bold Gascon                          |
| who, with fifty volunteers, would conquer an                           |
| army of 100,000 men. He would challenge the                            |
|  |

was subdued!

As this communication is more a critique upon the printed documents inclosed than an answer to your letter,—which letter, by the way, I could not entirely make out, a part of it being apparently caused by a half-drowned fly just escaped from the ink bottle, characteristic, I suppose, of the reformed caligraphy,—I answer you through favor of the public press, and am, etc.,

JOHN W. WHINFIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—If the "fonetik" system adopted, won't it render some standard works iseless? For instance, the Concordances to Shakspeare, Milton, Tennyson, etc.? If it took Madam Cowden Clarke sixteen years to arrange her Concordance, this would be rather rough. Or are "dramatics" and poems to be spared from the "fonetik feend"? The "system," it seems to me, is, in other words, the right of every man, woman, and child to spell as he, she, or it pleases. Am I "korrekt"? A LADY.

### LUCKY FOR CARUTHERS.

Malcom McNeill's Will Construed.

A decision was given yesterday morning by
Judge Williams in the will case of Malcolm
Caruthers vs. John B. Crudup and others, a bill filed to secure a judicial construction of the will of the late Malcolm McNeill, which was executed Nov. 8, 1873. Mr. McNeill died in Christian County, Kentucky, in February, 1875, leaving an estate valued at about \$1,000,000. mostly real estate. The greater part of it was situated in the City of Chicago, and before the fire of 1871 was improved. The testator by his will provided that certain portions of the prop-erty rendered vacant by the fire should be improved again, and his provisions for this end have created the ambiguity in his will which it is sought now to have explained. His only surviving heirs are one daughter and several grandchildren. The complainant is one of the grandchildren, and he was remembered in the will as follows: "I give to my grandson, Malwill as follows: "I give to my grandson, Malcom Caruthers, son of my daughter, Elizabeth Caruthers, deceased, subject, as all my property is, to the payment of my debts, . . . and the rebuilding of houses on my now vacant lots in the City of Chicago, . . . the rents of the following-described property: Lots 5 and 6, in Block 116, School Section Addition to Chicago, which houses had—before the great fire of 1871 which houses had-before the great fire of 1871 which houses had—before the great fire of 1871—on them street Nos. 224, 226, and 226% (Clark street), and has now on them three stores, with a five-story house, spread over the entire lot. The said Malcom Caruthers to receive the rents thereof until he is 30 years old, should he live to that period, then he shall have said lot and houses and said lot in fee simple title, only thereafter subject to its pro rats payment of any debts against my estate, created either by me or my executors by my directions. Should Malcolm Caruthers, however, not live to the age of 30 years, and leaving use children, then and in that event this property above named is to be given one-half to leaving no children, then and in that event this property above named is to be given one-half to the children of Thomas Henry McNeill, the other half to the children of my daughter Martha Boddie,—I mean to their then living children. Should, however, Malcolm Caruthers leave a child or children then living, I mean living at the time he should be 30 years old, then it goes to his child or children so living." The grandson Malcolm was 30 years old on the 1st of May, 1878. son Malcolm was 30 years old on the 1st of May, 1878.

The Judge said the plain meaning of the section in question was that the grandson should have the rents only of the Clark street property above mentioned until he was 30 years old, and should then have the fee simple title, subject only to the pro rata share of such debts as had up to that time been creased against such property by the testator or his executors by his directions. If the executors could charge this property with a debt created after Malcolm became 30 years old, they could charge it with debts after he was 40 years old or any other age, and thus practically prevent his enjoyment of his share of the estate. If such had been the intention of the testator he should have stated it in clear and distinct language. The existence of the fee in complainant was inconsistent with the right of the executors after such title had

|   | THE CHICAGO TRIBERE  | À                 |
|---|--|-------------------|
| dr<br>m<br>m<br>m<br>m<br>e<br>M<br>i-<br>is<br>k.e.<br>m<br>e<br>r<br>t.e. | vested in him to incumber such title. The defendants claimed that there was a general intention running through the whole will to have all the testator's vacant property in Chicago luit up from the rents of the testator's other Chicago property, but the will only showed that such was the intention only in certain cases and within a short time, and very evidently did not include the present case. Looking, therefore, to the other parts of the will, there was no general intent to be found on the part of the testator to build up all his vacant property in Chicago, nor to incumber the rents of his Chicago property for an indefinite period, but the evident intention was to build up certain vacant lots and certain other lots, provided they could not be leased, and to incumber his rents for a certain definite period in order to erect such buildings. The case would be referred to the Master to ascertain the amount of rents and profits derived from the buildings in question up to May 1, 1878, less taxes, etc., and also to ascertain what, if any, incumbrances were created on the testator's property before such period for which complainant's share would be liable to pay its proportion. | 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 |
| •   | COMMERCIAL.  | 1                 |

The following were the receipts and ship ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7

|                  | RECEIPTS.  |          | SHIPMENTS. |             |
|------------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| The Yall a       | 1879.      | 1878.    | 1879.      | 1878.       |
| Flour, bris      | 12,400     | 27, 214  | 16, 176    | 18, 252     |
| Wheat, bu        | 62, 829    | 204, 735 | 34,978     |             |
| Corn, bu         | 102, 103   | 146, 587 | 73,095     |             |
| Oats, bu         | 33, 655    | 66, 116  | 17,035     | 38, 490     |
| Rye, bu          | 2,534      | 1,059    | 2,245      | 1,582       |
| Barley, bu       | 8,452      | 18, 825  | 10, 158    | 14, 365     |
| Pork, bris       | 150        | 225      | 714        | 1,658       |
| Cut meats, lbs   | 213,960    | 821,715  |            | 6, 146, 143 |
| Lard, lbs        | 199,030    | 481, 265 | 252, 240   | 1, 382, 056 |
| D. hogs, No      | 254        | 2,431    | 376        | 578         |
| Live hogs, No.   | 18, 517    | 41,082   | 6,450      | 11, 144     |
| Cattle, No       | 4,450      | 6,241    | 3,717      | 5. 165      |
| Sheep, No        | 2, 229     | 2,537    | 2,235      | 2,401       |
| Poultry, Ibs     | 50, 133    | 13,550   | 6, 365     | 83,851      |
| Game, pkgs       | 1          | e seems  | *******    |             |
| Eggs, pkgs       | 370        | 494      | 234        | 321         |
| Butter, lbs      | 90, 263    | 85, 557  | 87.310     | 118, 181    |
| Cheese, bxs      | 1,668      | 3,868    | 1,719      | 2,365       |
| G. apples, bris. | 455<br>667 | 600      | 308        | 6           |
| Potatoes, bu     | 667        | 400      | 4          | 419         |
| Benns, bu        | 798        | 947      | 457        | 97          |
| Hav. tons        | 120        | 60       |            | 50          |

| remail sommer                                      | *****  |          |           |        |
|--|--------|----------|-----------|--------|
| The following of breadstuffs and ing the past week | d live | stock at | this poin | t dur- |
| weeks ending as                                    |        |          |           |        |

| THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF | Feb. 22,   | Feb. 15, | Feb. 23  |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Receipts-                    | 1879,      | 1879.    | 1878     |
| Flour, bris                  | 77, 668    | 78, 426  | 70,77    |
| Wheat, bu                    | 386, 006   | 401, 933 | 584, 83  |
| Corn, bu                     | 690, 545   | 723, 192 | 458,05   |
| Oats, bu                     | 147, 638   | 139, 150 | 240,65   |
| Rye, bu                      | 16, 589    | 14, 382  | 10, 27   |
| Barley, bu                   | 42, 258    | 55,650   | 64, 78   |
| Dressed hogs                 | 5, 601     | 8,099    | 6,96     |
| Live hogs, No                | 105, 384   | 108,627  | 153, 50  |
| Cattle, No                   | 22,953     | 26, 421  | 19, 36   |
| Flour, bris                  | 91, 465    | 75, 236  | 63, 18   |
| Wheat, bu                    | . 231, 476 | 320,977  | 460, 221 |
| Corn, bu                     | 538, 648   | 455,001  | 338, 87  |
| Oats, bu                     | 104, 022   | 117,740  | 150, 99  |
| Rye, bu                      | 9,593      | 11,580   | 3, 59    |
| Barley, bn                   | 61, 294    | 56, 577  | 56, 83   |
| Dressed nogs                 | ., 3,952   | 5, 195   | 1,67     |
| Live bogs, No                |            | 46,707   | 24, 250  |
| Cattle No                    |            | 16, 317  | 13, 393  |

| 6   | provisions:              |              |                   |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1   | Pork, bris.              | Lard, lbs.   | Meats, lbs.       |
| •   | Received 1879 450        | 1, 420, 598  | 3, 926, 484       |
|     | Received 1878 .2, 195    | 1,621,594    | 2, 338, 629       |
|     | Shipped 18798, 210       | 1, 526, 655  | 14, 754, 824      |
|     | Shipped 18788, 120       | 5, 299, 216  | 20, 107, 913      |
| ,   | The adjournment of       | the Board of | Trade Sat-        |
|     | urday in respect to the  | memory of Ge | orge Wash-        |
| -3  | ington was generally ob  |              |                   |
| ž   | ered in the alley in the |              |                   |
| 9   |                          |              |                   |
| 1   | the situation and make   |              |                   |
|     | in wheat and provision   | ns. The gra  | in markets        |
| 61. | more morely and have non | dusta strong | CONTRACTOR I WILL |

were weak, and hog products strong.

Wheat opened at 93%@93%c for April, sol rather freely for a holiday at 93%, and was subsequently quoted at 93%@93%. March was quiet at 92%. The market closed about %c below the latest quotation of the previous even

Corn was quiet at 871/@37%c for May, which is about %c lower than the closing Friday.
Oats were nominal. Buyers and sellers were wide apart in quotations, May being given at

Rye sold friday afternoon at 47%c for April. Barley was nominal at 79@80c regular, 80c for March No. 2, and 42@47c for cash extra 3, and 41@42c for next month. Mess pork was firmer, advancing 5@71/4c. Sales were reported of 3,500 brls at \$10.15 for

March, \$10.45 for May, and \$10.30 for April, and the market closed at these figures.

Lard was firm at \$7.00 for May, and 500 tes id for April delivery at \$6.93% Short ribs were higher, sales being made of 100,000 lbs seller April at \$5.10. May was quot-

ed at \$5.25. Jobbers of staple and fancy dry goods were doing a good business,—good for the time of year,—and the tone of the market was firm. The demand for groceries continues satisfactorily active, and prices were steadily main-tained all around. No price-changes were de-veloped in the butter and cheese markets. Trade was reported fair, and fully previous prices were being realized. Dried fruits were moving with fair liberality, and were steady at fully previous prices. No changes were apparent in the fish market. Trade was active at former quotations. Dealers in oils, paints, and colors were doing a fair seasonable business. Prices were steady and firm. Nothing new was noted in the bagging, tobacco, leather, coal, and wood markets.

The demand for lumber is improving, and the market rules steady on dry stuff, which is the kind usually ordered. Trade in the interior, the reports say, is starting, and promises to be first-class a few weeks later. The wool, broom-corn, and hide markets were unchanged. Seeds were quiet. Hay sold to the retail trade at re-cent figures, the low grades being easy under free offerings. The demand for poultry and eggs was fair at reduced prices, due chiefly to the large offerings and the mild weather. The sales of green fruits were fair. The bright sunshine called out the street fruit-venders, and in-

terior orders were more numerous. The vessel owners held another meeting yes-terday, and it is understood they decided to issue a circular to the lake vessel owners, asking them to pledge themselves not to accept less than 3c per bu for corn to Buffalo during the coming season of navigation. The circulars are to be sent out at once, and, if the answers are favorable, a convention will probably be called at Cleveland on the 12th of March, in order that this question, and some other matters of interest to the lake marine, can be fully discussed

and formally acted upon.

The following dispatch was received from New Castle, Ind., yesterday: "Freezing at night and thawing during the day has done great damage to wheat. No old wheat in the country."

LUMBER.

The following statement of the production of lumber in the district supplying Chicago is furnished by the last number of the Northwestern Lumberman. The quantities left over are given in the right-hand column. The lumber is repre-

|                      | 1878.    | 1877.             | 1878   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|
| Green Bay Shore      | 322, 336 | 271,879           | 44, 39 |
| Cheboygan            | 55, 500  | 52,500            | 11,27  |
| Manistee             | 169, 213 | 148, 983          | 22, 53 |
| Ludington            | 120,896  | 105, 329          | 10, 25 |
| White Lake           | 89,617   | 82, 420           | 11.19  |
| Muskegon             | 355, 992 | 327, 325          | 69, 73 |
| Grand Haven and      |          | ACCUPATION TO THE |        |
| Spring Lake          | 80,000   | 80, 806           | 40,00  |
| Miscellaneous        | 57,526   | 68, 923           | 15,30  |
| · Total1             | 251.082  | 1. 138. 167       | 224.66 |
| The stock of lum     |          |                   |        |
| other side of the la |          |                   |        |

| Miscellaneous  | 57,526    | 68, 923     | 15,307                |
|--|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Total1. The stock of lumbother side of the lai   | ber piled | at the mil  | ls on the             |
| that of any previous<br>market till navigat<br>dealers will expect to<br>to want the stuff | ion is r  | stocks su   | eanwhile<br>ficiently |
| lumber, this stock wand the latter will for shipping purpos                                | not be a  | serious con | of green,             |
| The following esti   |           |             | lumber                |

| supply for the coming season i  |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| bordering on Lake Michigan:     |                 |
| Locality.                       | ld and new load |
| Green Bay shore                 | 400,000,00      |
| Manistee                        | 200, 000, 00    |
| Ludington                       | . 135, 000, 00  |
| White Lake                      | 100,000,00      |
| Muskegon                        | 458, 000, 00    |
| Grand River                     | . 100,000,00    |
| Miscellaneous                   | . 75,000,00     |
| Total                           | 7 400 000 00    |
| Lumber now in piles at the mill | 1, 468, 000, 00 |
| Pumper now in bites at the mill | . 213, 160, 77  |

| SERVICE SERVICES   | <b>有效的现在分词 化氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基</b>   |
|--|---|
| The de-<br>meral in-<br>to have<br>Chicago<br>r's other<br>showed<br>certain<br>ery evi-<br>nt case. | tion which will compete with us in the is given below:  Streams. Old and non Upper Mississippi 225, 00 St. Croix 220, 00 Chippews and tributaries 800. 00 Black 375, 00 Wisconsin and tributaries 150. 00 |
| other no   | Total   |
| rt of the<br>perty in<br>his Chi-<br>but the<br>n vscant<br>ey could<br>its for a<br>ect such        | Total for 1879  |

These figures show that the total supply of lumber for the country depending on Chicago and the Mississippi Valley may reach about 3,800,000,000 ft. Probably the sellers will not

hesitate to say, Enough! Liverpool, Feb. 22.—Corron—Firm; uplands, 5%d; Orleans, 5%d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculaion and export, 500; American, 4,650.

Bacon—Long clear, 26s 3d; short cut, 26s 9d.

TURPENTINE—22s 6d. DON, Feb. 22-5 p. m.-United States bonds

14s, 107%; 10-40s, 104%. nsylvania Central, 36%; Reading, 13%. ount of bullion gone into the bank on balnce to-day, £5,000.
PARIS, Feb. 22.—Rentes, 111f 97%c.

Bats and Their Ways.

Bats and Their Ways.

London Naturalist.

Bats live their active lives in the night; when sunlight comes they fly away to their holes, there to sleep until twilight comes again, when they resume their occupation of insect killing. The female bat has a hard time of it; she is the nest and has to procure the food for the voung until they are themselves able to fly. Often have I seen a female bat with her young clinging to her breast, flying about in search of food, and the little ones were not so small either. How else could they get along? The old ones make no nest; if they wanted to ever so much, they could not, and the chances are that from their wandering habits they spend the day in one place and the next in another two or three miles distant, just as they happen to be when day overtakes them, and if they left their young behind them the exact locality might be forgotten. When the young ones are able to shift for themselves their mother's life is easier, and until winter comes to kill their insect food she lives luxuriously. Then, when all nature is preparing to put on the livery of winter, bats, instead of leaving the scenes where they have passed the summer, repair to their haunts in the caves and walls, and hanging by their hind feet in little groups of five or six together, pass the dreary season in one unbroken sleep.

A Pack of Staghounds Drowned.

A Pack of Staghounds Drowned.

It was a sad accident that befell the Roscommon staghounds while lately hunting a red hind specially procured from Yorkshire. The meet took place at Boyle, and the run led in the direction of Cavetown. Roscommon abounds in small lakes, upon which, at the time of the grievous disaster, the ice still remained. At Cavetown the hind was sorely pressed, and, following her natural instincts, betook herself to the large lake in the vicinity of the town, and slipped forward till she reached the middle of the lake, and then turned round to give battle to her pursuers. The bounds were soon upon the poor beast, and, attacking her on all sides, pulled her down on to the ice, which, unable to bear the weight, gave way, and precipitated both pursuers and pursued into the freezing waters. Every possible effort was made by the spectators of the catastrophe to extricate the floundering pack, but, owing to the thinness of the ice, with poor result. Only eight of the thirty hounds constituting the pack were rescued.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY....Sole Proprietor and Manag MONDAY, FEB. 24,

And every night during the week, also Saturday Matinee, at 2 p. m., Engagement of the World-Renowned Character Comedian, Mr.

# Joseph K.

Being a Pronounced Success Wherever

He Has Appeared, IN HIS ORIGINAL CREATION, HIS NEW

OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

His Own Dramatic Company

| I Commit    | CAST OF        | CHARAC                                  | TERS.                              |
|-------------|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| FRITZ, ht   | original cha   | racterJOS                               | EPH K. EMMET                       |
| Col. Crafts | m, a Lawyer    | Villain                                 | Matt B. Snyde                      |
| Abrams, a   | Prize-Fighte   | T                                       | W. W. Alle                         |
| Show, Ser   | rant to Col. ( | rafton                                  | Will H. Bra                        |
| Judge of t  | e Court.       | ****** ****                             |                                    |
| Clerk of th | e Court        |   | F. Will                            |
| Noodles, a  | Fop, son of    | Elias Grimm.                            | Oliver Dou                         |
| Katherina,  | in love with   | Fritz                                   | Milton Byro<br>Rose Grahar         |
| Louisa Cra  | rton, adopted  | daughter of                             | Col.                               |
| Inlia Craft | on Col Craft   | on's eleter in                          | Miss Libbie Klin<br>lawMattie Earl |
| Lens, Frit  | 's sister.     | on a statet. In.                        | Little Georgi                      |
| Little Schn | eider 5 ***    | *************************************** | Little Georgi                      |
| A T - O     | - the Phi-     | - W-14- 4                               |                                    |
| Act Act     | II. Fritz      | in Americ                               | n Germany.                         |
|             |                | -Fritz in                               |                                    |
|             |                |   | tz in Trouble                      |

New Scenery, New Properties, and Mechanical Effects. POPULAR PRICES:

\$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c. NEXT WEEK-Commencing Monday, March 3, the celebrated GEO. 8, KNIGHT CO. in 'OTTO." FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, Jackson-st., bet. Wabash and Michigan-ava.

FREDERICKSBURG, DONELSON, PEA RIDGE

#### Every Evening this week, and Saturday afternoon EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

Battles and Other Scenes of the Civil War, With Short Synoptical Lecture. Admis sion, 25c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. Reserved Seats may be secured at Jansen, McClurg & lo.'s, or at the door.

UNION PARK CONG'L CH'CH. Second Grand Concert. Entire Change of Programme from Former Concert.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1879,
DONAVIN'S

TENNESSEEANS Admission, 25c; Reserved Seats, 35c.

Procure tickets at once at W. G. Holmes, 77 Madison-st., or Morrell's Drug Store; cor. of Madison and Wood-sts., to avoid a crowd and inconvenience such as was experienced at first concert.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. THIS SUNDAY LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOHN A. STEVENS. In his own beautiful romantic fdyl, entitled UNKNOWN!

A PLAY OF DEEP INTEREST, supported by his own New York Company. iew York Company.
The play produced with Mr. Strong's fine Scenery.
Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Monday—Henderson's Standard Co.—Almost a Life.

ATHENAUM CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 50 DEARBORN-ST. CHAMBER CONCERT,

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THE GREAT NEW YORK SUCCESS AND UNTIL PURTHER NOTICE,

THE NEW YORK Standard Theatre Co. THE GRAND PRODUCTION

# ALMOST

ENTIRE ORIGINAL CAST: 

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Attraction Par Excellence.

MONDAY, Peb. 24, 1879, every Evening, Wedn and Saturday Matinees at 2, LIMITED ENGAGEMENT of

## REFINED, RICE'S ELEGANY. **SURPRISE PARTY**

EXTRAVAGANZA ARTISTS duration in San Francisco.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. H. SATOR ROBINSON CRUSOE, Esq.

HIS MAN FRIDAY, Which will introduce Alice Atherion as Robinson Cru-oc, Esq.; Willie Edouin (original creation), Man Fri-lay, and a great cast of characters.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE, TO-DAY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M. ast Two Performances of our Great Olio and The son's Drama,

LEOPOLD.

# INNOCENT

BRYANT AND HOEY,
FRED ROBERTS,
GUY LINTON,
LUCY ADAMS,
WATSON & ELLIS,
WATSON & ELLIS,
CAPT, GEO. LIABLE,
PLYT WEEK. JHLICH HALL,

### GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Sons' Cemetery Association

TO BE HELD March 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, CLOSING WITH A GRAND PURIM BALL PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Michigan-av., bet. 25th and 26th-sts.

ENGAGEMENT OF-Prof. HENRY G. O'NEILL OF DUBLIN, IN BIS
ILLUSTRATED ENTERTAINMENTS ART

LITERATURE, AND TRAVEL, commencer MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24. METROPOLITAN THEATRE. MONDAY, Feb. 24 FRANK L JERVIS' Realistic

FALLS OF CLARAH New Scenery, New Wardrobe, Everything New,

Last Tettenbern Matinee To-Day. To-night, 20th and last repre TINA.

HOLLY THEATRE,

Madame LA CHAPELLE Completed 2,700 consecutive quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours at 11 p. m. last night. She now is attempting 300 Consecutive Quarter Miles in 300 Consecutive Ten Minutes.

Commenced at 11 p. m. last night, ending 1 a. m. Tues-day—making a grand total of 3,000 consecutive quarter miles, the greatest performance of the age. NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL THIS SUNDAY, FEB. 23, AT S P. M., GRAND SACRED CONCERT GIVEN BY THE

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA (40 Pieces), Under the direction of PROF. A. ROSENBECKER, METHODIST CHURCH BL'K SEASON OF FOUR WERRENRATH

SONGRECITALS Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, Feb. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Beethoven Society Rooms, Methodist Church Block. TICKETS For the four \\$1 FOR SALE.

P. & J. CASEY,

AUCTION -ALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 9:30 a. m.

Chromos, Mottoes, Flower Pictures, &c., &c., consigned to us by a Leading New York Dealer. The Entire Line is very Desirable, being Extremely Unique

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF TAI-LORS' TRIMMINGS. The balance of an invoice Milward & Son's Needles

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Regular Opening Spring Sale Tuesday, March 4, 1879.

Very Large and Desirable Lines of First-Class Goods, all of which are decidedly seasonable and well suited to the demands of both Country and City Trade. Full particulars of this sale will be published in this column

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 9:30 a.m. prompt, we shall sell by catalogue, 3,300 CASES

thing a retailer requires in STYLE, QUALITY, and WORKMANSHIP WILL BE FOUND. Catalogues and Goods ready for

inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO.. 80 and 82 Wabash-av. Thursday, Feb. 27, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

A large assortment of English and American W. G. Ware, Rock-ingham and Yellow Ware, by the package. Glassware, Lamp Chimneys, &c. Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., auctioneers, 78 & 90 Randolph-st.

Tuesday's Sale, Feb. 25, at 9:30 a. m. The Entire Furniture of Private Residence FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE TO BE SOLD UNDER

CHATTEL MORTGAGE, ONE UPRIGHT PIANO. Also, Parior and Chamber Suits and General House hold Furniture, Carpela, &c., &c. MLISON, POMEROY & CO. REGULAR FRIDAY SALE.

FEB, 28, AT 9:30 A, M. New Parlor Suits. New Chamber Sets, A Full Line Carpets, Lounges, Easy Chairs,

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Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. | Leave. | Arrive.

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